



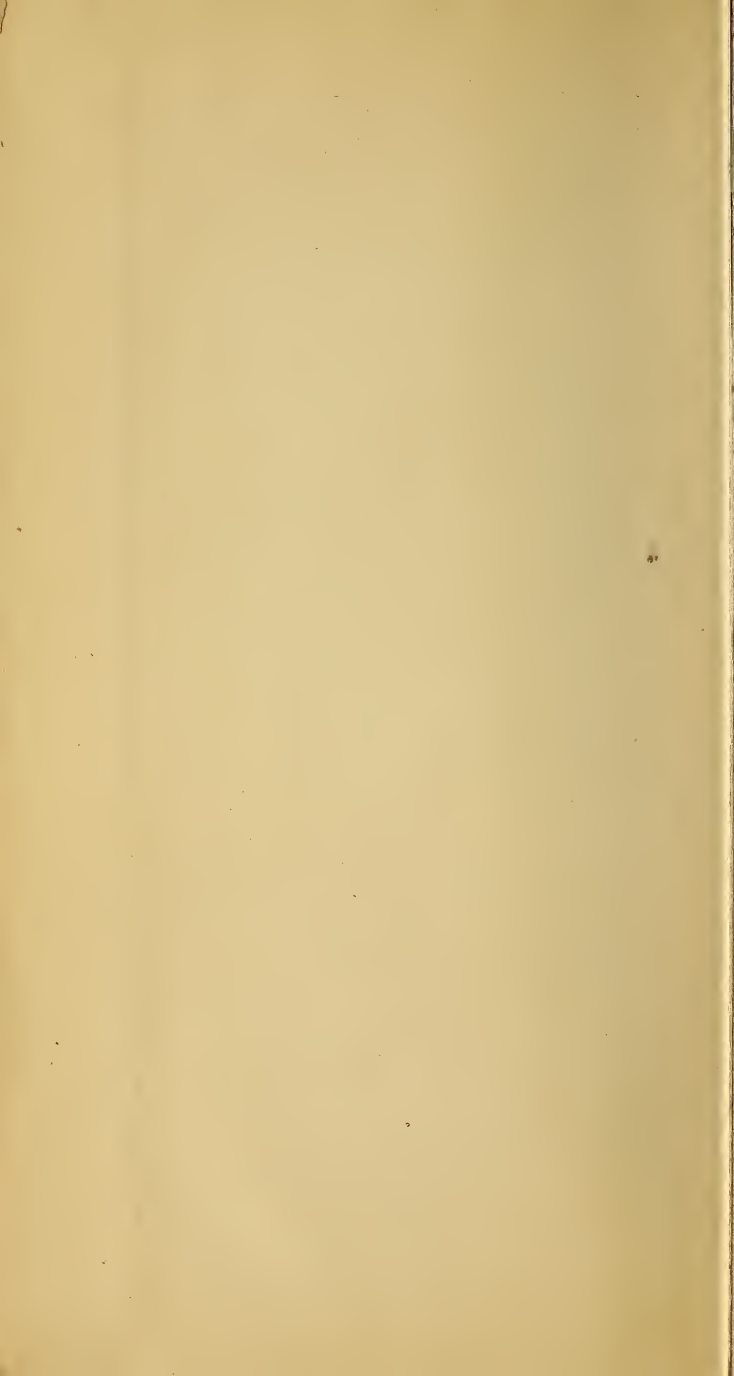


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## INTRODUCTION.



CHRONOLOGY may be defined, "a scientific method of ascertaining or computing time, from the commencement of some given event to the completion or fulfilment of another, with the doctrine of dates, eras, epochs, &c. coincident therewith." Like history it opens, through a great avenue, an expanded view of all human affairs, and connects and illumines the most dark and distant revolutions of the world. Yet it is to be lamented, that many and insuperable difficulties arise in ascertaining the dates and periods of antiquity, and concerning which much controversy and difference of opinion have arisen. "All nations," says Sir Isaac Newton, "before they began to keep exact records of time, seem to have been led away by the false pride of heightening their antiquity, and of ascribing their origin to some divinity or renowned prince, often known only in fable, and handed down by legendary tradition." On this account Sir Isaac found himself constrained to deviate widely from the beaten paths of former writers, in fixing the dates of facts preceding the war between the Greeks and Persians: "yet, so affixing them," says he, "as to make Chronology suit with the course of nature, with astronomy, with sacred history, and with itself."

Sir Isaac Newton has shown, that the Chronology of ancient kingdoms is involved in the greatest uncertainty; and that the Europeans had no Chronology before the existence of the Persian empire, or 536 years before Christ, when Cyrus conquered Darius; that the antiquities of the Greeks are full of fables till this period, and that after this time several Greek historians introduced the computation by generations.

The Chronology of the Latins was still more uncertain; their old records having been burnt by the Gauls 120 years after the expulsion of their kings, and 388 before the birth of Christ. The Chronologers of Gaul, Spain, Germany, Scythia, Sweden, Britain, and Ireland, are of a still later date; for Scythia beyond the Danube had no letters till Ulphilas, their bishop, formed them, about the year 370. Germany had none till it received them from the western empire of the Latins, about

the year 400. The Huns had none in the days of Procopius, about the year 526; and Sweden and Norway received them still later.

Sir Isaac Newton, after a general account of the obscurity and defects of the ancient Chronology, observes, that though many of the ancients computed by successions and generations, yet the Egyptians, Greeks, and Latins, reckoned the reigns of kings equal to generations of men, and three of them to a hundred, and sometimes to 120 years, and this was the foundation of their technical chronology. He then proceeds, from the ordinary course of nature, and a detail of historical facts, to show the difference between reigns and generations; and that, though a generation from father to son may at an average be reckoned about 33 years, or three of them equal to 100 years, yet when they are taken by the eldest sons, three of them cannot be estimated at more than about 75 or 80 years; and the reigns of kings are still shorter; so that 18 or 20 years may be allowed as a just medium. Sir Isaac then fixes on four remarkable periods, viz. the return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus,—the taking of Troy,—the Argonautic expedition,—and the return of Sesostris into Egypt, after his wars in Thrace; and he settles the epoch of each by the true value of a generation. To instance only his estimate of that of the Argonautic expedition: having fixed the return of the Heraclidæ to about the 159th year after the death of Solomon, and the destruction of Troy to about the 76th year after that period, he observes, that Hercules the Argonaut was the father of Hyllus, the father of Clerdius, the father of Andromachus, the father of Aristodemus, who conducted the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus; so that, reckoning by the chiefs of their family, their return was four generations later than the Argonautic expedition, which therefore happened about 43 years after the death of Solomon. This is farther confirmed by another argument: Æsculapius and Hercules were Argonauts; Hippocrates was the 18th inclusively from the former by the father's side, and the 19th from the latter by the mother's side; now allowing 28 or 30 years to each of them, the 17 intervals by the father, and the 18 intervals by the mother, will on a medium give 507 years; and these, reckoning back from the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, or the 431st year before Christ, when Hippocrates began to flourish, will place the Argonautic expedition in the 43rd year after the death of Solomon, or 937 years before Christ.

The other kind of reasoning by which Sir Isaac Newton endeavours to establish this epoch is purely astronomical.

What is proposed in these introductory pages, is to point out, in a more copious manner than was compatible with our plan in the body of the work, the chief methods by which the several portions of time have been computed, and in which they have been employed in ascertaining the connection, and determining the dates, of past transactions.

The divisions of time, which most probably first attracted the notice

of mankind, as most obvious to their senses, were those marked by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies—days, lunar months, and years; and if these had corresponded so exactly to each other, that every lunation had consisted uniformly of the same number of days, and each year of a regular number of days, and each year of a regular number of complete lunations, the business of Chronology would have been attended with comparatively little difficulty. In consequence, however, of variations in the revolutions of the earth, which it is not requisite here to explain, it has become necessary to adjust these periods to each other by certain artificial divisions.

The most obvious division of time, in all ages and countries, as has been observed, is to be referred to the apparent or real revolutions of the sun and moon. Thus, the apparent revolution of the sun, or the real rotation of the earth on her axis, causing the sun to appear to rise and set, constitutes the vicissitudes of day and night, which must be evident to the most barbarous and ignorant nations. The moon, by her revolution about the earth, and her changes, as naturally and obviously forms months; while the great annual course of the sun through the several constellations of the zodiac, points out the larger division of the year.

#### OF THE COMMON DIVISION OF TIME.

TIME itself is only a succession of phenomena in the universe; or a mode of duration marked by certain periods. “Our idea of time in general,” says Mr. Locke, “is formed by considering any part of infinite duration, as set out by periodical measures: the idea of any particular time, or length of duration, we acquire first by observing certain appearances at regular and seemingly equi-distant periods. Thus, by being able to repeat these lengths or measures of time as often as we will, we can imagine duration, where nothing really endures or exists; and hence we imagine to-morrow, or next year,” &c. Some philosophers define time to be the duration of a thing whose existence is neither without beginning nor end; and, by this, time is distinguished from eternity. The most familiar portions, or measures of time, are its sub-divisions into hours, days, weeks, months, and years; but as these have varied considerably in different ages and countries, it becomes the business of Chronology to investigate and explain them.

An *Hour* is the aliquot part of a natural day, usually the twenty-fourth, but sometimes the twelfth part. With us, it is the twenty-fourth part of the earth’s diurnal rotation, or the time from noon to noon, and therefore it answers to fifteen degrees of the whole circle of longitude, or of 360 degrees. The hour is divided by sixtieths, viz. first into sixty minutes, then each minute into sixty seconds, &c. The

division of time into hours is very ancient; as is shown by Kircher, *Œdip. Ægypt.* tom. 2, part 2. The most ancient hour is that of the twelfth part of the day. Herodotus observes, that the Greeks learned from the Egyptians, among other things, the method of dividing the day into twelve parts; and the astronomers of Cathaya still retain this method. The division of the day into twenty-four hours was not known to the Romans before the Punic war; till that time they only regulated their days by the rising and setting of the sun. They divided the twelve hours of their day into four; viz. prime, which commenced at six o'clock—third at nine—sixth at twelve—and none at three. They also divided the night into four watches, each containing three hours.

Sometimes hours are divided into equal and unequal.—Equal hours are the twenty-fourth parts of a day and night precisely; that is, the time in which the fifteen degrees of the equator pass the meridian. These are also called equinoctial hours, because measured on the equinoctial; and astronomical, because used by astronomers. Astronomical hours are equal hours, reckoned from noon to noon, in a continued series of twenty-four. European hours, used in civil computation, are equal hours, reckoned from midnight; twelve from thence till noon, and twelve more from noon till midnight. Jewish, or planetary, or ancient hours, are twelfth parts of the artificial day and night. They are called ancient or Jewish hours, because used by the ancients, and still among the Jews. They are called planetary hours, because the astrologers pretend that a new planet comes to predominate every hour, and that the day takes its denomination from that which predominates the first hour of it; as Monday from the moon, &c. Italian hours are equal hours, reckoned from sun-set, in a continued series of twenty-four. Unequal or temporary hours are twelfth parts of the artificial day and night. The obliquity of the sphere renders these more or less unequal at different times, so that they only agree with the equal hours at the times of the equinoxes.

The next measure of time, above or superior to the hour, is that of the *Day*. In common speech, a day means that period of time which is included between the first appearance of light in the morning and the return of darkness in the evening, or during which the sun is visible above the horizon. But the word is used, in a more comprehensive sense, to denote the time of a complete revolution of the earth round its axis. The former has been denominated a natural, the latter a civil, and sometimes a solar day. The beginning of the day has been variously reckoned by different nations. The Chaldæans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians, reckoned the day to commence at sun-rise. The Jews also used this method for their civil, but began the sacred day at sun-set; this latter mode was used likewise by the Athenians, the Arabs, the ancient Gauls, and some other European nations. The Egyptians appear to have had several methods of reckoning their day; probably



the mode varied in different parts of the country, and in the same place at different periods. The ancient inhabitants of Italy computed the day from midnight, and in this they have been followed by the English, French, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese; modern astronomers, after the Arabians, count the day from noon.

The day was sub-divided by the Jews and Romans into four parts, which they denominated watches or vigils: the first commenced at six in the morning, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the afternoon. The beginning of the first watch was, by the Jews, called the third hour, and so on in succession to the fourth watch, which was reckoned the twelfth hour. The night was divided in a similar manner. Other modes of dividing the day have been in use among different nations; but that which is now most general in civilised countries, is into twenty-four equal parts or hours.

The *Week* is a division of time, of which it may be proper to take some notice before we proceed to the month. Various divisions, which might be included under this denomination, have obtained in different countries. The earlier Greeks divided their month into three portions of ten days each: the Northern Chinese had a week of fifteen days, and the Mexicans one of thirteen. But the Chaldæans, and most other Oriental nations, have, from time immemorial, used the Jewish week of seven days, which has been adopted by the Mohammedans, and introduced, with Christianity, to most of the civilised nations of the world. In the Old Testament the term week is occasionally applied to a period of seven years, as well as of seven days; and to this it is necessary to attend, in order to understand the passages wherein the word is used in that sense.

The *Month*. There can be little doubt but that this division of time was at first suggested by the phases, or the periodical changes in the appearances of the moon, and, consequently, that in ancient computations the months were invariably lunar. The difficulty, however, of adjusting this month to the annual revolution of the earth led, with the improvement of astronomy, to the invention of other divisions under this name. Months are now divided into astronomical and civil. The astronomical months with which Chronology is concerned, are measured by the revolutions of the moon, and are either periodical or synodical. The periodical lunar month is composed of the time which elapses between the departure of the moon from any part of her orbit, and her return to the same point, which is 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes. The synodical lunar month is reckoned from one conjunction of the sun with the moon to another. This period is not always the same, being subject to the variation occasioned by the motion of the sun eastward on the ecliptic; a mean lunation consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes. This was the lunar month mostly in use in ancient times. The civil month is that artificial space of time, by means of which the

solar year is divided into twelve parts; these months, which were first ordained by Julius Cæsar, consist of thirty, or thirty-one days each, with the exception of February, which commonly contains twenty-eight, and in every fourth year twenty-nine days.

*Years.* The year may be termed the largest natural division of time. As the diurnal revolution of the earth would naturally lead to the division into days, and the phases of the moon, with a little attention, to that into months, so the annual motion of the earth round the sun, which would be marked by the periodical return of certain appearances, seasons, &c., would in due course lead to the adoption of this larger division. At what time this took place is uncertain, but probably not before considerable advances had been made in astronomical science. It was long, however, after its first adoption, before it attained to any thing like an accurate form. The most ancient measure of the year of which we know, consisted of twelve lunar months, which, for the facility of computation, being all considered as equal in length, and to contain thirty days each, amounted to 360 days. It is conjectured that this gave rise to the division of the ecliptic, which still obtains, into 360 equal parts or degrees.

This luni-solar year probably had its rise in Chaldæa, or Egypt; we learn, at least, from the testimony of Herodotus, that it was used in the latter country. Hence, with the diffusion of science, it was carried into other regions, and very generally adopted. It was early in use among the Indians, the Chinese, the Medes, and Persians, and the ancient Greeks. Its measure being, however, inaccurate, containing five days and a quarter more than the lunar, and as much less than the true solar year, and this defect becoming every year more perceptible from the retrocession of the seasons, &c. it was soon considered necessary to subject it to some revision. The Thebans are supposed to have been the first who undertook its correction, by making an annual addition of five days to the luni-solar year. Thales introduced this improvement into the ancient Grecian year, and it was adopted, with some trifling variations in particular instances, into the Indian, the Chinese, and the Jewish year.

The Roman year, as regulated by Romulus, and afterwards reformed by his successor Numa, was reckoned by lunar months, and adjusted to the seasons by a number of intercalary days. It consisted of ten lunar months of which December was the last, and to these two whole intercalary months were added, but not inserted in the calendar. This year began at first in March; but the Decemviri, who undertook its reformation, changed the order of the months into that in which they now stand, introduced the two intercalary months, January and February, into the calendar, and made January the first month of the year.

Owing to the ignorance or the carelessness of the Pontifices Maximi, to whose care the regulation of the intercalary days was committed, the

year was reduced to such disorder in the time of Julius Cæsar, that the winter months had fallen back to the autumn. To restore them to their proper season, Cæsar formed a year of 445 days, which has been styled the year of confusion. With the assistance of Sosigenes, a mathematician of Alexandria, he afterwards, in the year B. C. 45, instituted a solar year of 365 days, 6 hours, which is now known under the name of the Julian year. To adjust this year to the annual revolution of the earth, which is six hours and some minutes more than 365 days, the length of the ordinary year, a day was appointed to be intercalated every fourth year in the month of February; this day, from its position in the Roman calendar, was called bissextile, a name which has also been given to the year in which the intercalation takes place.

The Julian year, although it approaches very near the truth, is not, however, perfectly correct. The true time of the annual revolution of the sun in the ecliptic is 365 days, 5 hours, and nearly 49 minutes, which falls short by a few minutes of the time assumed in the Julian year. How trifling soever this difference might at first appear, it amounted in a hundred and thirty-one years to a whole day. In consequence of this, the vernal equinox, which Sosigenes, in the first year of the Julian correction, observed to fall in the 25th of March, had gone back in A. D. 325, at the time of the council of Nice, to the 21st, and in A. D. 1582 to the 11th of March. To remedy this growing defect, Pope Gregory XIII. caused the calendar to undergo another correction. In A. D. 1580, he ordered ten days to be cut out of the month of October, so that the fourth was reckoned the fifteenth day; and, to prevent such retrocession in future, in addition to the Julian regulation with respect to the bissextile year, he ordained that the years 1600, 2000, 2400, and every fourth century in succession, should have an intercalation of a day, but that in the other centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, &c. the day should be omitted, and those years remain common years. This regulation comes so near the truth, that the only correction it will require will be the suppression of a day and a half in five thousand years.

The Gregorian year, or as it is vulgarly called, the new style, was immediately adopted in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy. It was introduced into France in October of the same year, the tenth of which month was, by an ordinance of Henry III., reckoned the twentieth day. In Germany it was adopted by the Catholic States in 1583, but the Protestant States adhered to the old calendar until the year 1700. Denmark also adopted it about this period, and Sweden in 1753. It was not used in England before 1752, when, by act of parliament, the style was changed, and the third of September was reckoned the fourteenth, the difference having by this time increased to eleven days. Russia is the only country in Europe in which the old mode of reckoning is still in use.

The want of some specific standard, which could be regarded as common to all nations, has occasioned great diversity in different countries in fixing the beginning of the year. The Chaldæans and Egyptians reckoned their years from the autumnal equinox. The Jews also reckoned their civil year from this period, but began their ecclesiastical year in the spring. Gernschid, the king of Persia, ordered the year in that country to commence at the vernal equinox. In Sweden the year formerly commenced at the winter solstice. The Greeks used different methods, some of the states beginning the year at the vernal, others at the autumnal equinox, and some at the summer solstice. The Roman year at one time began in March, but was afterwards made to commence in January. The new year's day of the church of Rome is fixed on the Sunday nearest the full moon of the vernal equinox. In England the year began in March until A.D. 1752, when the act of parliament which altered the style, ordained it to commence on the first of January.

Having thus given a short account of the lunar and solar years, which have been mostly in use, and an acquaintance with which is of most consequence in chronology, it will be proper to notice some combinations of years which are mentioned in ancient history, and therefore useful to be known.

*Lustra.* The Romans sometimes reckoned by lustra; a *Lustrum* was a period of five years, which derived its name from a census instituted by Servius Tullius, at which a purification (*Lustration*) of the Roman people was made every fifth year.

*The Olympiads* were, however, the most remarkable of these combinations. They consisted of four Grecian years, and derived their names from the public games celebrated every fourth year at Olympia, in Peloponnesus. These games were instituted in honour of Jupiter, but at what time, or by whom, is not known. After they had been neglected and discontinued for some time, they were restored by Iphitus, king of Elis, in the year B. C. 776; and it is from this date that the olympiads are reckoned in chronology.

*Cycles* are fixed intervals of time composed of the successive revolutions of a certain number of years. The lustra and the olympiads may perhaps be included under this name, but the term is more commonly appropriated to larger intervals, connected with the periodical return of certain circumstances and appearances. The great use made of cycles in chronology requires that they be particularly noticed.

From the defective nature of the Greek calendar, the olympic year, as it has been called, was subject to considerable variation; and, from the retrocession of the months, which it occasioned, producing a gradual change of the seasons when the games were to be celebrated, led to much inconvenience. Cleostrates, a mathematician of Tenedos, endeavoured to give it a more perfect form by inventing a cycle of eight years; this,



however, being computed by lunar years, still left the calendar subject to great inaccuracies. To rectify these, Meton, a mathematician of great celebrity, invented—

*The Lunar Cycle*, a period of nineteen solar years, at the end of which interval the sun and moon return to very nearly the same part of the heavens. This improvement was at the time received with universal approbation, but, not being perfectly accurate, was afterwards corrected by Eudoxus, and subsequently by Calippus, whose improvements modern astronomers have adopted.

The use of this cycle was discontinued when the games, for the regulation of which it was composed, ceased to be celebrated. The Council of Nice, however, wishing to establish some method for adjusting the new and full moons to the course of the sun, with the view of determining the time of Easter, adopted it as the best adapted to answer the purpose; and from its great utility they caused the numbers of it to be written on the calendar in golden letters, which has obtained for it the name of the golden numbers. The golden number for any year is found as follows:—The first year of the Christian era corresponds to the second of this cycle; if then to a given year of this era one be added, and the sum be divided by 19, the quotient will denote the number of cycles which have revolved since the commencement of the Christian era, and the remainder will be the golden number for the given year. *E. g.* If the golden number of the year 1808 be required, one being added, the sum will be 1809; this being divided by 19, will give 95 for the quotient, and 4 for the remainder, or golden number sought.

*The Solar Cycle* is another of those periods, the inventor of which is at present, however, unknown. It consists of 28 years, at the expiration of which the sun returns to the sign and degree of the ecliptic which he had occupied at the conclusion of the preceding period, and the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month as at that time. It is used to determine the Sunday or dominical letter, which we shall briefly explain.

In our present calendars the days of the week are distinguished by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the rule for applying these letters is invariably to put A for the first day of the year, whatever it be; B for the second, and so in succession to the seventh. Should the first of January be Sunday, the dominical or Sunday letter for that year will be A, the Monday letter B, &c.; and as the number of letters is the same as that of the days of the week, A will fall on every Sunday, B on every Monday, &c., throughout the year. Had the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is obvious that A would always have stood for the dominical letter; the year containing, however, one day more, it follows that the dominical letter of the succeeding year will be G. For Sunday being the first day of the preceding year will be also the last, and the first Sunday in the next will

fall on the seventh day, and will be marked by the seventh letter, or G. This retrocession of the letters will, from the same cause, continue every year, so as to make F the dominical letter of the third, &c. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intercalation of a day every bissextile, or fourth year, has occasioned a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366, instead of 365 days, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters; so that, as in the year 1808, if the dominical letter at the beginning of the year be C, the dominical letter of the next year will be not B but A. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. Thus, in the year 1808, C is the dominical letter in January and February, but B is substituted for it in March, and continues to be the dominical letter through the remainder of the year. In consequence of this change every fourth year, twenty-eight years must elapse before a complete revolution can take place in the dominical letter, and it is on this circumstance that the period of the solar cycle is founded. A table constructed to show the dominical letters for any given years of one of these cycles, will answer for the corresponding years in every successive cycle. The first year of the Christian era corresponds to the ninth of this cycle: if, therefore, to any given year of the Christian era nine be added, and the sum be divided by 28, the quotient will denote the number of the revolutions of the cycle since the ninth year B.C., and the remainder will be the year of the cycle. If there be no remainder, the year of the cycle will be the last, or twenty-eight. *E. g.* Nine being added to 1808 makes 1817; this sum being divided by 28, gives a quotient of 64 for the revolutions of the cycle, and a remainder of 25 for the year of the cycle. There is another cycle in use, called

*The Cycle of Indiction.* It consists of fifteen years, and is derived from the Romans. Learned men are not agreed as to the origin of it, but the most probable opinion is, that the return of this period was appointed for the payment of some public taxes or tributes. The first year of this cycle is made to correspond to the year 3 B.C. If therefore to any given year of the Christian era three be added, and the sum be divided by fifteen, the remainder will be the year of this cycle. There is, however, another mode of calculating it. This cycle was established by Constantine, A.D. 312; if therefore from the given year of the Christian era 312 be subtracted, and the remainder be divided by 15, the year of this cycle will be obtained. In either of these ways, if there be no remainder, the indiction will be 15.

*The Julian Period,* some acquaintance with which is indispensable in the study of chronology, will be easily understood from the preceding account of the cycles. It is formed by the combination of the three, by

multiplying the numbers 28, 19, and 15, of the cycles of the sun, moon, and indiction, into each other. The total of years thus produced is 7980, of which the Julian period consists; at the expiration of which, and not sooner, the first years of each of those cycles will again come together. This period was invented by Joseph Scaliger, as one by which all eras, epochs, and computations of time might readily be adjusted. The first year of the Christian era corresponds to the 4714th of the Julian period, and it extends as far back as 706 years beyond the common date of the creation 4004. The year of the Julian period corresponding with any given year before or since the commencement of the Christian era, may be easily found by the following rule. If the year required be of the latter kind, add to it 4713, the number of years of the Julian period elapsed before the Christian era, and the sum will be the year required. If it be of the former, subtract the year B.C. from 4714, and the difference will give it.

This period has been esteemed by many to be of the highest importance in chronology, as affording a common standard for the adjustment of different epochs. Modern chronologers are not, however, so warm in their admiration of it as their predecessors have been. A common standard is unquestionably of the highest consequence in the comparison of dates and eras, and in the general arrangement and division of time, and from its great utility and the necessity of its frequent application, it is of importance that it should be as simple as possible in its nature and construction. The Julian period is liable to objection on the latter score, as being rather complicated in its formation; and its necessity is now altogether superseded by the very general adoption of the Christian era as the standard of time. Any events or eras, prior or subsequent to its commencement, may easily be computed by it, and the date of them be impressed on the memory with very little exertion or difficulty.

It remains that we give some account of

*Epochs and Eras*, terms which constantly recur in history, and the elucidation of which belongs to the province of chronology. An epoch is a certain point, generally determined by some remarkable event, from which time is reckoned; and the years computed from that period are denominated an era. The birth of Christ is considered as an epoch—the years reckoned from that event are called the Christian era.

In sacred chronology, the first and most remarkable epoch is that of the creation of the world. As learned men could not agree as to the precise time when this took place, the folly of reckoning from it as a standard soon became apparent, and the practice was in consequence abandoned. Archbishop Usher, whose scripture chronology is adopted in our English Bibles, fixes this event in the year 4004 B.C.; Playfair places it in 4007.

The universal deluge forms another epoch; this is placed by Usher in the year B.C. 2349. A third sacred epoch is the call of Abraham,

which happened, according to the same learned authority, B.C. 1921. The next epoch is the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, which Usher places B.C. 1491.

In profane history we shall first notice the epoch of the Argonautic expedition, an event much celebrated in ancient history, and of some importance in chronological discussion from being adopted by Sir Isaac Newton as the foundation of his system of chronology. The date of this transaction has been placed in the year 1225 B.C., but in this chronologers are not agreed. The destruction of Troy forms another remarkable epoch. Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the exact time when this event, as well as the preceding, took place. Playfair fixes it in the year B.C. 1184.

The era of the Olympiads we have noticed above, and it will be unnecessary to give any further account of it here. The epoch of the building of Rome is the next that claims our attention. From the total want of early records, and other necessary documents for deciding the question, the date of this event is involved in the obscurity common to many other remote occurrences. The Roman writers themselves, and all who have followed them on the subject, differ widely respecting it. Polybius fixes it in the year B.C. 751; Cato and others one year earlier. Terentius Varro places it in 753 B.C. Fabius Pictor, who is followed by Diodorus Siculus, assigns it to 747 B.C. Sir Isaac Newton adopts the year 627 B.C., and Playfair after Varro, whose computation was used by the Roman emperors in their public instruments, places it in the year B.C. 753. Great use is made of this epoch in the histories of ancient Rome, and the historical student will do well to ascertain, if possible, what opinion the author he may be perusing adopts, and to what year of the Christian era the first year of Rome, according to his author, corresponds. The dates of the events will by this method be accurately ascertained as he proceeds. The Romans sometimes reckoned the year from the establishment of the consular dignity, and afterwards from the years of the emperors.

The era of Nabonassar is another of those standards by which the dates of events in some histories are regulated. Nabonassar was the founder of the Babylonish monarchy. This era is reckoned from the commencement of his reign, which is placed in the year B.C. 747, of the Julian period 3967, and extends as far down as the death of Alexander. The Nabonassarean year consists of 12 months of 30 days each, and five intercalary days, making in all 365 days.

The era of the Seleucidæ, or, as it is sometimes called, the year of the contracts, is reckoned from the establishment of Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, after that conqueror's death, in the empire of Babylon, and is reckoned from the year B.C. 312. It is generally supposed to have begun in the spring. It was used in a large district of Asia, and adopted by the Jews.



The Spanish era, founded on a division of the Roman provinces among the Triumviri, was long in use in Spain and Africa, and was adopted in the dates of the principal councils and synods held in those countries. It is reckoned from the 1st of January B.C. 38. This was afterwards superseded by

The Christian era. Learned men have differed in opinion with respect to the exact time of the birth of Christ, some placing it four, others seven years earlier than the first year of the Christian era. The uncertainty which exists upon this point arises from the era not having been used until so many centuries had elapsed, that it was impossible to fix the date with accuracy. This is, however, of very little consequence in the application of this era to chronological purposes, for all are agreed as to the numerical date of every year: the year 1810, for instance, being universally received as the year 1810 of the Christian era, although probably not the exact measure of the time which has elapsed from the birth of Christ. This era was invented about the year 527 by Dionysius, a Roman abbot, who reckoned the first year of it to correspond with the 4714th of the Julian period. It may be useful to give the reader a view of the years of the other principal eras which correspond to the first of this: according to Playfair (who, it is to be observed, differs in many respects from other chronologers, but is nevertheless a most respectable authority), these are the 4008th year of the world, the first year of the 195th Olympiad, and the 754th year of Rome, the 749th of the Nabonassarean era, the 313th of the Seleucidæ, the 46th Julian year, and the 39th of the Spanish era.

The era of Dioclesian was used pretty generally by the Christians previous to the invention of the Christian era. It is dated from the year A.D. 284, and probably took its rise from the persecution under that emperor, although its date is computed from the first year of his reign.

The Hegira, which may be called the Mohammedan era, is founded upon the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, to escape the persecution of his enemies, and is computed by his followers from A.D. 622. The beginning of their year is however made to correspond with the 16th day of July. In comparing any year of this era, therefore, with the corresponding year of the Christian era, it will be necessary to bear this in mind before it can be done with accuracy. The same may also be observed with regard to some of the other eras, the beginnings of the years of which do not exactly correspond with that of the Julian year.

The Persian era, or the era of Yezdejerd, is the last we shall notice. Yezdejerd was the last of the Persian monarchs who was subdued by the Saracens. According to the opinion of the most accurate modern chronologers, this era commenced in June, A.D. 632, corresponding with the beginning of the eleventh year of the Hegira, and with the first year

of the reign of Yezdejerd. The years of this era, like the Nabonassarean, consists of twelve months of thirty days, with an addition of five intercalary days at the end, making in all 365 days.

### PROBLEMS IN CHRONOLOGY.

1. To find whether any given year be leap-year.

*Rule.*—Divide the given year by 4; if 0 remains, it is leap-year; but if 1, 2, 3, remains, it is so many years after.

Every fourth year is leap-year, so called from leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; that year has then 366 days in it, and February 29.

2. To find the dominical letter before the year 1800.

*Rule.*—To the given year add its fourth part, omitting fractions; divide that sum by 7; the remainder taken from 7 leaves the index of the letter in the common year's reckoning.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

But in leap-years this letter and its preceding one (in the retrograde order which these letters take) are the dominical letters.

The dominical letter is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the year; thence also called the Sunday-letter. Of these letters there are consequently seven before-mentioned, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet; and as in leap-year there is an intercalary day, there are then two; one serving January and February, and its following letter the remaining part of the year.

3. To know on what day in the week any proposed day of the month will fall.

*Rule.*—First find the dominical letter, then the day of the week the first of the proposed month falls on, which is known by the two following lines :

At Dover Dwell George Brown, Esquire,  
Good Christopher Finch And David Frier :

where the first letter of each word answers to the latter belonging to the first day of the months in order, from January to December. If I would know on what day of the week the 24th of June will be, supposing the year 1806, I find the dominical letter is E, and by the lines just read, E is the first of June, which is of course Sunday; the 22nd also is Sunday, therefore the 24th will be a Tuesday.

4. To find the year of the solar, lunar, or golden number, and indiction cycles.

*Rule.*—To the given year add 9 for the solar, 1 for the lunar, 3 for the indiction; divide the sums in order by 28, 19, and 15, the remainder in each shows the years of its respective cycle.

The solar cycle, or the cycle of the sun, is a period of 28 years; in which time all the varieties of the dominical letters will have happened, and the 29th year the cycle begins again, when the same order of the letters will return as was 28 years before.

At the birth of Christ, nine years had passed in this cycle.

The lunar cycle, or cycle of the moon, or golden number, is a period of 19 years; containing all the variations of the days on which the new and full moons happen, after which time they fall on the same days they did 19 years before, and she begins again with the sun.

But when a centesimal, or hundredth year, falls in the cycle, the new and full moon, according to the new style, will fall a day later than otherwise. The birth of Christ happened in the second year of this cycle.

The Roman indiction is a cycle of 15 years, which first began the third year before Christ.

5. To find the epact till the year 1900.

*Rule.*—Multiply the golden number for the given year by 11; divide that product by 30, and from the remainder take 11, leaves the epact. If the remainder is less than 11, add 19 to it, and the sum will be the epact.

6. To find the moon's age.

*Rule.*—To the epact add the number and day of the month; their sum, if under 30, is the moon's age. But if that sum is above 30, the excess in months of 31 days, or the excess above 29 in a month of 30 days, shows the age or days since the last conjunction.

The moon's age taken from 30 leaves the day of the next new moon.

When the solar and lunar cycles begin together, the moon's age on the first

of each month, or the monthly epacts, are called the numbers of the month and are as follows, viz.

For	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
These	0	2	1	2	3	4
For	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
These	5	6	7	8	9	10

7. To find when Easter-day will happen.

*Rule.*—Find on what day of March the new moon falls nearest to the 21st in common years, or nearest the 20th in leap-years; then the Sunday next after the full, or 15th day of that new moon, will be Easter-day.

If the 15th day falls on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter-day.



## DICTIONARY OF CHRONOLOGY.

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## A A L

**AALST**, Everard, b. 1602, d. 1658.  
**Aalst**, William, b. 1632, d. 1679.  
**Aaron**, the first high priest of the Jews, b. 1570, d. 1453, B. C.; see Old Testament, events of.  
**Aaron-ben-Aser**, a celebrated rabbi, flourished in 475.  
**Aarsens**, Peter, b. 1519, d. 1575.  
**Aartgen**, of Leyden, b. 1498, d. 1564.  
**Abate**, Andrea, a Neapolitan painter of inanimate subjects, d. 1732.  
**Abbadie**, (Rev. James) of Nay, in France, afterwards of England, b. 1652, d. 1727.  
**Abbati**, Nicolo, an historical painter, b. at Modena 1512, d. 1572.  
**Abbeville**, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, Nov. 1773; 100 houses were ruined; 150 souls perished; the damage was estimated at 472,917 livres.  
**Abbeys**, pillaged of jewels and plate by William the Conqueror, 1069; compelled by the same monarch to alter their tenures, 1070; one hundred suppressed by order of council, 1414; dissolved by Henry VIII., 1540; number of suppressed in England and Wales, 1643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 churches and free chapels, and 110 hospitals. In Germany, 1785 monasteries; and in France, 1790.  
**Abbiati**, Filippo, an historical painter, b. at Milan 1640, d. 1715.  
**Abbo**, monk of St. Germans, an historian, flourished A. D. 889.  
**Abbot**, Abp. of Canterbury, killed his

## A B E

park-keeper 20th Jan., 1621; d. 3rd Aug., 1633, aged 71.  
**Abbot**, Charles, Lord Tenterden, chief justice of King's Bench, b. 7th Oct., 1762, d. 4th Nov., 1832.  
**Abbots of Reading**, Glastonbury, St. John's and Colchester, hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy and refusing to surrender their abbeys, 1539.  
**Abbotsbury**, Abbey, Dorsetshire, founded in the reign of Canute, 1026; town of, injured by fire, and 22 houses destroyed, 1784.  
**Abdalla**, the son of Abdalmothleb, and father of the prophet Mahomet, lived, 575.  
**Abdalla**, the son of Osmar, flourished in 625.  
**Abdallah**, caliph of Bagdad, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, patron of learning, d. 833.  
**Abel**; see Old Testament, events of.  
**Abelard**, Peter, the lover of Eloisa, and celebrated French metaphysician, d. 21st April, 1142, aged 63.  
**Abell**, John, an English musician, best known on the continent, who flourished in the 17th century.  
**Aberconway**, castle of, Caernarvonshire, built by Ed. I., 1204; suspension-bridge of, constructed, 1824.  
**Abercrombie**, Sir Ralph, a British general, born 1738, killed in Egypt 28th March, 1801, buried at Malta.  
**Aberdeen**, Scotland, university of, founded in 1477; gothic bridge constructed, 1283.

Abergavenny, East Indiaman, lost off Weymouth, 1st Feb., 1805.

Abernethy, John, an eminent divine, born in Dublin, 1680, died 1740.

Abernethy, John, a celebrated surgeon of London, b. at Derry, Ireland, d. at Enfield, 20th April, 1831.

Aberration of the fixed stars, discovered by Dr. Bradley, of Sherborn, Dorsetshire, 1727.

Aberystwyth (S. Wales), castle of, burned, 1124, re-edified by Edw. I. 1283.

Abingdon, Berkshire, founded in 517; abbey of, built 941.

Abingdon, Earl of, a peer, committed to the King's Bench Prison for publishing a libel upon Mr. Sermon, an attorney, 9th Feb., 1795.

Abjuration, oath of, first required, 1701.

Abo, Finland, university of, founded by Queen Christina in 1640.

Aboukir, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, 18th March, 1801.

Aboukir Bay, battle of, 1st Aug., 1798; see Nile and Nelson.

Abraham, b. 1995, B. C.; called, 1921; entertained three angels, 1897; offered Isaac, 1871; d. B. C. 1821, A. M. 2183; see Old Testament, events of.

Abshoven of Antwerp, a painter of rural and various subjects, d. about 1660.

Abstinence, remarkable instance of. Anne Moore, of Tutbury, Staffordshire, lived 20 months without food, 1807-8.

Abstinent, a religious sect, abstaining from marriage and wine, and resembling Gnostics: begun in 170, and flourished in the third century.

Abu-bekr, the immediate successor of Mahomet, d. 624, aged 63.

Abulfeda, the geographer, b. 561, d. 624.

Academy, Royal, of London, 1768.

Academy, Royal Hibernian, of Arts, incorporated 1821, Francis Johnston, Esq., first president.

Acapulco ship taken by Admiral Anson, 20th June, 1744.

Ach, or Van Ach, a painter of portraits and history, b. at Cologne, 1556, d. 1621.

Achaia, in Peloponnesus, republic of, founded B. C. 1800.

Achilles, the conqueror of Hector, d. B. C. 1184.

Achmet III., Emperor of the Turks, encouraged printing, died 1736.

Achmet; see Turkish Empire.

Acre, taken by Richard I. and the Crusaders, 12th July, 1191, after a two years' siege, and the loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. Attacked by Buonaparte 1st July, 1798, and relieved by the English under Sir S. Smith, 6 March, 1799.

Acts, of the Apostles, written by St. Luke, 63 or 64.

Achtschelling, Lucas, a landscape painter of Brussels, flourished in the 16th century.

Actæon, son of Autonoe and Aristæus, destroyed by his own hounds, A. M. 2662.

Adam, first of the human race, d. B. C. 3074, aged 930 years, created 4004 years B. C.

Adam, L. S., a sculptor, b. 1700, d. 1759.

Adam, N. S., a sculptor, b. 1705, d. 1778.

Adam, G., a sculptor, b. 1710, d. 1759.

Adam, Alexander, of Moray, Scotland, a distinguished classical scholar, b. 6th June, 1741, d. 18th Dec., 1809.

Adamites, a sect that intended to restore the primitive state of man. They appeared first in 130, revived 1124.

Adams, John, American president, b. 19th October, 1735, d. 4th July, 1826.

Adams, Joseph, an eminent physician, one of the founders of vaccination, b. 1756, d. 20th June, 1818.

Adams, Robert, b. 1728, d. 1792.

Adanson, Michael, b. 1727, d. 1806.

Addison, Joseph, an English poet and essayist, b. 1672, d. 17th June, 1719.

Adelphi Buildings, Strand, London, erected in 1770.

Adelphi Lottery Act, passed in 1773.

Adelung, John Christopher, a German philologist, b. 1734, d. 1806.

- Adherbal, son of Micipsa, flourished B. C. 130.
- Adieu, French, from *Ad deum te commendo*, i. e. I commend you to God. Farewell—Fare ye well, a similar expression to the *Io Pæan* of the Egyptians, the *Deo gratias* of the Romans, being short expressions to excite a reliance on God in distress.
- Admetus, King of Thessaly, flourished A. M. 2660.
- Admiral, the first appointed in England, William de Leybourne, 1297.
- Admiral, High, first appointment in England, 1387; held by commission since Nov. 1709, except a short interval by the D. of Clarence, now William IV.
- Admiralty, court of, erected 1357, incorporated 22nd June, 1768.
- Ado, the historian, Archbishop of Vienna, flourished 867, d. 874-7.
- Adolfi, Giacomo, an Italian painter of scripture pieces, b. 1682, d. 1741.
- Adolphus of Nassau, Emperor of the West, 1291; dep. and slain, 1298.
- Adolphus, Gustavus, of Sweden, born 1594, fell in battle at Lutzen, Nov. 1632.
- Adore, from *Adorare*, and this, from *Ad os*, a mode of salutation, by carrying the hand to the mouth.
- Adrian IV., born at Langley, Hertfordshire, England, afterwards Pope of Rome, d. 1159.
- Adrian, 15th Emperor of Rome, born A. D. 76; visited Britain, and erected his famous wall 121, d. 138.
- Adrian's Mole, at Rome, constructed A. D. 120.
- Adriano, a Spanish monk, who painted scriptural subjects for his amusement, d. 1650.
- Adrianople, taken by Amurath, the Turkish Sultan, 1360; the court removed from, to Constantinople, 1453; injured by fire, 1754 and 1778; occupied by the Russians, 20th August, 1830.
- Adriansen, a Flemish artist, who painted fruit and flowers, b. 1625.
- Adultery, punished by cutting off nose and ears, 1031; made capital, 1650.
- Advent Sunday, first observed 433; the number determined, 1000.
- Æacus, king of Cænopia and the Myrmidons, flourished A. M. 2613. Hesiod, Ovid.
- Ædiles, Plebeian, first created at Rome, A. U. 260.
- Ædiles Curule, from amongst the Patricians, A. U. 387.
- Ægæon, a pirate, from whom Ægea is so called, flourished A. M. 2110.
- Ælian, a Greek writer, born at Præneste, in Italy, flourished in 221.
- Aelst, Evert Van, a Dutch painter of still life, b. at Delft, 1602, d. 1658.
- Aelst, William Van, or Gulielmo, a Dutch painter of still life, b. 1620, d. 1679.
- Æmilius, Paulus, d. B. C. 168.
- Aerts, Richard, a Dutch painter of scripture pieces, b. 1482, d. 1577.
- Aertsen, Peter, or Pietro Longo, a Dutch historical painter, b. 1519, d. 1566.
- Æschines, an Athenian orator, b. B. C. 393, d. 323.
- Æschylus, a Greek tragic poet, b. B. C. 523, d. 454.
- Æsop, the oldest Greek fabulist, flourished in the 6th century B. C.
- Æsopus, the Roman actor, and contemporary of Roscius, flourished A. U. 670.
- Afesa, Pietro, or Della Basilicata, a Neapolitan painter of religious subjects, flourished in the 16th century.
- Affirmation of quakers, admitted in lieu of an oath, partially, 1702; alteration made therein, 13th Dec. 1721; received "in any case whatsoever," 1829; sufficient for member of parliament, 14th Feb. 1833.
- Africa conquered by Belisarius, A. D. 533.
- African Association obtained a patent from Elizabeth, 1588.
- African Association, or Institution, affording patronage to travellers, established 1788, revived 1806.
- African Company, incorporated by Charles II., 1662; government owed them 11,686,800*l.*, and their divided capital amounted to 10,780,000*l.*, both which continued till 1776.

- Africanus, Julius, a christian chronicler of the third century, d. about 232, A. M.
- Africanus (Scipio), the conqueror of Hannibal, d. about A. U. 566.—Liv.
- Agamemnon, generalissimo of the Greeks at the siege of Troy, slain B. C. 904.5.
- Agar, Jacques d', a French portrait painter, b. 1640, d. at Copenhagen, 1716.
- Agarel, Arthur, an English antiquarian, friend of Sir R. Cotton, b. 1540, d. 1615.
- Agaric of the oak, first used as a styptic, 1750.
- Agatha, St., monastery of, near Richmond, Yorkshire, built 1131.
- Agatharcides, Cnidius, the historian and biographer, flourished B. C. 174.—Strab., Voss.
- Agatharchus, pupil of Æschylus, inventor of theatrical perspective, died B. C. 480.—Mar. Ar.
- Agathius, a Byzantine historian, flourished 565.
- Agilnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, refused to crown Harold, d. 1038.
- Aglaophon, the painter, flourished A. M. 3534.—Plin.
- Aglionby, John, chaplain to James I., one of the translators of the Testament, d. 1610.
- Agnacobites, fanatics that appeared first in 701.
- Agnes, St., martyred 308, aged 13.
- Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God," &c. in the Litany, first appointed to be read, 687; first consecration of, 1566.
- Agoracritus, the sculptor, d. B. C. 150 years.
- Agra, fortress of (the Key of Hindostan), surrendered to the English 17th Oct., 1803.
- Agrarian Law, first proposed at Rome by Sp. Cassius, B. C. 485.
- Agresti da Forli, Livio, an Italian historic painter, his works are in the Vatican, d. 1580.
- Agricola, the Roman general, born 37, died 93; built the rampart between England and Scotland, with the chain of forts from the Clyde to the Forth, A. D. 84.
- Agricola, Christopher Ludwig, a German portrait painter and an engraver, born at Ratisbon, 1667.
- Agriculture, introduced by Sicpanus, husband of Ceres, B. C. 1830.
- Agricultural societies, first established in England, 1787. It is computed that hunters, shooters, &c., injure the farmer to the amount of 1s. per acre annually, and that game, by feeding on his crops, consume to an equal amount; that the fly, maggot, slug, &c., will, once in five years, cut off the turnips, once in ten years the clover, and do 5s. an acre damage to corn crops; making on the average 2s. per acre. The injury done by rats, moles, and mice, in a farm of 200 acres, is estimated at 6*l.* 6s.; by sparrows, and other small birds, 6*l.* 6s.; pigeons, jays, magpies, ravens, kites, dogs, &c. 4*l.* 4s.: making in the whole 58*l.* a-year, or very nearly 6s. per acre: or, on the total cultivated superficies of the kingdom, an annual depredation to the immense amount of ten millions per annum.
- Agrippa, Cornelius, a reputed magician, b. at Cologne, 1486, d. at Grenoble, 1535.
- Agrippa (Herod I.), King of Judea, b. B. C. 3, d. A. D. 44.
- Agrippa (Herod II.), before whom St. Paul pleaded, d. A. D. 100.
- Aguesseau, Henry Francis d', chancellor of France, b. at Limoges, 1668, d. 1751.
- Ahab, King of Israel, ascended the throne A. M. 3086; slain at Ramoth Gilead, A. M. 3117; see Old Testament events of.
- Ahaz, King of Judah, ascended the throne A. M. 3265, died 3278 A. M., or B. C. 726; see Old Testament, events of.
- Aikman, William, a Scotch painter of portraits, b. 24th Oct., 1682, d. 7th June, 1731.
- Aikin, John, M. D., author of the Biographical Dictionary, b. Jan. 1747, d. 4th Dec., 1822.
- Ailesbury, Buckinghamshire, thirty houses burnt at, 6th May, 1773.



- Ainsworth, Henry, a nonconformist and learned biblical writer, flourished 1590; poisoned from envy by a Jew, 1629.
- Ainsworth, Robert, an English schoolmaster, and author of the Latin Dictionary, b. 1660, d. 1743.
- Air-balloons; see Balloon.
- Air-guns, invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, B. C. 120; revived by Guter of Nuremberg, 1656; improved by Perkins, 1830.
- Air-pump, invented by Otto de Guericke, burgomaster of Magdeburg, 1654; also attributed to Boyle.
- Aire, in France, taken, with its magazines, by Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, 2nd March, 1814.
- Aiton, William, botanist, author of Hortus Kewensis, b. 1731, d. 1793.
- Aix-la-Chapelle, on Lower Rhine, founded 795; treaties of peace concluded at, 2nd May, 1668, 18th Oct., 1748; congress at, Oct. Nov. 1818; taken by the French, 1793, and 21st Sept., 1794.
- Ajaccio, in Corsica, Napoleon born at, 15th Aug., 1769.
- Ajax, the son of Telamon, one of the Grecian chieftains at the siege of Troy, flourished B. C. 920.
- Ajax, the son of Oileus, chief of the Locrians, a leader in the Trojan war; shipwrecked on his return, by Minerva, for having violated Cassandra at her shrine, flourished about 920 B. C.
- Aken, John Van, a Dutch painter and engraver, of the 17th century.
- Akenside, Mark, Dr., author of the Pleasures of Imagination, b. at Newcastle, 1721, d. 23 June, 1770.
- Aland, John, Lord Fortescue of Ireland, a Baron of the Common Pleas, and proficient in Saxon literature, b. 1670, d. 1747.
- Alba Julia, in Transylvania; university of, founded 1629.
- Alban, cutter, wrecked on the Dutch coast, only one of the crew saved, 18th Dec., 1812.
- Alban, St., the first English martyr, b. at Verulam, suffered A. D. 286, 296, 303.—Ussher, and others.
- Alban's Abbey, built 793.
- Albano, Francesco, painter of history and landscape, b. at Bologna, 1578, d. 4th Oct., 1660.
- Albano, Giovanni Battista, Italian painter of landscapes, d. in 1668.
- Alberelli, Giacomo, a Venetian historical painter, d. about 1650.
- Alberici, Enrico, an historical painter, b. 1714, d. 1775.
- Alberoni, Julius, an intriguing and enterprising cardinal, b. at Placentia 1664, d. 1752.
- Albert Durer, a German painter of history, b. at Nuremberg 20th May, 1471, d. 6th April, 1528.
- Alberti, Cherubino, a Florentine painter of history, and an engraver, b. 1552, d. 1615.
- Alberti, Durante, an Italian painter of scripture subjects, b. 1538, d. 1613.
- Alberti, Giovanni, a Florentine landscape painter, b. 1558, d. 1601.
- Albertinelli, Mariotto, an historical Florentine painter, b. 1475, d. 1520.
- Albertus, H. C., a portrait painter and engraver of Saxony, d. 1680.
- Albertus Magnus, a learned mathematician, and general scholar, b. at Suabia about 1200, flourished 1237, d. 1280.
- Albigenses, enemies of the Roman Catholic religion, first appeared in 1160.
- Albini, Alessandro, an Italian painter, pupil of the Caracci, d. about 1610.
- Albinus, Bernard Siegfried (Weiss, White), a celebrated anatomist, b. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1697, d. at Leyden, 1770.
- Albinus, Christian Bernard, professor of anatomy at Utrecht, died 1752.
- Alboresi Giacomo, Bolognese painter, b. 1632, d. 1677.
- Albion-Mills, Manchester, built 1786, destroyed by fire, 1792, the damage estimated at 25,000*l*.
- Albumazar, flourished 841.
- Albuquerque, Alfonso de, the Portuguese Mars, viceroy of India, b. at Lisbon, 1452, d. 1515.
- Alcantara, bridge of, across the Tagus, Portugal, built A. D. 98.
- Alcantara, order of knighthood, instituted 1160.

- Alcæus, the lyric poet, flourished B. C. 605.
- Alcæus, the tragic poet, flourished B. C., 601.
- Alcibiades, the Athenian statesman and general, b. B. C. 450, slain 404 B. C.
- Alcidamus, the orator, flourished B. C. 615.
- Alcuin, Alcuyn, or Albinus Flaccus, a learned English monk, the friend of Charlemagne, scholar of Bede, and founder of the University of Paris, b. at York, 732, d. at Tours, 804.
- Aldbourn, Wiltshire, injured by fire, 200 houses burnt, 23rd Aug., 1777.
- Aldegræf, Albert, or Henry, painter and engraver, pupil of Albert Durer, b. in Westphalia, 1502, d. 1562.
- Aldermen, first appointed in London, 1242.
- Aldermen, first appointed in Dublin, 1409.
- Aldersgate, London, built 1616; taken down and sold for 91*l.* April, 1761.
- Aldgate, London, built 1608; taken down and sold for 177*l.* 10*s.* April, 1760.
- Aldrovandini, Tomaso, a painter of landscape and architecture, b. at Bologna, 1653, d. 1736.
- Ale, invented B. C. 1404; ale booths set up in England, A. D. 728, licensed, 1551.
- Alefounder, John, an English portrait painter, d. in East Indies 1790.
- Alen, or Oolen, John Van, a Dutch imitative painter, b. 1651, d. 1698.
- Aleni, Tommaso, an Italian historic painter, b. 1500, d. 1560.
- Alesio, Matteo Perez de, a Roman painter of scripture subjects, d. 1600.
- Alessandria, in Italy, taken by the French 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, 24th July, 1799.
- Alexander, William, an English artist, accompanied Lord Macartney to China, b. 1768, d. 1816.
- Alexander, first Emperor of all the Russias, d. 1st Dec., 1825.
- Alexander, St., order of knighthood, instituted in Russia 1700.
- Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, b. at Pella, B. C. 356; succeeded Philip, B. C. 336; passed into Asia, B. C. 334; d. at Babylon, 21st March, B. C. 323, aged 32, year of his reign 13.
- Alexander Balas, King of Syria, slain B. C. 145.
- Alexander Jannæus, King of the Jews, ascended the throne B. C. 106, d. B. C. 79.
- Alexander Severus, a Roman emperor, b. at Acre, 205, assassinated, 235.
- Alexander, the name of several popes.
- Alexander III., pope, his stirrups held by the kings of England and France, d. 1181.
- Alexander VI., pope, a notorious character, father of Cæsar Borgia, and of Lucretia, b. at Valencia, 1430; ascended the throne, 1492, d. 1503.
- Alexander, several kings of Scotland so named; see Scotland.
- Alexander, the names of some of the Russian emperors; see Russia.
- Alexander, W., an American general, and man of learning, born at New York, 1726, d. 1783.
- Alexandrian Library, containing 400,000 MSS., destroyed by fire, B. C. 47. The second
- Alexandrian Library, containing 700,000 vols., burned by Caliph Omar, 14th Jan., 640. The Saracens heated their baths for six months with the burning books.
- Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, B. C. 46; by the French, 1798; by the English, 22nd Aug., 1801.
- Alfani Orazio, an Italian artist, b. 1530, d. 1583.
- Alfaro y Gamon, Don Juan de, a Spanish portrait painter, b. at Cordova, 1640, d. of a broken heart, 1680.
- Alfieri, Vittorio, Count, an Italian tragic poet, b. in Piedmont, 1749, d. 8 Oct., 1803, buried at Florence.
- Alfred, son of Ethelred II., his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and 600 followers slain at Guildford, 1036.
- Alfred the Great, King of England, b. 849, ascended the throne, 872, d. 900.

- Algardi, Alessandro, a painter, sculptor, and architect, of Bologna, b. 1598, d. 1654.
- Algarotti, Francesco, an Italian nobleman, a painter, engraver, and critic, b. at Venice, 12th Dec., 1712, d. at Pisa, 3 March, 1764.
- Algebra introduced into Europe, 1300; in general use, 1590; numerical notation invented, 950; brought into Europe, 1494; literal, first used, 1590.
- Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, lost in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, Sept. 1760.
- Algiers, a Roman province, B. C. 44; seized by Barbarossa, 1516; made a treaty with England, 1662; bombarded by Admiral Blake, 1665; by the French, 1761; by Lord Exmouth's fleet, 27th Aug., 1816, upon which the Algerines abolished christian slavery; taken by the French, 5th July, 1830.
- Ali Bey, an Eastern adventurer, born at the foot of Caucasus, seized the government of Egypt, d. 1773.
- Ali Pacha, a self-constituted governor of Albania, born at Tepelini, 1744, slain, with six of his companions, 5th Feb., 1822.
- Aliberti, Giovanni Carlo, an Italian painter of scriptural subjects, b. 1680, d. 1740.
- Alibrandi, Girolamo, a Sicilian painter of scripture pieces, pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, b. 1470, d. 1524.
- Alien priories, seized by the crown 1337.
- Aliens forbidden to hold church livings. Juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430; not to exercise a trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.
- Alien Bill, 4th Jan., 1793; repealed, and a new one passed, 1816.
- Allan, David, a Scotch painter of history and portraits, b. 1744, d. 1796.
- Allegiance, oath of, first administered 1636, altered 1689.
- Allegrain, Etienne, a French landscape painter, b. 1655, d. 1736.
- Allegrain, Gabriel, son of Etienne, a French artist, d. in 1748.
- Allegrì (Correggio), Antonio, a celebrated but unfortunate historical painter, b. at Allegrì in 1490, and d. from disappointment, 1534.
- Allegrini, Francesco, or Da Gubbio, an Italian historical painter, b. 1587, d. 1663.
- Allegrini, Francesco, a Florentine designer and engraver, d. about the year 1775.
- Allen, John, Abp. of Dublin, a learned writer, murdered in the Lord Offaly's rebellion, 1534.
- Allen, Thomas, an English mathematician, born at Uttoxeter 21st Dec., 1542, d. 1632.
- Allen, Ralph, of Bath, d. 1764.
- Alleyn, Edward, an English actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and keeper of the Royal Bear Garden. He founded Dulwich College. Born in London 1566, died 1626; buried at Dulwich.
- Allington Castle, Kent, built A. D. 1282.
- Alloisi, Baldassare (Gallanino), an eminent portrait painter (the Italian Vandyk), b. at Bologna 1578, d. 1638.
- Allodial, or Free Lands, is derived from *Odhal*, implying freeholds, in Norway, the first being merely a transposition of the syllables of the latter: hence *Fee-odh*, *feodum*, feudal, denoting stipendiary property, a fee being a stipend.
- Allori, Alessandro (Bronzino), a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1535, d. 1607.
- Alum, first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, 1300—in Tuscany, 1460; brought to perfection in England, 1608; found in Ireland, 1757,—in Anglesea, N. Wales, 1790.
- All Saints, festival of, instituted 625.
- All Souls, festival of, instituted 1604.
- All Souls College, Oxford, founded by Henry Chichely, Abp. of Canterbury, 1437.
- Ally-Cawn, made a nabob by Col. Clive, 23rd June, 1765.
- Almagro, Diego, a Spanish adventurer, strangled by his rival Pizarro, in 1533, aged 75.

- Almanacs, first published by Martin Ilkus, at Luda, in Poland, 1470; compiled, nearly in their present form, by Muller, 1473; the Company of Stationers, London, claimed an exclusive right to publish, until 1779, and they are now supposed to sell a million annually; first printed at Constantinople, 1806; Duty taken off, 1834.
- Almaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden, instituted 1653.
- Almelooven, Jan, a Dutch painter of landscapes and portraits, also an engraver, b. about 1614.
- Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, 25th Aug., 1762; by the French, 27th Aug., 1810; blown up by the French, 10th May, 1811.
- Almora, East Indies, carried by assault of the Company's forces, 25th April, 1815.
- Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, seat of the Percies, founded 1147.
- Alphabet, consisted of sixteen letters B. C. 390, when the Ionic alphabet of twenty-four was adopted.
- Alphonso III., King of Leon and Asturias (the Great), d. at Zamora 912, aged 64.
- Alphonso X., King of Castile, the astronomer and philosopher, b. 1203, d. 1234.
- Alresford, in Hampshire, destroyed by fire, 1160.
- Altars, in churches, first used, 135; consecrated 271; the first in Britain, 534.
- Altdorfer, Albrecht, a Bavarian painter and engraver, a pupil of Albert Durer, b. 1488, d. 1558.
- Altorf, in Franconia, University of, founded 1581.
- Alunno, Nicolo, an Italian artist,— painted scripture pieces, b. 1450, d. 1510.
- Alva, Fred. Alvarez, Toledo, duke of, general of the imperial armies, b. 1503, d. 21st Jan., 1582.
- Amadeus, the name of several Counts of Savoy,
- Amadeus the Great, defended Rhodes against the Turks, d. 1323.
- Amadeus the Happy, a virtuous and pious prince, d. 1742.
- Amalteo, Pomponio, an Italian historic painter, born 1504, d. 1576.
- Amato, Giovanni Antonio (Il Vecchio), a Neapolitan painter of sacred subjects, b. about 1475.
- Ambassador, the first sent by the Czar of Russia to England, 1556; the first sent to Turkey from England, 1606; the Portuguese, arrested for debt, 1653; the Russian, arrested by a lace merchant, when a law passed for their protection, 1709; protection limited, 1773. The first that arrived in Europe from India was from Tippoo Saib to France, 1778; the first from the Ottoman Emperor arrived in London, Dec. 1793.
- Amberger, Christopher, a German painter of history and portraits, and disciple of Holbein, b. at Nuremberg 1485, d. 1550.
- Amberley Castle, Sussex, built 1374.
- Amboyna, seized by the Dutch, 1624, by the English, 17th Feb., 1810.
- Ambrogio, Domenico (Menichino del Brizio), a Bolognese painter of church subjects, also an engraver on wood, d. about 1660.
- Ambrosius, St., bishop of Milan, b. 333—Cave, 340—Dupin; d. 397.
- Ambrosius, Aurelius or Aurelianus, supposed author of the erections at Stonehenge, crowned King of the Britons, 465, d. 508.
- Amelia, Princess, daughter of George III., d. 2nd Nov., 1810.
- America, first discovered by Columbus, 1492. The complete discovery of South America was made by Vespucius Americanus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1499; known first to the French, 1504. Mexico was conquered by Spain, 1518; Peru, 1520. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; planted by them in 1549, and remains under the Royal Family of Portugal. Terra Firma was conquered by Spain in 1514. North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son, John Cabot, an Englishman, in 1497. John Cabot settled New-



foundland, the first English colony in America, 1498. Florida was first discovered by John Cabot, in 1500; it was ceded to Spain by the peace of 1783. Louisiana was discovered by the French, 1663; they took possession of it 1718: but eastward of the Mississippi was ceded to England, 1763. The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4th James I., 1607. New England was the second, in 1614, by the Plymouth Company. In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church government in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth. Salem was built in 1628: and Boston, the present capital, 1630. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated quaker, in whose family the patent long subsisted, 1681: Maryland, by lord Baltimore, 1633; Carolina, by English merchants, 1670. New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes, 1664; Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732. Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, 1622: but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was attempted to be settled by the French, in 1534; they built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1762, and ceded by the peace of 1763; Duties Act, 1764; duty on Tea, 1767. Packet boats first established between Old and New Spain, with the liberty of trading, 1564. Free trade opened between Old and New Spain, by the Straits of Magellan, 1774. Paper currency established in America, 15th May, 1775. N. W. explored by Capt. Cook, 1773,—by Capt. Colnett, 1789. Several vice-roys appointed in Spanish America, 1776. Thirteen colonies united, and declared themselves indepen-

dent of the English crown, 4th July, 1776; allowed by France, 6th Feb., 1778; by Holland, 8th Oct., 1782; by the English parliament, 30th Nov. 1783; Royalists relieved, 1785. American congress first met at Philadelphia, 5th Sept., 1775. William, third son of King George III., afterwards William IV. of England, was the first prince of the blood royal that ever landed in North America, 1781. Spanish America declared itself independent, 1810. Provinces of, assembled in congress, declared the sovereignty of the people, 5th July, 1811. United States of America declared war against England, 18th July, 1812. Made peace with England, 24th Dec., 1814. American Company, the Russian, established in 1785. American Philosophical Society, instituted, 2nd Jan., 1672. American Congress, first assembled at Philadelphia, 5th Sept., 1775; removed to Washington, 1801. American Royalists relieved, 1785. Americus Vespuccius (Amerigo Vespucci), one of the discoverers of the continent of America, b. at Florence, 9 March, 1451; first reached America, 1499; d. at Seville, 1512. Amesbury, Wiltshire, 32 houses destroyed by a fire, which did 10,000*l.* damage, 3rd June, 1751. Amesbury Nunnery, built 976. Ames, Joseph, author of *Typographical Antiquities*, b. at Yarmouth, 1683, d. 1759. Ames, Fisher, an American orator and writer, b. 1753, d. 1804. Amethysts, found in Kerry, Ireland, 1755. Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord, a British general, b. 1717, d. 1798. Amherst, Nicholas, an English poet, b. at Marden, d. 1742. Amicable Society, incorporated 1706. Amiconi, Jacopo or Giacomo, a Venetian landscape painter, b. 1675, d. at Madrid in 1758. Amiconi, Ottavio, an historic and landscape painter, b. at Brescia in 1605, d. 1661.

- Amiens, Peace of, concluded 27th March, 1802.
- Amilcar (or Hamilcar) Barca, a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal, slain in battle B. C. 228.
- Amiot, a French Jesuit, missionary to China, b. 1718, d. 1794.
- Amman, Justus, a Swiss artist, painted on wood and copper, b. in 1539, d. 1591.
- Ammianus Marcellinus, a Roman historian, who flourished in the 4th century.
- Ammirato, Scipio, an Italian historian. b. 1531, d. 1601.
- Amon; see Old Testament, events of.
- Amoretti, Abbate Carlo, an Italian mineralogist, b. 1741, d. 1816.
- Amorites, a people that inhabited, the mountains around the Dead Sea, conquered by Moses, A. M. 2553.
- Amos, the prophet, flourished B. C. 850.
- Amphilochus, bishop of Iconium, died A. D. 394.
- Amphion, King of Thebes, and a celebrated musician, flourished A. M. 2617.—Eus. *Hor. Bocc.*
- Amphion frigate, blown up at Plymouth, and all the crew destroyed, 22nd Sept., 1796.
- Amphitheatre at Fidonia, fell in, when 50,000 persons were killed, A. D. 26.
- Amphitheatre, at Rome, built 69, since stripped of its ornaments to decorate palaces, and the chapels erected within it.
- Amphitrite, transport, with 125 female convicts, and a crew of 39 souls, lost within half a mile of Boulogne, and only three lives saved, 31st Aug., 1833.
- Amsterdam, the chief city of Holland, first walled in, 1490; besieged unsuccessfully by the Guelders, 1522; submitted, after a ten months siege, to the Hollanders, 1578; surrendered to the Russians, 1787; received the French, 1795; the seat of regal government under Louis Bonaparte, 1806; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; in 1818, the house of Orange was recalled; Stadthouse built, 1638; Exchange in 1634; Opera House at, burnt, 150 persons perished, 1772; Admiralty House destroyed by fire, 6th July, 1791; Bank founded, 1609.
- Amyot, James, a French writer, bishop of Auxerre, b. 1514, d. 1593.
- Anabaptist, sect formed in 1525; arrived in England, 1549.
- Anabaptist chapel, the first erected in England, 1640.
- Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, flourished 584 B. C.
- Anacletus I., pope, suffered martyrdom, A. D. 91.
- Anacletus II., pope, Peter de Leon, d. 1138.
- Anacreon, the Greek poet, flourished B. C. 532.
- Ananias and Sapphira struck dead, A. D. 33.
- Anarawd, Prince of Wales, ascended the throne 877, d. 913.
- Anastatius I., Emperor of the East, succeeded Zeno, 491, d. 518.
- Anastatius II., dethroned by Theodoric in 719.
- Anathema, first exercised by the church, A. D. 387.
- Anatomy, restored at Brussels, 1550.
- Anatomy of plants, discovered 1680.
- Anaxagoras, an Ionian philosopher, b. B. C. 500, d. 428.
- Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flourished B. C. 378.
- Anaxarchus, a Thracian philosopher, flourished B. C. 340.
- Anaximander, the inventor of hydrography, b. at Miletus, B. C. 610, d. 547.
- Anaximenes, a mathematician of Miletus, who flourished B. C. 556.
- Anchors, invented 587.
- Anchorites, first appeared, 1255.
- Ancona, taken by the French, July, 1796; surrendered to the Imperialists, 13th Nov., 1799.
- Ancus Martius, fourth king of Rome, succeeded B. C. 640, d. B. C. 615.
- Anderson, Sir E., a judge and law writer, d. 1605.
- Anderson, James, agricultural writer, b. 1739, d. 1808.

- Anderson, Adam, commercial writer, d. 1765, aged 73.
- Anderton, Henry, an English painter of history and portraits, d. 1665.
- Andover, Lord, killed while delivering his fowling-piece to his servant, 8th Jan., 1801.
- Andover, Hampshire, England, made a free borough, 1205.
- Andrè, Major, a British officer, taken as a spy by the Americans, and hanged 2nd Oct., 1780.
- Andrè, Jean, a French historic painter, pupil of Carlo Maratti, b. 1662, d. 1753.
- Andrea del Sarto, a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1488, d. 1530.
- Andrea, Marochini, and Orcagna, two famous Florentine artists, flourished in 1385.
- Andrea, Tafi, a Florentine artist, who studied the Mosaic painting at St. Mark's, Venice, flourished 1296.
- Andrea, Maestro, a Neapolitan painter and architect, b. 1480, d. 1502.
- Andrea, St., Della Valle, at Rome, built 1641.
- Andreani, Andrea (Mantegna) an Italian painter and engraver, 1516.—Mand., Vos., Isaac.
- Andreanossy Islands, between Asia and America, discovered 1760.
- Andreossy, Count, a French officer and engineer of the canal of Languedoc, b. 1761.
- Andrew, St., order of knighthood in Scotland, instituted 809; revived in Scotland, 1451, 1605; in Russia, 1698.
- Andrew, St., brother of St. Peter, martyred 30th Nov., A.D. 69, festival instituted, 354.
- Andrews, St., university of, Scotland, founded by Bishop Wardlaw, 1411.
- Andrews, Launcelot, bishop of Winchester, b. 1555, d. 1626.
- Andrew, Rev. James, LL. D., astronomer and mathematician, b. 1773, d. 1833.
- Andriessens, Hendrick, a Flemish painter of still life, born at Antwerp 1600, d. 1655.
- Andronicus I., Emperor of the East, assassinated in 1185.
- Andronicus of Rhodes, a peripatetic philosopher, and preserver of the works of Aristotle, flourished B. C. 63.
- Androcydes, the painter, contemporary with Zeuxis, flourished A.M. 3561.
- Anello, Thomas, or Massaniello, the fisherman of Naples; he obtained supreme power, was assassinated 1666, b. 1623.
- Anesi, Paulo, a Florentine landscape painter, d. 1750.
- Aneurin, an ancient British bard, he died about 570 B. C.
- Angarano, Ottavio, a noble historic painter of Venice, who flourished in 1650.
- Angeli, Filippo d', (Napoletano) a Roman historic painter, b. 1600, d. 1640.
- Angelic knights of St. George, order instituted in Greece, 456.
- Angelico da Fiesole (Giovanni), an Italian painter of religious subjects, b. 1387, d. 1455. He declined the archbishopric of Florence.
- Angelis, Peter, a painter of landscape and conversation pieces, b. at Dunkirk, 1685, d. 1734.
- Angelites, an heretical sect, that first appeared in 494.
- Angelo; see Buonarrotti, Caravaggio, and Campidoglio.
- Anglesea, North Wales, (Mon. Mona.) subdued by the Romans, 78; by the Angles, or English, 1295.
- Anglo Saxons, first landed in Britain 449.
- Angola, in Africa, settled by the Portuguese, 1482.
- Angosciola, Sophonisba, a lady of Cremona, of noble birth; she painted portraits and history until she lost her sight; b. 1533, d. 1626.
- Agoulemen, Isle of, 16 persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder, 16th April, 1816.
- Angria, Tullagrec, his forts, in the East Indies taken by Admiral Watson, 13th Feb., 1756.
- Anguella of the Caribbees, first planted by the English, 1650.
- Anhalt, Island, 4000 Danes repulsed by 150 British, 27th March, 1811.

Anhalt, George, prince of, b. 1507, d. 1557.

Animal Magnetism, appeared in France, 1783; in England, 1789.

Anjar, fortress of, East Indies, taken by E. I. Company, Feb. 1816.

Anich, Peter, a Tyrolese peasant, astronomer and geographer, b. 1723, d. 1766.

Anjou, France, university at, founded 1349, enlarged 1364.

Anna Ivanowna, Empress of Russia, b. 1693, d. 1740.

Annat, F., a French Jesuit, and learned author, b. 1590, d. 1670.

Annates, or first fruits, instituted 1306.

Anne, Queen of England, last of the Stuart family, b. at Twickenham, 1664, d. 20th July, 1714.

Anne of Austria, Regent of France, queen of Louis XIII., d. 1666.

Anne of Cleves, one of the wives of Henry VIII., after being divorced, returned to her country and died, 1557.

Anne of Beaujeu, Regent of France, daughter of Louis XI., wife of Duke of Bourbon, d. 1522.

Annet, Peter, pilloried for his deistic writings, d. 1778, aged 75.

Annibal, the Carthaginian general, poisons himself B. C. 182.

Anno, Archbishop of Cologne, d. 1705.

Annuities for life, regulated 1777.

Annuities, or pensions, first granted, 1512, when 20*l.* was given to a lady of the court for services done, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentlewoman, 1536; and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, a competent sum to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554.

Annunciade of St. Michael, order of knighthood, instituted at Mantua, 1618.

Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, observed, 350.

Annunciation, order of, instituted in Savoy, 1362.

Anointing, first used at coronation, in England, 172, in Scotland, 1097.

Anquetil du Perron, Abraham Hyacinthe, a famous Orientalist, b. 1731, d. 1805.

Ansaldo, Giovanni Andrea, of Genoa, a landscape painter, b. 1584, d. 1638.

Anselm, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1030, d. 1099.

Anselmi, Michael Angelo, an Italian painter of scriptural pieces, b. 1491, d. 1554.

Ansgar, the apostle of the north, introduced christianity into Sweden and Denmark, b. 800, d. 865.

Anson, a renowned British admiral, b. 1697, d. 1762. Presented the account of his voyage to the Royal Society, 30th June, 1748.

Anson frigate, 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, when Captain Lydiard and many of the crew perished, 7th Jan., 1808.

Anstey, Christopher, an humorous poet, author of the New Bath Guide, b. 1724, d. 1805.

Anstis, John, an English antiquary, b. 1669, d. 1744.

Antar, an Arabian prince and poet, whose verses were embroidered on silk, flourished in 6th century.

Anthems, introduced into the reformed church in the reign of Elizabeth, first used, 386.

Anthœum, at Hove, Sussex, dome of, fell in 30th Aug., 1833.

Anthony, St., the Great, b. in Egypt, 251, d. 356, aged 105.

Anthony, St., of Padua, b. 15th Aug., 1195, d. June 13, 1231.

Anthony, St., in Hainault, order of knighthood, instituted in Germany, 1282; in Ethiopia, 357.

Antigallican, prize of the Duc de Penthièvre, detained, and the hatches sealed, at Cadiz, 1757.

Antiphilus, a Grecian painter, flourished B. C. 301.

Antiquaries, Society of, at London, incorporated 26th Oct., 1751.

Antiquarian Society, at Edinburgh, instituted 18th Dec., 1780.

Antiquarian Society, at Newcastle, 1812.

Antiquus, John, a painter of history and on glass, b. at Groningen, 1702, d. 1750.

Antinomians, a sect that first appeared in 1538.



- Antigonus, King of Judea, beheaded by Marc Antony, B. C. 36.
- Antigonus, King of Asia, a captain of Alexander's, b. B. C. 385, d. B. C. 301.
- Antigonus Gonatas, King of Asia, d. B. C. 243.
- Antigonus II., King of Macedonia, d. B. C. 220.
- Antigua, West Indies, first settled by the English, 1632.
- Antioch, a city of Syria, founded B. C. 300; burned, and 10,000 inhabitants slain, B. C. 145.
- Antiochus, of Ascalon, d. B. C. 164.
- Antiochus, the name of several Syrian kings; see Syria.
- Antipater, a Macedonian statesman, b. 398, d. 318 B. C.
- Antisthenes, a Grecian philosopher, b. B. C. 424.
- Antoinette, Marie, unfortunate queen of Louis XVI., born at Vienna, 1725; beheaded, 1793; her bones disinterred at La Madelaine, and laid in St. Denis with the monarchs of France, 18th Jan., 1815.
- Antonello; see Messina.
- Antonilez, Joseph, a Spanish painter of history, portrait, and landscape, born 1636, died 1676.
- Antonines, a religious sect that first appeared in 329.
- Antonisz, Cornelius, a Dutch painter of landscape and architecture, and a wood engraver, b. 1500.
- Antoninus Pius, a Roman emperor, b. A. D. 86, d. in 161.
- Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius (the philosopher), a Roman emperor, b. 121, d. 180.
- Antoninus's Wall, the third rampart built to check the North Britons, A. D. 140.
- Antony, Marc, a noble Roman, d. B. C. 30, aged 56.
- Antwerp, first noticed, 517; walled, 1201 and 1514; citadel erected by Duke of Alva, 1568; sacked, 1585; taken by the French, 1792, 1794; bourse erected, 1531; besieged by the English, 1814; again besieged by the French, taken, and restored to the Belgians, 1832.
- Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1207.
- Apelles, a painter of the island of Cos, author of the Venus Anadyomene, and of Alexander, in the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. He was the contemporary and favourite of Alexander the Great, who forbid all others to paint him, and gave him one of his own mistresses, with whom the artist had fallen in love: flourished B. C. 334.
- Apollonio, Jacopo, a painter of scripture subjects, b. 1584, d. 1654.
- Apollo frigate, and 40 West India-men, lost off the Portuguese coast, 2nd April, 1804.
- Apollo, temple of, at Antioch, burned down, B. C. 362; at Delphi, built B. C. 434.
- Apollodorus, the Athenian painter, flourished B. C. 408.
- Apollodorus, an eminent architect, who flourished A. D. 104.
- Apollodorus, a grammarian of Athens, flourished B. C. 140.
- Apollonius, the mathematician, flourished B. C. 242.
- Apollonius Rhodius, historian of the Argonautic expedition, flourished B. C. 246.
- Apollonius Tyaneus, a Pythagorean philosopher, who flourished in the beginning of the first century.
- Apothecaries, first mentioned in history, 1345; company, London, incorporated 1617.
- Apothecaries exempted from serving civil offices, 1702; their practice better regulated, 1815.
- Apothecaries' Company, Dublin, incorporated 1791.
- Apparitors, first instituted 1234.
- Appeals to the Pope, from England, first made, 1138; forbidden, 1532.
- Appel, Jacob, a Dutch painter of history, landscapes, and portraits, b. 1680, d. 1751.
- Appelman, Barent, a Dutch painter of landscapes and portraits, b. 1640, d. 1686.
- Appian, the historian, flourished in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian.
- Appiani, Andrea, a Milanese painter of history and portraits. Napoleon sat to him, and appointed him his painter: b. 1754, d. 1818.

Appiani, Francesco, an Italian painter, b. at Ancona in 1702, d. at Perugia, 1792.

Appian Way, from Rome to Capua, constructed B. C. 313, by Appius Claudius Crassus Cæcus, when he was censor; afterwards it extended to Brundisium.

Appius Claudius Crassinus, a cruel, arrogant patrician, one of the Decemvirs, d. B. C. 448.

Apples, two species of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, B.C. 9.

Apricot trees, first planted in England, 1540; Epirus is their native country.

Aquila, Pompeio del, an Italian painter of historic subjects, flourished in 1580.

Aquinas, Thomas, St., a Neapolitan divine, b. 1224, d. 1274.

Aquitaine, erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the French crown, 1730.

Arable lands restrained, and pastures enforced, 1534.

Arabella Stuart, lost her reason by imprisonment in London Tower, d. 1615, aged 38.

Araldi, Alexander, a painter of historical pieces, b. at Parma, d. 1528.

Aram, Eugene, a learned man, b. in Yorkshire, 1704, executed for a murder committed 14 years before, 1759.

Arbasia, Cæsare, an Italian painter of religious subjects, d. 1620.

Arbitration, an act for settlement of differences by, 16th May, 1698.

Arbuthnot, Alexander, principal of Aberdeen University, b. 1538, d. 1583.

Arbuthnot, John, M.D., the friend of Swift, and a voluminous writer, d. 1735.

Arcesilaus, founder of the Middle Academy, b. in Æolis, B.C. 316, d. of intemperance, B.C. 241.

Archangel, in European Russia, passage to, discovered, 1553; injured by fire, 1763; 200 dwellings burned down, 16th Oct., 1771; cathedral and other public edifices burned, 29th June, 1793; total of houses destroyed, 3000.

Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.

Archelaus, a Greek philosopher, flourished, B. C., 440.

Archelaus, King of Macedon, died about 398 B.C.

Archelaus, son of Herod the Great, a cruel prince; he flourished in the reign of Augustus.

Archery introduced into England, 440.

Arches of stone, St. Paul's church, London, built on; a mode of building unknown in England until 1187.

Archindschan, Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, when 12,000 persons were buried in the ruins, 1784.

Arco, Alonzo del, a Spanish painter of history and portraits. He was both deaf and dumb. B. 1625, d. 1700.

Archenholz, J. W. von, a voluminous German writer, b. 1743, d. 1812.

Archilochus, of Paros, a writer of Iambic verses, who flourished B.C. 700.

Archimedes, one of the most eminent mathematicians and philosophers amongst the ancients, inventor of the sphere, b. 287 B.C., slain 212 B.C.

Archytas, of Tarentum, a mathematician and mechanist, constructed an automaton, invented the vice and pulley, flourished 408 B.C., perished by shipwreck.

Arcos, in Spain, evacuated by the French, 28th Aug., 1812.

Arcot, in the East Indies, taken by the English, 1759.

Arellius, the Roman painter, flourished, B.C., 27.—Plin.

Arendt, Martin Fred., a scientific European traveller, born at Altona, 1769, d. at Venice, 1824.

Areopagus, the most ancient of the Athenian courts of justice, erected B.C. 1272.

Aretin, Christophe Baron, b. at Ingolstadt, 1772, d. at Munich, 1824.

Aretino. See Spinello.

Aretino, Peter, an Italian poet, b. 1492, d. 1557.

- Aretino, Guido, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, who systematised music. He flourished in 1029.
- Aretino, Leonard, an Italian historian, b. 1370, d. at Florence, 1443.
- Aretusi, Cæsare, a famous Italian portrait painter. He flourished in the 17th century.
- Arezzo, Spinello de, a Florentine artist, b. 1352, d. 1400.
- Argand's lamps introduced generally in London, 1785.
- Argo, the first long ship built by the Greeks to carry the Argonauts, B.C., 1232,—939.—Newton.
- Argonautic expedition, 1232, B.C., 48 years before the taking of Troy. The Golden Fleece means the treasure of the King of Colchis, pillaged by the Argonauts, the Syriac word *Gaza* meaning fleece; but it is more generally admitted that Argo was the name of the first ship that was built (except the ark), and that it was therefore made a sign in the heavens; that the fable of the Fleece originated in the fleeces sunk in the river Xanthus, to collect the alluvial gold washed into that river from the adjacent mines.
- Argonauts, of St. Nicholas, the, order of knighthood instituted at Naples, 1382.
- Argos, kingdom of, began 1586 B.C.
- Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded 27th May, 1661.
- Argyle, Earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.
- Arians, a religious sect, founded in 290.
- Arion, the musician of Methymna, flourished, B.C., 664 or 625.—Scal., Eus.
- Ariosto, the Italian poet, b. 1474, d. 1533.
- Aristides, the Theban painter and scholar, and brother of Nicomachus, flourished B.C. 341.—Plin.
- Aristarchus, the Samian astronomer, flourished B.C. 967.—Eus.
- Aristarchus, a famous grammarian, born at Samothrace, flourished B.C. 150.
- Aristides the Just, an Athenian statesman, died B.C. 438.—Diod. Sic.
- Aristides, Ælius, a rhetorician of Bithynia, born A.D. 129.
- Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic sect, flourished 380 B.C.
- Aristobulus, a Peripatetic philosopher, flourished 120 B.C.
- Aristocles, Theban artist, flourished B.C. 321.
- Aristogeiton, Athenian patriot, B.C. 514.
- Ariston, a Theban artist, flourished B.C. 320.
- Aristodemus, a musician and philosopher, flourished B.C. 614.
- Aristomenes, the Messenian hero, flourished B.C. 689.—Val. Max.
- Aristonicus, strangled at Rome, B.C. 126.
- Aristophanes, a Grecian comic poet, B.C. 420.—Laer.
- Aristotle, the most famous of all the Grecian philosophers, tutor to Alexander the Great, founder of the Peripatetic sect, born at Stagira, B.C. 384, poisoned himself 322.
- Arithmetic brought into Europe from Arabia, 991; decimals invented, 1042.
- Arius, the founder of Arianism, flourished A.D. 315, d. 336.
- Arkwright, Sir R., inventor of spinning jennies, d. 3rd Aug., 1792.
- Arlaud, James Anthony, a portrait painter, admired for his Leda, b. at Geneva, 1668, d. 1743.
- Armada, Spanish, defeated off Dunkirk by the Dutch, 1630.
- Armada, Spanish, the Invincible, consisting of 150 ships of war, defeated by Howard and Drake, and dispersed by storms, 1588.
- Armed neutrality of the Northern Powers against England, by the Empress of Russia, commenced 1780; revived, 1800; dissolved by a British fleet, 1801.
- Armand, Jacques François, a French artist, b. 1730, d. 1769.
- Armenia conq. by the Turks, 1522.
- Army, the first standing, in modern times, by Charles VII. of France, 1445.
- Armorial bearings introduced by the English nobles, 1100; taxed, 1798—1808.

Armourers' Company, London, incorporated, 1423.

Arms, coats of, came into vogue in the reign of Richard I., and hereditary in families about 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in their crusades; though some trace it higher, and say it originated in the common custom of the primitive people painting their bodies with different figures to distinguish them from each other. The lions in the English arms were originally leopards, so says a record of 1252. Formerly none but the nobility bore arms, but Charles the Fifth having ennobled the Parisians, 1371, he permitted them to bear arms. This was followed in other places.

Arminianism, an heresy that sprung up in the year 1599.

Arminius, Hermann, the deliverer of Germany from the Roman yoke, b. 18 B.C., assassinated A.D. 21.

Arminius, James, a Dutch divine, founder of the Arminian sect, b. 1560, d. 1609.

Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III., 1358; the latter discontinued from 1 Jan., 1801.

Armstrong, John, M.D., a poet and miscellaneous writer, b. in Roxburghshire, 1709, d. 1779.

Arne, Thomas Augustine, Dr., an English composer, b. in London in 1704, d. 1778.

Arne, Michael, an English musician, d. 1785.

Arnhem, Guelderland, taken by Bullow, and the garrison butchered, 30th Nov., 1813.

Arnobius of Sicca, Numidia, professor of rhetoric, flourished A.D. 303.

Arnold, Benedict, an American general, who deserted to the English, d. in London, 1801.

Arnold, Richard, an English divine, d. 1765.

Arnold, Samuel, a doctor of music, and composer, b. 1739, d. 1802, buried in Westminster Abbey.

Arnold, Christophe, the peasant astronomer, b. near Leipsic, 1646, d. 1695.

Arnold, John, watchmaker, b. 1744, d. 1799.

Arnoult, Sophie, a Parisian actress and vocalist, b. 1740, d. 1802.

Arniston transport, wrecked off Cape Lagullas, only six saved out of 350, 30th May, 1815.

Arpino. See Casari.

Arragon erected into a kingdom, 912.

Array, first commission of, for raising the militia, 1422.

Arredondo, Isidore, a Spanish artist, first painter to Charles II., b. 1654, d. 1702.

Arrest, vexatious ones prevented by an act passed, 17th May, 1733; for less than 10*l.* forbidden, 1779; for less than 20*l.*, 1827.

Arrian, a Greek historian, who flourished in the 2nd century.

Arsaces, the name of several Parthian kings. The first laid the foundation of the empire, B.C. 250.

Artabanes, the name of several Parthian kings.

Artabazes, a general of Xerxes.

Artaxerxes, the name of several monarchs of Persia. First, died B.C. 425. See Persia.

Artemidorus, a Greek writer at Ephesus, flourished A.D. 140.

Artichokes first brought into England, 487.

Artificers, bill to prevent the seduction of, 1787.

Artists' room in the Strand, London, erected 1772.

Arteveldt, Jacob, of Ghent, assassinated, 1345.

Arteveldt, a Dutch marine painter, who flourished in the 17th century.

Artois, Jacques d', a landscape painter, and friend of Teniers, b. at Brussels, 1613, d. 1665.

Artemisia, Queen of Caria, widow of Mausolus, d. B.C. 351.

Arthur, King of Britain, born about 501, d. of his wounds, 542.

Articles of religion, six published by Henry VIII., 1536; forty-two published without the consent of



- parliament, 1552; reduced to thirty-nine, Jan., 1563; authorised by parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by Archbishop Usher for Ireland, 1615; articles authorised in 1563, received in Ireland 1634.
- Artillery Company, London, revived, 1610.
- Artists, Society of, Great Britain, incorporated, 26th Jan., 1765.
- Artois, Count d', brother to Louis XVI. of France, landed at Leith, Scotland, 6th Jan., 1796; visited London, 27th March, 1799.
- Arts and Sciences house, in the Adelphi, London, erected 1772.
- Arts and Sciences, society of, London, instituted, 1753.
- Arts and Sciences, society of, at New York, 1765.
- Arts, royal society of, at London, instituted, 1768.
- Aruba, isle of, West Indies, planted by Holland, 1634.
- Arundel castle, Sussex, built by the Saxons about 800.
- Arundel street, Pantion Sq., destructive fire in, with loss of life, 1833.
- Arundel, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, born 1353, died 1413.
- Arundelian Marbles arrived in England, 1627. They consist of Tables, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355 before Christ, said to have been sculptured 264 before Christ; found in the Isle of Paros, about 1610; purchased by Lord Arundel, and given to the university of Oxford, 1627. The characters are Greek, of which there are two translations.
- Asa. See Old Testament, events of.
- Asaph, St., a native of North Wales, flourished 590; church built at, 560; rebuilt, 1402.
- Asch, Peter Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1603.
- Ascanius, the son of Æneas, founder of Alba Longa, d. B.C. 1139.
- Ascension day first commemorated, 68.
- Ascham, Roger, tutor of Queen Elizabeth, b. 1515, d. 1568.
- Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, flourished B.C. 203.
- Asclepiodorus, the painter, flourished B.C. 337.
- Asclepiodorus, a British prince, opposed to the Romans, crowned 235, slain 260.
- Ash, Dr. John, author of English dictionary and grammar, b. 1724, d. 1779.
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, castle of, built, 1399.
- Ashdown, Essex, church of, erected, 1020.
- Ashfield, Edmund, an English portrait painter, who flourished in the reign of Charles II.
- Ashmole, an English antiquary, founder of the Ashmolean Museum, b. 1617, d. 1692.
- Askew, Anne, burnt for heresy, 1546.
- Askew, Dr. Ant., d. 27th Feb., 1784.
- Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.
- Asper, John or Hans, a famous Swiss portrait painter, b. 1499, d. 1571.
- Aspern, battle of, between Napoleon and Arch. Charles, 21st May, 1809.
- Aspertino, Guido, an Italian historic painter, b. 1460, d. 1500.
- Aspertino, Amico, a Bolognese artist, b. 1474, d. 1572.
- Assassination plot against William III. discovered by Pendergrass, 14th Feb., 1696.
- Assay-master established at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773.
- Assaying of gold and silver legally established, 1354.
- Asselyn, John (Crabatie), a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1610, d. 1660.
- Assereto, Giovacchino, an Italian painter of religious subjects, b. 1600, d. 1649.
- Asses, feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy at Christmas walked in procession, dressed so as to represent the prophets. Suppressed early before 1445.
- Assessed taxes advanced in 1797; reduced, 1798; new ones added, 1801; reduced, 1823; and farther, 1834.
- Assheton, William, suggested a provision for clergymen's widows, b. 1641, d. 1711.

- Assiento, contract for supplying America with slaves from Jamaica, began 1689; vested in the South Sea Company, 1713; resigned to Spain by the peace of 1748.
- Assignats, ordered by the National Assembly of France, 17th Apr., 1790.
- Assisi, Andrea Luigi di (Il Ingegno), an Italian artist, b. 1470, d. 1520.
- Assize of bread and ale established in England, 1266—1710.
- Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted 813.
- Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, B.C. 2059; ended with Sardanapalus. From its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, of Nineveh, and the Medes.
- Asta, Andrea dell', a Neapolitan painter of religious subjects, b. 1683, d. 1721.
- Astle, Thomas, an English antiquary, b. in Staffordshire, d. 1803.
- Astley, John, an English portrait painter, d. 14th Nov., 1787.
- Astley, Philip, founder of amphitheatres in London, Paris, and Dublin, b. 1742, d. 1814.
- Astley's amphitheatre and 19 houses destroyed by fire, 17th Aug., 1794; and again, 2nd Sep., 1803, when many houses were burned.
- Astorga, in Spain, taken by the French, 12th April, 1810; evacuated 12th June, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, 18th Aug., 1812.
- Astracan, in Tartary, taken by the Russians, 1554.
- Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2234; tables made, B.C. 1253.
- Astronomy and geography brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary, 1201.
- Asylums for debtors abolished in London, 1696.
- Asylum, near Westminster Bridge, London, instituted, 1758.
- Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, the last of the Incas, King of Quito, burnt by the Spaniards, 1533.
- Athaliah, wife of Joram, king of Judah, slain B. C. 877.
- Athanasian Creed, supposed to have been written 340.
- Athanasio, Pedro, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1638, d. 1688.
- Athanasius, St., bishop of Alexandria, b. 296, d. 2nd May, 373.
- Athenagoras, Athenian philosopher, flourished A. D. 177.
- Athenodorus, a Stoic philosopher, tutor to Tiberius, flourished A. D. 10.
- Athens, founded by Cecrops, B. C. 1556. Jul. Per. 3158. Taken by Xerxes, 480, B. C.
- Atkins, James, bishop of Galloway, b. 1613, d. 1687.
- Atkinson, Christopher, expelled Parliament, and set in the pillory for perjury, 25th Oct., 1785.
- Atkinson, Joseph, an Irishman of much wit and a writer of poetry, b. 1743, d. 1818.
- Atkyns, Sir Robert, chief baron of Exchequer, b. 1621, d. 1709.
- Attalus, king of Pergamus, inventor of parchment, d. B. C. 198.
- Attaquia, in Syria, destroyed by an earthquake, with 3,000 inhabitants, 5th May, 1796.
- Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester, b. 1662; sent to the Tower, 24th Aug., 1722; banished, May, 1723; died Feb., 1731; buried in Westminster Abbey.
- Atterbury, Dr. Lewis, an English divine and sermon writer, b. 1656, d. 1731.
- Atticus, Titus Pomponius, the friend of Cicero, d. B. C. 54, aged 77.
- Atticus, patriarch of Constantinople, d. 427.
- Attila, king of the Huns (the scourge of God), d. A. D. 453.
- Attorneys, tax on, commenced in 1785; the number limited in Norfolk and Suffolk, and reduced from eighty to fourteen, 1754.
- Attorneys, maximum number allowed in Great Britain in the reign of Edward III., 400.
- Attraction, the first idea of, adopted by Kepler, 1605.
- Attwood, George, a celebrated mathematician and mechanist, b. 1746, d. 1807.
- Auburn, in Wiltshire, 72 dwellings, value 20,000*l.*, destroyed by fire, 12th Sept., 1760.

- Aubin, Gabriel Jacques de St., a French historical painter and an engraver, b. 1724, d. 1770.
- Aubrey, John, F. R. S., an English antiquary, b. 1626, d. 1700.
- Aubusson, Peter d', grand master of the knights of Rhodes, b. 1423, d. 1503.
- Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, an English general, b. 1756, d. 1822, buried at Dublin.
- Audebert, John Baptist, a French miniature painter and an engraver, b. 1759, d. 1802.
- Auction, the first in England, by Elisha Yale, governor of Fort George, East Indies, of the goods he brought home, 1700; tax on, commenced, 1779.
- Auction Mart, London, founded, 1813.
- Audenaerd, or Oudenaerd, Robert Van, a Dutch painter and engraver, b. 1663, d. 1743.
- Audley, James, Lord, an English hero who served under Edward III., b. 1314, d. 1386.
- Audley, Sir Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, b. 1488, d. 1544.
- Audran, Claude, a French historical painter and professor at the academy of arts, b. 1641, d. 6841.
- Augereau, duke of Castiglione, one of Napoleon's marshals, b. 1757, d. 1816.
- Augmentation, of the king's revenue, a new court erected, 4th Feb., 1536-1704.
- Augsburg confession of faith, made 1550.
- Augustin, St., father of the Latin Church, b. in Numidia, A. D. 354, d. 23rd Aug., 430.
- Augustines, appeared in England, 1250.
- Augustin, or Austin, St., (the apostle of the English), first archbishop of Canterbury, landed on the Isle of Thanet, 596, d. 607.
- Augustin, St., Abbey of, Canterbury, built 1605.
- Augustus Cæsar, b. B. C. 65, d. 19th Aug., A. D. 14.—See Roman Emperors.
- Augustus; see Saxony.
- Aurelian, Roman Emperor, assassinated, 275.
- Aureng-zebe, the Great Mogul, b. 1618, d. 1707.
- Auricular confession, first made, 1215.
- Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights), first observed, 6th March, 1715-16; electricity of, ascertained, 1769.
- Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of afterwards, 1771.
- Ausonius, Decius Magnus, a Roman poet, b. 310, d. 394.
- Austerlitz, in Moravia, battle of, 2nd Dec., 1805.
- Australian Islands, first discovered by Magellan, 6th March, 1521.
- Austria, kings of; see Germany.
- Austria annexed to Germany, 1042; erected into a duchy, 1156; into an empire, 11th Aug., 1804.
- Austria, toleration of religions granted, and torture abolished, 1776.
- Austrian Netherlands, entered by the French, 28th April, 1792.
- Automaton, a flying dove, the first made by Archytas, B. C. 408.
- Autorides, a painter, scholar of the Theban Ariston, B. C. 309.
- Aved, Jacques Antoine Joseph, a portrait painter, b. at Douay, 1702, d. 1766.
- Avellino, a city of Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, 29th Nov., 1732.
- Avellino, Giulio, a Sicilian artist, and pupil of Salvator Rosa, b. 1645, d. 1700.
- Avellino, Onofrio, a Neapolitan artist, b. 1674, d. 1741.
- Avenzoar, or Ebn-Zoar, an Arabian physician, d. 1169, aged 135 years.
- Averara, Giovanni Battista, an Italian artist, b. 1508, d. 1548.
- Averbach, John Gottfried, a German painter of history and portrait, b. 1687, d. 1743.
- Averroes, an Arabian philosopher, d. at Morocco 1217 or 1225.
- Avicenna, an Arabian philosopher, b. 980, d. 1036.
- Avignon, university at, founded, 1388; taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773; claimed by the French National

- Assembly, 1791; confirmed to France by the Congress of Sovereigns, 1815.
- Avis, Portuguese order of knighthood, instituted 1147.
- Avison, Charles, an English musician, d. in 1770.
- Avont, Peter Vanden, a Dutch landscape painter and an engraver, b. in 1620.
- Aysha, the favourite wife of the Arabian Prophet, b. 610, d. 677.
- Aylmouth Castle, Northumberland, built 559.
- Ayloff, Sir Joseph, an English antiquary, b. 1708, d. 1781.
- Ayscue, an English admiral, flourished in the reign of Charles II.
- Ayscough, an English dramatic author, d. 1779.
- Aysgarth bridge, Yorkshire, built 1539.
- Azof, in Russia, built by the Genoese, 1261; seized by Tamerlane, 1392; fell to Turkey, 1471; fortifications demolished, 1739; ceded to Russia, 1774.
- Azores, islands in the Atlantic, discovered by the Portuguese, 1449.
- Azorius, a Spanish Jesuit, d. 1603.
- Azzara, Don Joseph Nicholas, a Spanish diplomatist, b. 1731, d. 1804.
- Azzolini, Giovanni Bernardino, a Neapolitan painter of scriptural subjects, who flourished at Genoa, in 1510.

## B.

- B**AAN, John De, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1633, d. 1702.
- Baan, Jacob de, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1673, d. 1700.
- Babel tower began, B. C. 2247, and occupied 40 years in building.
- Babeuf, Francis Noel, an active accomplice in the French Revolution, put to death, 1797.
- Babington, Dr. Gervase, bishop of Worcester, b. 1550, d. 1610.
- Babington, Dr., an eminent English physician and medical writer, d. 29th April, 1833.
- Babour, Sultan, founder of the Mogul dynasty, d. 1530.
- Babylon, the city of, founded by Nimrod, 2640; walled, 1243; taken by Cyrus, 536; by Darius, after nineteen months' siege, 511, B. C.
- Babylonish monarchy founded, 2217 B. C.
- Baccarini, Jacopo, an Italian historic painter, b. 1630, d. 1682.
- Baccio, della Porta, or Fra. Bartolomeo, di San Marco, a celebrated Italian history painter, b. 1469, d. at the convent of St. Mark, 1517.
- Baccici, or Gauli, Giovanni Battista, a Genoese historical painter, b. 1639, d. 1709.
- Bachelor's tax, 1695; again, 1735 and 1796.
- Backer, Adrian de, a Dutch painter of scripture subjects, b. 1643, d. 1686.
- Backer, or Bakker, Jacques, an historical painter, b. at Antwerp, 1530, d. 1560.
- Backer, or Bakker, Jacob de, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1609, d. 1651.
- Backer, Nicolas de, a portrait painter and friend of Kneller, born at Antwerp, 1648, d. 1689.
- Backereel, or Bacquerelli, (William) a Dutch historical painter, fellow pupil with Vandyk under Rubens.
- Backhuysen, Ludolph, an eminent painter, b. at Embden, 1631, d. 1709.
- Barkway, Hertfordshire, a fire at, destroyed thirteen dwellings, with stacks, offices, &c., 18th Aug., 1748.
- Bacon, Sir Nathaniel, half brother to Lord Verulam, an eminent portrait painter, d. after 1615.
- Bacon, Roger, a learned Franciscan friar, b. in Somersetshire, 1214, d. 1292.
- Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, lord high chancellor of England, b. 1561; committed to the Tower, 1622; d. 9th April, 1626.
- Bacon, Robert, an English divine, b. 1168, d. 1248.
- Bacon, Sir Nicholas, lord keeper of the great seal, b. in Kent, 1510, d. 26th Feb., 1578-9.



- Bacon, John, an English sculptor, b. 1740, d. 1799.
- Badalocchi, Sisto, an Italian painter of history and portraits, b. 1584, d. 1650.
- Badaracco, Giuseppe, a Genoese painter of historical subjects, d. 1657.
- Badaracco, Giovanni Raffaele, a Genoese painter of historical subjects, b. 1648, d. 1726.
- Baden, Professor, of the university of Copenhagen, d. 6th Nov., 1804.
- Badens, Francis, a Dutch painter of history, portrait, and conversation pieces, b. 1571, d. 1603.
- Badens, John, a Dutch painter, b. at Antwerp, 1576, d. 1613.
- Badiale, Alessandro, an Italian historic painter, and an engraver, b. 1626, killed 1671.
- Badile, an Italian painter of history and portrait, b. 1480, d. 1560.
- Baerstrat, a Dutch painter of marine subjects, d. 1687.
- Baffin's Bay discovered, 1622.
- Bagdad built, 762.
- Bagford, John, antiquary, d. 1716, aged 65.
- Baglioni, Cesare, a Bolognese historical painter, d. 1596.
- Baglioni, Giovanni, a Roman painter of church pieces; he wrote the lives of the Roman artists; b. 1594, d. 1644.
- Bagnacavallo, Bartolomeo, a Bolognese historic painter, d. 1542.
- Bahama Islands discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718; immense damage done to the shipping at, by a hurricane, Oct. 1796; and again by storm and inundation, 22nd July, 1801.
- Bailli, David, a portrait painter of Leyden, b. 1584, d. 1638.
- Bailly, Jacques, a French portrait painter, b. 1629, d. 1682.
- Bailly, T. S., b. 1736, guillotined 1793.
- Baize, manufacture of, first introduced into England, at Colchester, 1660.
- Bajardo, Giov. Batt., a Genoese painter of history, b. 1620, d. 1657.
- Bajazet, Sultan, conquered by Tamerlane, d. 1413.
- Baker, John, an English painter of fruit and flowers, d. 1771.
- Baker, Sir Richard, b. about 1568, died about 1645.
- Baker, Thos., antiquary, b. 1656, d. 1740.
- Baker, Henry, natural philosopher, b. 1698, d. 1774.
- Baking of Bread, invented, B. C. 1400; became a trade, B. C. 170.
- Bakewell, Robt., grazier, b. 1726, d. 1795.
- Balassi, Mario, a Florentine artist, b. 1604, d. 1670.
- Balbec, built, 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 5th Dec., 1759.
- Balchen, Admiral, b. 1669; lost in the Victory man-of-war, Oct. 1744.
- Baldi, Lazaro, an Italian historic painter, b. 1623, d. 1703.
- Baldini, Fra. Tiburzio, a Bolognese painter and an ecclesiastic, flourished in 1610.
- Baldonaretti, an eminent painter, b. 1366, d. 1448.
- Baldinucci, Filippo, a Florentine painter, sculptor, and biographer, b. 1624, d. 1696.
- Baldrighi, Giuseppe, an Italian painter of history and portrait, b. 1722, d. 1802.
- Balducci, Giov., a Florentine artist, who d. at Naples in 1600.
- Baldwin, the emperor, d. 1206.
- Bale, bishop of Ossory, the historian, b. 1495, d. 1563.
- Bales, Peter, b. 1547, d. about 1610.
- Balechou, John Joseph, a French engraver, b. 1719, d. 1765.
- Balen, Hendrick Van, an eminent Dutch portrait painter, b. 1560, d. 1632.
- Balen, John Van, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1611.
- Balestra, Antonio, a distinguished Italian historical painter, b. 1666, d. 1740.
- Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster Hall, Oct., 1293.
- Baliol College, Oxford, founded 1268.
- Baliol, John, founder of Baliol College, Oxford, d. 1269.
- Balkan, passed by the Russians under Gen. Diebitsch, 19th June, 1830.



## Balance of Revenue, 1834 :

An Account of the Balances of Public Money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1833; the amount of Money raised by the additions to the Funded or Unfunded Debt of the year ended 5th of January, 1834; the Money applied towards the redemption of the Funded, or paying off Unfunded Debt; the Total Amount of advances and repayments on account of Local Works, &c., with the differences accruing thereon; and the Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1834.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1833 . . . . .			4,688,647	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Money raised in the Year ended 5th of January, 1834, by the creation of Unfunded Debt:—				
Exchequer Bills, per Act 2 and 3 Will. IV., c. 94 . . . . .	2,980,200	0 0		
Ditto, 3 W. IV. c. 2 . . . . .	12,000,000	0 0		
Ditto, 3 and 4 W. IV., c. 25 . . . . .	12,222,400	0 0		
Ditto, 2 and 3 W. IV., c. 126 . . . . .	679,000	0 0		
For building Churches, per Act 5 Geo. IV., c. 103 . . . . .	40,000	0 0		
For Public Works, &c., 1 and 2 W. IV., c. 24. . . . .	384,100	0 0		
Ditto in Ireland, ditto, c. 33 . . . . .	91,500	0 0		
For Relief to Sufferers in the West India Islands, per Act 2 and 3 W. IV., c. 125 . . . . .	207,950	0 0		
Surplus of Income over Expenditure . . . . .			1,513,083	11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
			34,806,881	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of Funded Debt:—				
By Issues per Act 10 Geo. IV., c. 27.	1,017,806	12 0		
By Interest on Donations and Bequests . . . . .	5,977	4 3		
	1,023,783	16 3		
Deduct the Sum applied not in the Redemption of Funded Debt, but in the Redemption of Consolidated Fund Deficiency Bills . . . . .	225,000	0 0		
			798,783	16 3
Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, for the payment of Unfunded Debt			28,364,750	0 0
The Total Amount of Advances for the employment of the Poor, and for Local Works within the Year	1,204,988	4 3		
Ditto, Repayments for ditto . . . . .	505,039	17 11		
Excess of Advances over Repayments . . . . .			699,948	6 4
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of Jan. 1834			4,943,399	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
			34,806,881	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Ballard, George, d. 1755.  
 Ballast of the river Thames monopolised by Charles I., 1636.  
 Balloons, invented by B. Gusnido, a Jesuit, 1729; revived in France by Mons. Montgolfier, 1783, and let off at Paris, 27th Aug.; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi ascended from Moorfields, 15th Sept., 1784; Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries went from Dover to Calais in about two hours, 7th January, 1785. Mr. Garnerin made many successful ascents in 1803; Crosbie ascended from Dublin in 1785; and Sadler made several successful ascents from the same place, and from London.  
 Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treason, 18th Aug., 1746.  
 Balow, in Russia, had 458 houses destroyed by fire, in 1803.  
 Balsham, Hugh, founder of Peterhouse, Cambridge, d. 1286.  
 Balten, Peter, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1540, d. 1611.  
 Baltimore, North America, nearly destroyed by fire, 4th Dec., 1796.  
 Baltimore House, Southampton-row, built 1759.  
 Balzac, the French writer, b. 1594, d. 1654.  
 Bambini, Giacomo, an Italian painter of historical pieces, b. 1560, d. 1622.  
 Bamboccio; see Laar.  
 Bamborough Castle, Northumberland, built 1558.  
 Bamestier, John, a German historical painter, b. 1500, d. 1598.  
 Banbury, in Oxfordshire, church and tower at, fell down, 16th Dec., 1790.  
 Bancroft, Archbp., b. 1544, d. 1654.  
 Bancroft, a lord mayor's officer, died worth 80,000*l.*, in 1729.  
 Bandinelli, Baccio, an eminent Florentine painter and sculptor, b. 1497, d. 1559.  
 Band, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1232.  
 Bands for lawyers, first used by Judge Finck, 1615: for clergymen, about 1652.  
 Bangor Cathedral, built 616.

Bangor, in Flintshire, N. Wales, monks of, slain by the Danes, 580.  
 Bank mill, Manchester, used as a cotton factory, destroyed by fire, damage estimated at 30,000*l.*, 31st Oct., 1813.  
 Banks, John, tragic poet, died 1706.  
 Banks, Sir Joseph, b. 1743, d. 1820.  
 Banks, Thomas, sculptor, b. 1735, d. 1805.  
 Bankers; Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which, trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate and foreign coins; and at first paid 4*d.* per cent. per diem, but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645. The charter of the Bank of England was executed 27th July, 1694, and was granted for 12 years, the corporation being then determinable on a year's notice. The original capital subscribed was 1,200,000*l.* which they lent to government at 8 per cent. interest, with an allowance of 4000*l.* per ann. for their expenses of management. The term of the charter was, in 1706, extended to five years beyond the original period, in consideration of the company having undertaken to circulate for government exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* and it has since been further extended at different times, viz.

In 1709 to 1st of August	1732
1713	- - - 1742
1742	- - - 1764
1763	- - - 1786
1781	- - - 1812
1800	- - - 1833
1833	- - - 1854

The total permanent debt due from government to the bank is 14,686,800*l.* bearing 3 per cent. interest; but the capital stock of the company is 11,642,400*l.*, on which they usually pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per ann. to the proprietors.

According to the accounts presented to the House of Commons in the year 1824, the average amount of balances of public money in the hands of the Bank during the last year was 5,526,645*l.* The profit of the Bank (at 3 per cent., the rate which the government pays them for their capital of fifteen millions,) is therefore upwards of 165,792*l.* in its capacity of banker to the public departments. The sum payable to the Bank for the management of the public debt last year is 267,934*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* From the reports of the secret committee appointed in 1797 to investigate the affairs of the Bank, it appeared that on the 25th of February in that year, there was a balance of 3,826,903*l.* and on the 11th of November a balance of 3,839,550*l.* in favour of the company; their profits since must have been greater than while they were obliged to maintain a large stock of cash to answer their notes, which has enabled them to make several occasional dividends to their proprietors, and at Lady-day, 1807, to raise their usual dividend from 7 per cent. which it had been for the last 19 years, to 10 per cent. House built 1732, enlarged 1771, considerably improved and insulated in 1796, and the exterior partly rebuilt in 1824.

Bank Notes, 512 weigh one pound.

Bank Stock, 3 per cent. ann. created, 1726; 3 per cent. consol. do. 1731; 3 per cent. reduced do. 1746; 3 per cent. ann. payable at the South Sea House, 1751; 3½ per cent. ann. do. 1758; long ann. 1761; 4 per cent. consol. do. 1762. Old Scotch bank created, 1695; Royal ditto, 1727. The name is derived from Banco, bench; benches being erected in market-place for the exchange of money, &c.

Banks first began in Italy, by Lombard Jews, 808; of whom some settled in Lombard-street, where bankers still reside. The bank of Venice established, 1157; of Genoa, 1345;

of Amsterdam, 1609; of Ham-  
burgh, 1710; of Rotterdam, 1635;  
of England, 1694; in the East  
Indies, 1787; America, 1791.

Bank of England was originally projected by a merchant of the name of Patterson, and established A. D. 1694. The following year it was incorporated by King William and the parliament, in consideration of 1,200,000*l.* lent to government, which was then its capital. This capital has, however, gone on gradually increasing to the present period, when it amounts to 11,686,000*l.* sterling. The mint in the Tower of London was anciently the deposit for merchants' cash, till Charles I., in the year 1640, laid his hands upon the money, and destroyed the credit of the mint. This circumstance drove the traders to some other place of security for their gold, which their apprentices did not fail to rob them of when at home, and to run off with it to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were otherwise obliged to prepare strong chests for the deposit of their own valuable wares; and this became the origin of banking in England. In 1727 the interest of money was reduced by parliament, and the Bank of England, instead of 6 per cent., paid a dividend of 5. The capital of the Bank had been previously increased in 1697 for the first time, and this augmentation has been allowed from one period to another as the wisdom of parliament thought fit; the same authority also, at different intervals, prolonging their privileges and renewing their contract. The style of their firm is, "The Governors and Company of the Bank of England." Discontinued paying in cash, Feb. 25, 1797. Issued 20*s.* notes, March 9, 1797. Issued 5*s.* tokens, 1798. Raised the value of these tokens to 5*s.* 6*d.*, 1811. Discontinuance of its payments in cash restricted by Parliament 1816,

not to extend beyond 5th April, 1818. Cash payments resumed, 1821. 5 per cents reduced to 4, March, 1822. Charter extended, and Bank of England notes a legal tender, &c. 1833.

Bank of England's Accounts. Liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the three months ending 4th March, 1834 :—

Liabilities.

Circulation . . . £18,700,000

Deposits . . . 14,418,000

Assets.

Securities . . . £25,547,000

Bullion . . . 9,829,000

Bank of Ireland incorporated 1783 ; charter renewed, 1791.

Bankrupts in England, first regulated by law, 1543. Enacted, that members of the House of Commons proving bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812.

Bankrupts at different periods, from the year 1700 to 1834 :—in

1700.... 38	1805.... 876
1701.... 38	1806.... 953
1702.... 38	1807.... 1036
1713.... 200	1808.... 1058
1714.... 173	1809.... 1670
1726.... 416	1810.... 2000
1727.... 446	1811.... 1616
1744.... 197	1812.... 1599
1745.... 200	1813.... 1066
1746.... 159	1814.... 1285
1762.... 205	1815.... 2029
1763.... 233	1816.... 2030
1772.... 525	1817.... 1879
1773.... 562	1818.... 1059
1774.... 360	1819.... 1416
1778.... 675	1820.... 1335
1779.... 544	1821.... 1287
1780.... 449	1822.... 1164
1781.... 438	1823.... 964
1782.... 537	1824.... 977
1783.... 528	1825.... 846
1784.... 517	1826.... 2489
1791.... 604	1827.... 1528
1792.... 628	1828.... 1332
1793... 1304	1829.... 1409
1800.... 736	1830.... 1467
1801.... 871	1831.... 1269
1802.... 861	1832.... 1591
1803.... 923	1833.... 1136
1804.... 921	1834.... 1191

Bankruptcy, New Court of, opened 11th Jan., 1832.

Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Hen. VII., 1485.

Banns, publication of, for marriage, instituted 1210.

Banqueting House, Whitehall, Westminster, built 1607.

Bantam, in Java, eight ambassadors from, arrive in England 1682.

Baptist, John Gaspar, Dutch painter of tapestries, &c. d. 1691.

Barabbino, Sim., a Genoese artist, b. 1581, d. 1640.

Barabis, T. Phil., a Prussian. Hebrew lexicographer before 10 years of age; master of mathematics at 12, &c.; died 1740, aged 19 years 8 months.

Barbarossa, the famous corsair, d. 1518, aged 43.

Barbatelli, Bernardino, a Florentine painter, b. 1542, d. 1612.

Barbadoes, discovered and planted, 1614.

Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and Dec. 1796, and 16th Oct., 1784; damaged by a storm, 2nd Sept., 1786; and by an inundation, in Nov. 1795.

Barbers, brought from Sicily to Rome B. C. 299; incorporated with the surgeons in London, 1540; disassociated again, 1744.

Barbeyrac, John, historian and civilian, b. 1674, d. 1747.

Barbiani, Giov. Bat., an Italian historical painter, flourished 1640.

Barbieri Domenico del, a Florentine artist, b. 1506, d. 1570.

Barbieri, Fra., an Italian painter of history and landscape, d. 1698.

Barbieri, Da Cento, Paolo Antonio, an Italian painter of fruit and flowers, animals, &c., b. 1596, d. 1640.

Barbuda, Isle, first planted by the English, 1628.

Barclay and Co.'s Brewery, Bankside, Southwark, destroyed by fire, 22nd May, 1832.

Barclay, Alexander, d. 1552.

Barclay, John, d. 1621, aged 39.

Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, b. 1648, d. 1690.

Bardin, John, a French historical painter, b. 1732, d. 6th Oct., 1809.



Barensten, Dieterick, a Dutch painter and pupil of Titian, b. 1534, d. 1582.  
 Baretti, Joseph, b. 1716, d. 1789.  
 Barham, of 74 guns, foundered on the Coast of Corsica, 29th July, 1811.  
 Baring, transport, wrecked on the rocks off Beerhaven by a gale, and several lives lost, 10th Oct., 1814.  
 Bark, Jesuits discover virtue of, 1500; brought into Europe first, 1650.  
 Barker, Samuel, an English painter; he excelled in flowers; d. 1727.  
 Barker, Robert, an English artist, inventor of the Panorama, d. 1806.  
 Barkway greatly damaged by fire, 18th Aug., 1748.  
 Barling Abbey, Lincolns., built 1180.  
 Barlow, Fra., English painter of fruit, flowers, fish, &c. b. 1626, d. 1702.  
 Barlow, Joel, envoy extraordinary from the United States to the court of France, b. 1756, d. 1812.  
 Barlowe, William, natural philosopher, d. 1625.  
 Barnard, Sir John, b. 1685, d. 1764.  
 Barnard's, Sir John, statue erected in the Royal Exchange, London, 23rd May, 1747.  
 Barnard's Inn Society, in Chancery-lane, commenced 1445.  
 Barnes, Joshua, b. 1654, d. 1712.  
 Barnuevo, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1611, d. 1671.  
 Barneveldt, John, a Dutch statesman, b. 1547.  
 Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire, built 1132.  
 Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, 30th Sept., 1751; again, 16th Dec., 1757.  
 Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant, 1695; marine ditto, 1700; phosphoric, 1675.  
 Baron, the title first created by patent in England, 1388.  
 Baron of Renfrew, wonderful timber ship of 9,000 tons burden, bound from Quebec to London, lost between Calais and Dunkirk, 23rd Oct., 1825.  
 Baron, the French Roscius, b. 1652, d. 1729.  
 Barons, first summoned to parliament in 1204; the writ was directed to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Baronets first created in England, 1611.  
 Baronets of Nova Scotia first created, 1625.  
 Baronius, d. 1607, aged 69 years.  
 Barret, Geo., Irish landscape painter, b. 1732, d. 1784.  
 Barrington Isle, one of the Gallopagos, explored, June, 1793.  
 Barrington, Viscount, philosophical writer, &c. d. 1734.  
 Barrington, Daines, antiquary, b. 1727, d. 1800.  
 Barrington, Admiral, b. 1729, d. 1800.  
 Barristers first appointed by Edward I., 1291.  
 Barroccio, Fed., an Italian history and portrait painter, b. 1528, d. 1612.  
 Barrosa, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1538, d. 1590.  
 Barrow, the Rev. Dr. Isaac, d. 1677, aged 47.  
 Barry, Girald, b. 1146, d. about 1220.  
 Barry, an eminent Irish artist; he distinguished himself in both history and landscape; b. 1741, d. 22nd Feb., 1806.  
 Barthelemi, J. J., b. 1716, d. 1795.  
 Bartholet, Flem. Lugois, d. 1675.  
 Bartholomew, St. martyred, 24th Aug., 71.  
 Bartholomew Monastery, Smithfield, built 1162; hospital founded, 1546; rebuilt from 1750 to 1770.  
 Bartholomew, St., festival, instituted 1130.  
 Bartholomew Fair, London, Philips's booth fell, two persons killed and many wounded, 23rd Aug., 1749. Toll abolished, 1755.  
 Bartoli. See Perugino.  
 Bartolo, Pietro Senito, an eminent painter, b. 1635, d. 1700.  
 Bartolomeo Breemberg, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1620, d. 1660.  
 Bartolomeo, Fra. de St. Marco, an eminent Florentine painter of scriptural subjects, b. 1469, d. 1517.  
 Bartolozzi, F., a Florentine artist and excellent engraver, b. 1728, d. 1815.  
 Barton-Stacy, in Hampshire, had 27 houses, besides out-houses, destroyed by fire, 8th May, 1792.  
 Barton, Eliz., Holy Maid of Kent, executed 1534.  
 Basil, St. d. 379, aged 53.



- Basili, Pietro Ang., an Italian historical painter, b. 1550, d. 1604.
- Basingwark Abbey, Flintsh., blt. 1131.
- Baskerville, Mr. John, of Birmingham, b. 1706, d. 18th Jan., 1775.
- Basket-making, returning to the old trade of, originated we apprehend from the ingenuity of the ancient Britons in making baskets, which they exported in large quantities, and implies sliding back into old habits, or returning to the primitive occupations of barbarous ages.
- Bassano, Fran. da Ponte, an Italian historic painter, b. 1475, d. 1530.
- Bassano (Giacomo da Ponte) or Il Bassano, an Italian painter of history and landscape, b. 1510, d. 1592.
- Bassano, Leandro, a Venetian painter of history and portraits, b. 1558, d. 1623.
- Bassano, Fra. da Ponte, the younger, an Italian historic painter, born 1548, threw himself from a window and was killed 1591.
- Bassano, Gio. Battista, an Italian artist, and excellent copyist, b. 1553, d. 1613.
- Bassepate, a French lady, celebrated for her painting of plants and animals, d. 1780.
- Bassi, the elder, an Italian landscape painter, b. 1642, d. 1710.
- Bassi, the younger, a Bolognese painter of historic subjects, b. 1664, d. 1693.
- Bastard children, concealing death of, murder, 1624.
- Bastile, in Paris, foundation laid 23rd April, 1369; not finished till 1383; demolished 14th July, 1789, when the governor was killed by the mob.
- Baston, Thomas, an English painter, chiefly of marine subjects, fl. 1720.
- Batavia, in the Isle of Java, first fortified by the Dutch, 1618.
- Bath, order of knighthood, instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399: renewed 1725.
- Bath springs discovered, B. C. 871; the baths of the Romans discovered under the Abbey-house, 1755; damaged by fire 1116, again 1137; and a fire on the South Parade destroyed 5000*l.* worth, 24th June, 1756; hospital built, 1738,
- Bathieux, M., b. 1701, d. 1792.
- Bath stage-waggon burned on Salisbury Plain, with a valuable load, by the wheels taking fire, 20th May, 1758.
- Bathurst, Earl, the friend of Pope, b. 1684, d. 1775.
- Battista, Franco, a Venetian historic painter, and pupil of M. Angelo, d. 1561.
- Battersea Bridge, built 1773; church rebuilt, 1770.
- Battering-ram, invented B. C. 441.
- Battles, &c. :—*
- Aboukir, in Egypt, surrendered to the English forces, 18th March, 1801. Acapulco ship taken by admiral Anson, 20th June, 1744. Acre taken by Richard I. and other crusaders, 12th July, 1191, after a siege of two years, with the loss of six archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers; attacked by the French under Bonaparte, 1st July, 1798, and relieved by Sir Sydney Smith, 6th March, 1799, when the French were totally routed. Adrianople taken by the Ottomans, 1360. Africa conquered by Belisarius, 533. Agra, the fortress of, termed the Key of Hindostan, surrendered to the English, 17th Oct., 1803. Aire, taken by general Hill, March, 1814. Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French troops in 1793; and again, 21st Sept., 1794. Alesandria, in Italy, seized by the French, 1798; surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, 24th July, 1799. Alexandria, Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 B. C.; taken by the French, 1798; by the English, 22nd Aug., 1801. Alexandria, North America, capitulated to the British, 29th Aug., 1814. Algiers reduced by admiral Blake, 1655; bombarded by the French, 1761; bombarded by the fleet under Lord Exmouth, 27th Aug., 1816, which was followed by a treaty, by which Christian slavery was abolished by the Dey. Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, 25th Aug., 1762; taken

by the French, 27th Aug., 1810; blown up by the French, 10th May, 1811. Almodara, East Indies, height and town of, carried by assault by the company's forces, 25th April, 1815. Amazon, French frigate, destroyed by the English squadron off Cape Barfleure, 25th March, 1811. Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624; by the English, 28th Nov., 1796; again by the English, 17th Feb., 1810. Amsterdam was taken possession of by the French, 18th Jan., 1795. Ancona was taken possession of by the French, July 1796, and surrendered to the Imperialists, 13th Nov., 1799. Anglesea subdued by the Romans, 78; by the English, 1295. Anglo-Saxons first landed in Britain, 449. Angria and his family seized, 1750; forts destroyed, 1756. Anholt, island of, attacked by a Danish force of 4000 men, who were repulsed by a British force of 150, after a close engagement of four hours, 27th March, 1811. Anjar, fortress of, in the province of Cutch, captured by the troops of the East India Company, Feb. 1816. Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757. Antwerp sacked and ruined, 1585; taken by the French, 1792 and 1794. Arcos, evacuated by the French, 28th Aug., 1812. Arcot, East Indies, taken by the English, 1759. Argonautic expedition, 1250 B. C. Armed neutrality of the Northern powers, against England, by the empress of Russia, commenced 1780; renewed 1800; dissolved by a British fleet, 1801. Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, 19th July, 1588, but dispersed by a storm; Armada of the Spaniards defeated off Dunkirk by the Dutch, 1639. Armenia was conquered by the Turks, 1522. Arnheim, taken by General Bulow, and the garrison put to the sword, 30th Nov., 1813. Arzilla, Morocco, seized by the Portuguese, 1470. Astorga, taken by the French, 12th April, 1810; quitted by them, 12th

June, 1811; capitulated to the Spaniards, 18th Aug., 1812. Astracan, in Tartary, taken by the Russians, 1554. Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 B. C. Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773; declared to belong to France by the National Assembly, 1791; continued to France by the congress of sovereigns, 1815. Austria taken from Hungary and annexed to Germany, when it received its name, 1040. Austrian vessel stopped by the Dutch in passing the Scheldt, Oct. 1784. Austrian Netherlands entered by the French troops, 28th April, 1792. *Badajos*, surrendered to the French, 11th March, 1811; taken by storm by the British and Portuguese, 6th April, 1812. Bahama Islands taken by the Spaniards, 8th May, 1782; retaken by the English, 16th July, 1783. Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402. Bamberg was taken by the French, 4th Aug., 1796. Banda Isles seized by the Dutch, 1621; taken by the English, Aug., 1810. Bangalore, East Indies, taken by Earl Cornwallis, 1791. Bantam seized by the Dutch, 1682. Barbary conquered from the Greek empire, 640; first conquest there by Spain was Melilla, 1497. Bar-sur-Aube, taken by general Wrede, 26th Feb., 1814; retaken by the French the same day; and taken again by the Prince of Wurtemberg, March, 1814. Bareilly, in Rohilcund, insurrection at, quelled after a severe conflict, 21st April, 1816. Batavia taken by the English, 8th Aug., 1811. Bœotian war commenced, 379, ended 336 B. C. Bartholomew, St., West Indies, taken from the Danes by England, 20th March, 1801. The Horatii and Curiatii, 669 B. C. Salamis, which delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 B. C. Eurymedon, 470 B. C. Leuctra, 373 B. C. Mantinea, 363 B. C. Charonea, 338 B. C. Marathon, 490 B. C. The river Granicus, when Alexan-

der defeated the Persians, 334 B. C. Issus, when Darius lost 100,000 men, 333 B. C. Arbela, 331 B. C. Cannæ, where 40,000 Romans were killed, 216 B. C. Pharsalia, when Pompey was defeated, 47 B. C. Phillippi, which terminated the Roman republic, 41 B. C. Actium, 31 B. C. Shropshire, when Caractacus was taken prisoner, 51 A. C. Stamford, Lincolnshire, the first between the Britons and Saxons, 449. Aylesford, 455. Crayford, Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457. Kydwelly, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458. Ipswich, between the Britons and Saxons, 466. Bath, 520. Banbury, Oxfordshire, 542. Bedford, 571. Camelford, 542 and 908. Hatfield, Yorkshire, between Cadwallon and Edwin, 633. Oswestry, between Penda, the Mercian, and Oswald, of Northumberland, 641. Malerfield, Shropshire, 1st Aug., 642. Gelling, 651. Leeds, 665. Lindisfarne, 740. Benson, Oxfordshire, 771. Hellston, Cornwall, and in the Isle of Sheppey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834. Romney, 842; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 915; at London and Canterbury, 852, between Ethelwolf and the Danes. Isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated and the Danes settled, 854. Assenden, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelred; another defeat at Merton, 871. Wilton, Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872. Farnham, Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894. Bury, Suffolk, between Edward the Elder and his cousin Ethelward, 905. Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914. Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916. Maldon, Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918. Chester, 922. Stamford, Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923. Benfield, 924. Wildcendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938. Brunbury, Northumberland, 938. Saxons and Danes,

with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016. Ashden, Essex, between Canute and Edmund, 1016. Crossford, with the Welsh, 1038. Dunsinane, Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054. Stanford-bridge, or Battle-bridge, between Harold II. and Halfager, 25th Sept., 1066. Hastings, where King Harold was slain, 14th Oct., 1066. Alnwick, 1092. Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106. Rouen, Normandy, 1117. Breneville, Normandy, 1119. Valweves, Portugal, 1129. Cardigan, Wales, 1136. Northallerton, or the Standard, 22nd Aug., 1138. Lincoln, 1141. Alnwick, 1174. Ascalon, 16th Sept., 1191. Gisors, 1128. Bovines, 25th July, 1214. Lincoln, 19th May, 1217. Lewes, 14th May, 1264. Evesham, 5th Aug., 1265. Chesterfield, 1296. Dunbar, 27th April, 1296. Falkirk, 22nd July, 1298. Courtras, Flanders, 1302. Biggar, 1303. Bannockburn, 25th June, 1314, when the English were totally defeated. Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, 1322. Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20,200 Scots were slain, and only 15 English, 19th July, 1333; 26th Aug., 1346. Sluys, Flanders, 13th June, 1390. Auberoche, France, 1344. Cressy, 26th Aug., 1346. Durham, where David, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, 17th Oct., 1346. Nevil's Cross, Durham, 1347. Poitiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, 19th Sept., 1356. Auray, Brittany, 1363. Brignas, Provence, 1363. Najara, 1369. Rochelle, 1371. Near Berwick, 1378. Otterburn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas, 31st of July, 1388. Holmedon, between English and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were slain, 7th May, 1402. Shrewsbury, 22nd July, 1403. Monmouth, when the Welsh were defeated, 11th March and 11th May, 1405. Agincourt, 25th Oct., 1415. Beaugé, where the Duke of Clarence and 1500 English were

killed, 3rd April, 1421. Crevant, June, 1423. Verneuil, 16th Aug., 1424. Herrings, 12th Feb., 1429. Patay, under Joan of Arc, 10th June, 1429. Herberoy, France, 1434. Basil, Switzerland, 1444. Castillon, Guienne, 1452. St. Alban's, 22nd May, 1455. Bloreheath, 22nd Sept., 1459. Northampton, 19th July, 1460. Wakefield, 31st Dec., 1460. Towton, 29th March, 1461. St. Alban's, on Shrove Tuesday, 1461. Mortimer's Cross, 1461. Hexham, 15th May, 1463. Banbury, 26th July, 1469. Stamford, 13th March, 1470. Barnet, 14th April, 1471. Tewkesbury, 4th May, 1471. Bosworth, 22nd Aug., 1495. Stoke, 6th June, 1487. St. Aubin, France, 1488. Knocktow, Ireland, 1491. Blackheath, 22nd June, 1497. Flodden, 9th Sept., 1513, when James IV. king of Scotland, was killed. Marignan, Italy, 13th Oct., 1515. Pavia, Italy, 1524. Bicoca, Italy, 1522 and 1525. Solway, 24th Nov., 1542. Cerisoles, Piedmont, 1544. Musselborough, Scotland, 10th Sept., 1547. St. Quintin, 10th Aug., 1557. Grave-lines, Flanders, 1558. Dreux, France, 1562. Jarnac, Poitou, 1569. Ardavat, Ireland, 1585. Arques, Normandy, 21st Sept., 1589. Blackwater, Ireland, 1597. Newport, Flanders, 1600. Lutzen, 7th Sept., 1633, king of Sweden killed. Avein, Leige, May, 1635. Newcastle, Northumberland, 1637. Calloo, Flanders, 1638. Arras, June, 1640. Hopton-heath, Staffordshire, 19th March, 1642. Worcester, 23rd Sept., 1642. Edgehill, 23rd Oct., 1642. Brentford, 1642. Kilrush, Ireland, 1642. Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642. Liskard, Cornwall, 19th Jan., 1643. Hopton-heath, near Stafford, 19th March, 1643. Barham-moor, 29th March, 1643. Ross, Ireland, March, 1643. Rocroy, France, 1643. Shatton, 16th May, 1643. Lansdown, 15th July, 1643. Round-away-down, 13 July, 1643. Newbury, 20th Sept., 1643.

Alresford, 29th March, 1644. Cropedy-bridge, Oxfordshire, 6th June, 1644. Friedburgh, Suabia, 1644. Marston-moor, 2nd July, 1644. Newark, 1644. Newbury, 27th Oct. 1644. Aldern, 15th May, 1645. Naseby, June, 1645. Alford, 2nd July, 1645. Nordlingen, Suabia, 3rd Aug. 1645. Benburb, Ireland, 1646. Kingston, Surrey, 1647. Knockoness, Ireland, 1647. Rathmines, Ireland, 1649. Dunbar, 3rd Sept., 1650. Worcester, 3rd Sept., 1651. Bothwell-bridge, 22nd June, 1651. Arras, 1654. Brod, Sclavonia, 1668. Sintzheim, Germany, 1674. Seneffe, Flanders, 1674. Mulhausen, Alsace, 31st Dec., 1674. Fehrbellin, Brandenburg, 18th June, 1675. Altenheim, 28th July, 1675. Bothwell-bridge, Scotland, 1679. Argos, 1683, Allies and Turks. Barkan, Hungary, Allies and Turks. Vienna, 18th July, 1683, Allies and Turks. Sedgemoor, Somersetsh., 6th Aug., 1685. Coron, European Turkey, 1685, Allies and Turks. Mohats, Hungary, 4th Aug., 1687, Allies and Turks. Hersan, Hungary, 1687, Allies and Turks. Torven, between the Germans and Turks, 1688. Walcourt, Allies and French, 1689. Killicrankie, Scotland, 1689. Newton Butlers, Ireland, 1689. Boyne, Ireland, 1st July, 1690. Salusses, Piedmont, 8th Aug., 1690. Fleurus, Flanders, 12th July, 1690. Staffarda, French and Piedmontese, 1690. Salankemen, Austrians and Turks, 1691. Leuse, Allies and French, 1691. Aughrim, 22nd July, 1691. Pfortsheim, Germans and French, 1692. Steinkirk, 1692, Allies and French. Landen, 19th July, 1693, Allies and French. Marsaglia, 8th Oct., 1693, Piedmontese and French. Neckar, Germans and French, 1693. In Transylvania, Allies and Turks, 1695. Olasch, Germans and Turks, 1696. Zenta, Hungary, 1697, Germans and Turks. Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec., 1700. Chiari, 6th Aug., 1701, French and Allies. Riga,



Russians and Poles, 1701. Carpi, Modena, 1701, French and Allies. Glissa, Poland, 1702, Swedes and Saxons. Fridlingen, Suabia, 1702, French and Germans. Victoria, French and Allies, 1702. Luzara, Italy, 15th Aug., 1702. Pultusk, Poles and Swedes, 1703. Eckeren, Brabant, 30th June, 1703, French and Dutch. Donawert, 2nd July, 1704, French and Germans. Punits, Swedes and Saxons, 1704. Blenheim, 2nd Aug., 1704, Allies and French. Schellenburg, Austrians and Bavarians, 1704. Mittau, Swedes and Russians, July, 1705. Cassano, Italy, in 1705, French and Allies. Tirlemont, French and Allies, 1705. Fraunstadt, Silesia, 1706, Swedes and Saxons. Calcinato, Italy, 1706, French and Allies. Ramillies, Whitsunday, 1706, French and Allies. Turin, 7th Sept, 1706, French and Germans. Offenburg, Germans and French, 1707. Kalish, Poland, April, 1707, Poles and Bavarians. Almanza, Spain, 1707, Allies and Spain. Oudenard, 30th June, 1708, French and Allies. Holowzin, Russia, 1708, Russians and Swedes. Czarnanapata, Muscovy, 22nd Sept., 1708. Lezno, Poland, 1708, Russians and Swedes. Gemaurthoff, Poland, 1708, ditto. Winnendale, 28th Sept., 1708, French and Allies. Caya, 17th May, 1709, ditto. Pultawa, 8th June, 1709, Russians and Swedes. Malplaquet, 11th Sept., 1709, French and Allies. Rumershiem, French and Germans, 1709. Gudina, Allies and Spaniards, 1709. Almanza, 16th July, 1710, French and Allies. Elsinburg, Swedes and Danes, 1710. Saragossa, 20th Aug., 1710, French and Germans. Villa Viciosa, 12th Dec., 1710, ditto. Arleux, Allies and French, 1711. Gadesbush, Swedes and Danes, 1712. Denain, Netherlands, 1712, Allies and French. Friburg, French and Germans, 1713. Preston, 12th Nov., 1715, when the rebels were defeated in Scotland. Dumblain,

13th Nov., 1715, ditto. Peterwardein, Austrians and Turks, 5th Aug., 1716. Belgrade, 16th July, 1717, Austrians and Turks. Glenshiels, Scotland, 10th June, 1719. Between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Khan lost 10,000, and killed 20,000 men, before Babylon, 28th Feb., 1733-4. Parma, 29th June, 1734. Guastalla, Aug., 1734. In Persia, where the Turks were defeated by Kouli Khan, and lost near 60,000, a general, and six bashaws, 22nd May, 1734. Bitonto, Austrians and Spaniards, 1734. Parma, France and Spain against Austria, 1734. Secchia, French and Austrians, 1734. Turks and Persians, 1735; 50,000 of the latter killed. Bagnialuk, European Turkey, 27th July, 1737, Russians and Turks. Bog, Russians and Turks, 1738. Kroska, Austrians and Turks, 1739. Kernal, Turks and Persians, 1739. Choczim, Moldavia, 21st July, 1739. Molwitz, 10th April, 1741, Prussians and Austrians. Williamstadt, Sweden, Swedes and Russians, 23rd July, 1741. Hilkersburg, 8th April, 1742, Prussians and Austrians. Czaslau, 7th May, 1742, Teyn, Austrians and French, 1742. Branau, Austrians and Bavarians, 1743. Campo Santo, Spaniards and Allies, 1743. Dettingen, 15th June, 1743, Allies and French. Coni, Allies and French and Spaniards, 1744. Landshut, Prussians and Austrians, 1745. Friedberg, 4th June, 1745, Prussians and Austrians. Fontenoy, 30th April, 1745. Preston-Pans, 21st Sept., 1745. Erzerum, Turks and Prussians, 1745. Falkirk, Scotland, 17th Jan., 1746. Roucoux, 12th April, 1746, French and Allies. Culloden, Scotland, 16th April, 1746. St. Lazaro, 31st May, 1746, French and Allies. Placencia, 15th June, 1746, Spaniards and Allies. Exilles, Piedmont, 6th July, 1746, Allies and French. Val, Flanders, 20th June, 1747, ditto. Laffelt, 20th July, 1747, ditto. Arania, India, 1751. Ba-



hoor, India, 7th Aug., 1752. Fort du Quesne, North America, 9th July, 1755. Lake of St. George, 8th Sept., 1755. Paraguay, 1755. Calcutta, India, June, 1756 and 1759. Lowoschutz, 30th Sept., 1756, Prussians and Austrians. Norkitten, Russians and Prussians, 1757. Plassy, East Indies, 5th Feb., 1757. Prague, 22nd May, 1757, Prussians and Austrians. Reichenberg, Bohemia, 1757, ditto. Kolin, 12th June, 1757, ditto. Hastenbeck, 25th July, 1757, French and Allies. Jagersdorf, Prussia, 3rd Aug., 1757, ditto. Rosbach, 5th Nov., 1757, French and Prussians. Breslau, 21st Nov., 1757, Prussians and Austrians. Lissa, 5th Dec., 1757, ditto. Hoya, in Westphalia, 24th Feb., 1758, French and Allies. Crevelt, 23rd June, 1758, ditto. Sondershausen, 25th July, 1758, ditto. Meere, 5th Aug., 1758, ditto. Zorndorff, 25th Aug., 1758, Prussians and Russians. Olmutz, 1758, ditto. Hochkirchen, 10th Oct., 1758, ditto. Landwerenhagen, 1758, French and Allies. Bergen, 14th April, 1759, ditto. Minden, Aug., 1759, ditto. Zulichau, Silesia, 27th July, 1759, Prussians and Russians. Peterswalde, Prussians and Austrians, 1759. Pasberg, ditto, 1759. Niagara, N. America, 24th July, 1759. Warburg, 6th Aug., 1759, French and Allies. Montmorenci, 10th Aug., 1759, French and English. Cunersdorf, 12th Aug., 1759, Prussians, Russians, and Austrians. Plains of Abraham, 15th Sept., 1759, French and English. Wandiwash, East Indies, 10th Jan., 1760. Strehla, Silesia, 1760, Prussians and Austrians. Near Quebec, 28th April, 1760. Pfaffendorff, 12th Aug., 1760, Prussians and Austrians. Torgau, 3rd Nov., 1760, ditto. Fulda, 1760, ditto. Plains of Silvery, English and French, 1760. Langensaltza, Allies and French, 1761. Slangeroode, ditto, 1761. Kirk-Denkern, ditto, 1761. Filhinghausen, in the Palatinate, 16th

July, 1761, Prussians and Austrians. Dippoldiswalda, ditto, 1762. Graebenstein, 4th June, 1762, French and Allies. Burkersdorf, 22nd July, 1762, ditto. Friedburg, Hesse, 29th Oct., 1762, Prussians and Austrians. Homburg, Allies and French, 1762. Minden, ditto, 1762. Johannisberg, Allies and French, 1762. Buckr-Muhl, ditto, 1762. Bushy Bun, America, 1763. Plains of Geriah, East Indies, 1763. Buxar, ditto, 1764. Calpy, ditto, 1765. Errour, ditto, 1767. Mulwaggle, 1768. Choczim, 30th April, 1769, Russians and Turks. Brailow, European Turkey, 1770. Silistria, ditto, 1773. Lexington, near Boston, 19th April, 1775. Bunker's-hill, 27th June, 1775. Long-Island, America, 27th Aug., 1776. White Plains, near New York, 30th Nov., 1776. Brandywine-Creek, America, 13th Sept., 1777. Of the Lakes, 5th July, 1777. Skenesborough, North America, 7th July, 1777. Bennington, ditto, 16th Aug., 1777. Albany, ditto, 1777. Saratoga, 7th Oct., 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans. Germantown, 14th Oct., 1777. St. Lucie, ditto, 1778. Monmouth, ditto, 1778. Rhode Island, ditto, 1778. Briar Creek, ditto, 1779. Stony Ferry, ditto, 1779. Camden, ditto, 16th Aug., 1780. Perinbancum, East Indies, 1780. Waxau and Cataaba, N. America, 1780. Broad River, ditto, 1781. Guildford, ditto, 16th March, 1781. Hobkirk's-hill, ditto, 1781. Eutaw Springs, ditto, 1781. York Town, when Earl Cornwallis surrendered, 29th Oct., 1781. Porto Novo, East Indies, 1781. Arnee, ditto, 1781. Russians and Turks, 1781. Russians and Swedes, 1788. Austrians and Turks, 1788. Bessarabia and Ukraine, 1789. Finland, Russians and Swedes, 1789. Foczeni, Austrians and Turks, 1789. Martinestie, or Rinnick, Austrians, Russians, and Turks, 1789. Ukraine, Russians and Turks, 1790.

Maczin, ditto, 1791. Seringapatam, East Indies, 1791; again in 1799, when Tippoo was reduced by Lord Cornwallis. The Austrians defeated the French near Mons, 30th April, 1791. At Longwy, when the Austrians were defeated, 14th Aug., 1792. Grand-pré, when the French were defeated, 10th Sept., 1792. Valmý, between the French and Austrians, 20th Sept., 1792. Meneshould, Prussians and French, 2nd Oct., 1792. Condé, Austrians and French, 2nd Oct., 1792. Hannau, ditto, 27th Oct., 1792. Bossu, ditto, 4th Nov., 1792. Jemappe, when Dumourier, entered Brabant, 6th Nov., 1792. Anderlecht, Austrians and French, 13th Nov., 1792. Tirlemont, ditto, 17th Nov., 1792. Varoux, ditto, 27th Nov., 1792. Hockheim, ditto, 7th Jan., 1793. Aldenhoven, ditto, 28th Feb., 1793. Aix-la-Chapelle, ditto, 15th Jan., 1793. Tongres, ditto, 4th March, 1793. Neerunden, near Thirlemont, ditto, 18th March, 1793. Tirlemont, ditto, 19th March, 1793. Louvaine, or the Iron Mountain, ditto, 22nd March, 1793. Coblentz, ditto, 1st April, 1793. Cassel, ditto, 7th April, 1793. Tournay, Austrians and English against the French, 8th May, 1793. St. Amand and Maulde, ditto, 10th May, 1793. Valenciennes, Allies and French, 23rd May, 1793. Mannheim, ditto, 30th May, 1793. Furnes, Dutch and French, 21st June, 1793. Furnes, Austrians and French, 26th June, 1793. Villiers, ditto, 18th July, 1793. Cambay, or Cæsar's Camp, ditto, 9th Aug., 1793. Lincelles, ditto, 18th Aug., 1793. Furnes, ditto, 21st Aug., 1793. Rexmond, ditto, 29th Aug., 1793. Dunkirk, English and French, 7th Sept., 1793. Quesnoy, ditto, 11th Sept., 1793. Limbach, Austrians and French, 12th Sept., 1793. Menin, ditto, 15th Sept., 1793. Toulon, English and French, 1st Oct., 1793. Weissenburg, Austrians and French, 14th Oct., 1793. Maubeuge, Al-

lies and French, 16th Oct., 1793. Birlemont, ditto, ditto. Orchies, ditto, 20th Oct., 1793. Wanzenau, ditto, 20th Oct., 1793. Landau, ditto, 29th Nov., 1793. Toulon, when it surrendered to the French, 19th Nov., 1793. Lebach, ditto, 27th Nov., 1793. Roussillon, Spaniards and French, 11th Dec., 1793. Perpignan, ditto, 20th Dec., 1793. Oppenheim, Allies and French, 8th Jan., 1794. Waterloo, ditto, 23rd Jan., 1794. Werwick, ditto, 1st March, 1794. Bayonne, Spaniards and French, 19th March, 1794. Perle, Allies and French, 22nd March, 1794. Cateau, Allies and French, 28th March, 1794. Cracow, Russians and Poles, 4th April, 1794. Durkheim, Allies and French, 5th April, 1794. Piedmont, Sardinians and French, 6th April, 1794. Crombech, Allies and French, 14th April, 1794. Arlon, ditto, 17th April, 1794. Warsaw, Russians and Poles, 21st April, 1794. Landrecy, Allies and French, 24th April, 1794. Cambay, English and French, ditto. Cateau, ditto, 26th April, 1794. Courtray, Allies and French, 29th April, 1794. Ostend, ditto, 5th May, 1794. Montesquan, Spaniards and French, 1st May, 1794. Aost, Sardinians and French, 2nd May, 1794. Saorgia, Sardinians and French, 8th May, 1794. Tournay, English and French, 10th May, 1794. Courtray, Allies and French, 12th May, 1794. Mons, ditto, 16th May, 1794. Tournay, English and French, 18th May, 1794. Bouillon, Allies and French, ditto. Tournay, ditto, 22nd May, 1794. Lautern, ditto, 23rd May, 1794. Lithuania, Russians and Poles, 3rd June, 1794. Pilieske, ditto, ditto. Charleroi, Allies and French, 17th June, 1794. Cracow, Prussians and Poles, ditto. Aost, Sardinians and French, 26th June, 1794. Puycerda, Spaniards and French, ditto. Blonie, Russians and Poles, 7th July, 1794. Mannheim, Allies

and French, 12th July 1794. Dorbilos, Prussians and Poles, 19th July, 1794. Fontarabia, Spaniards and French, 2nd Aug., 1794. Zogre, Prussians and Poles, 22nd Aug., 1794. Bellegarde, Spaniards and French, 26th Aug., 1794. Valley of Leira, ditto, 8th Sept., 1794. Maestricht, Allies and French, 18th Sept., 1794. Clermont, ditto, 20th Sept., 1794. Piedmont, ditto, 23rd Sept., 1794. Posmania, Prussians and Poles, 24th Sept., 1794. Kophir Bazsee, Russians and Poles, 25th Sept., 1794. Oneglia, Sardinians and French, 30th Sept., 1794. Emmerick, Allies and French, 2nd Oct., 1794. Warsaw, Poles totally defeated by the Russians, &c. 12th Oct., 1794. Druten, English and French, 20th Oct., 1794. Pampeluna, Spaniards and French, 28th Oct., 1794. Nimeguen, Allies and French, 4th Nov., 1794. Sendomir, Poles and Prussians, &c. 16th Nov., 1794. Navarre, Spaniards and French, 25th Nov., 1794. Mentz, Allies and French, 1st Dec., 1794. On the Waal, 11th Jan., 1794. Nantes, between the Chouans and Republicans, 18th Jan., 1795. Catalonia, 5th March 1795. Neve Munster, where the French were repulsed, 3rd March, 1795; again the 18th ditto. At Figueras the Spaniards were defeated, 5th April, 1795. Piedmont, the Piedmontese were defeated, 12th April, 1795. Pontas, Catalonia, where the French were defeated, 14th June, again 1st July. Pampeluna, when the French were defeated, 2nd July, 1795. Piedmont, when the French were defeated, 14th June, 1795; again the 27th; and Bilboa, when the Spaniards were defeated, 17th July, 1795. Quiberon, the Emigrants were defeated, 21st July. Urrtia, when the French were defeated, 30th July. Vittoria, when the Spaniards were defeated, 14th Aug. Piedmont, the Austrians were defeated, 30th Aug. La Pietra, the French were

defeated, 31st Aug. On the Lahn, when the French were defeated, 19th Sept. Mannheim, the Austrians were defeated, 23rd Sept. Piedmont, the French were defeated, 1st Oct. On the Mayne, when the French were totally defeated, 11th Oct. Mentz, the French were defeated, 29th Oct. Worms, ditto, 8th Nov. Moselle, ditto, 22nd Nov. Deux Ponts, ditto, 28th Nov. Alsentz, ditto, 8th Dec., 1795. Piedmont, Sardinians were totally defeated by the French, 14th April, 1796. Lodi, French and Austrians, 11th May. Mantua, ditto, defeated, 29th May. French defeated near Wetzlaer, 4th June. Ditto, under Jourdan, by General Kray, near Kirpen, 20th June. Austrians defeated by Jourdan, 6th July. The Archduke repulsed by the French, 8th July. Mantua's siege raised, when the French left behind them 140 cannon, 100,000 shells, balls, &c. 31st July. The Austrians were defeated by General Jourdan, 11th Aug. Moreau was defeated by the Archduke near Nuremburg, 18th Aug. The French were defeated by the Austrians near Neuweid and Amberg, 24th Aug. Jourdan was defeated near Munich, 11th Sept. Again, on 19th Sept., at Isny, on the Argen, 1796. Between the Austrians and Buonaparte, in Italy, 19th and 27th Jan., 1797, when the Austrians were defeated. Buonaparte defeated the Archduke, 1st April, 1797. The Austrians were again defeated on the Upper Rhine, 7th May, when the French took Frankfort, Kehl, &c. 1797. The Swiss troops were totally defeated by the French, and their independency abolished, 19th Sept., 1798. Between the Irish rebels and the king's forces, at Kilcullen, 22nd May, 1798. Ditto, at Naas, 23rd May; the same day at Stratford-upon-Slaney; at Hackestown, 25th May; at Dunlavan, 25th May; at Taragh, 26th May; at Carlow, 27th May; at Monastereven the same day; at

Kildare, 28th May; at Ballicanoe, and at Newtonbarry, 1st June; at New Ross, 5th June; at Antrim, the same day; at Arklow, 9th June; at Ballynahinch, 13th June; at Ovidstown, 19th June; at Ballynarush, 20th June; at all which places the insurgents were defeated. In Connaught, where the French aided the Irish rebels, and were all taken prisoners, 7th Sept., 1798. Near Naples, between the French and Neapolitans, 18th Jan., 1799. The Archduke Charles totally defeated the French, and took 2000 prisoners, &c. 14th and 26th March, 1799, near Stockach. The French were defeated near Verona, 5th, 25th, and 26th March, with great loss; and again 30th March and 5th April. The Austrians defeated the French in Italy, 9th and 30th April, near Cremona. The Russians defeated the French near Milan, 27th April, 11,000 killed and taken prisoners. The French were defeated near Cassano, 27th April. Buonaparte was repulsed at Acre by the Turks and Sir S. Smith, 16th April. The French were defeated near the Adda, 26th and 31st March, and 5th May. Suwarrow's army defeated the French under Moreau, near Alexandria, 17th May. The French were defeated at Zurich, and lost 4000 men, 4th June. Suwarrow defeated the French under Macdonald, 19th June, when the French lost 18,268 men, 7 cannon, and 8 standards. Tippoo Saib was defeated near Periapatam, in the East Indies, by the English forces, 4th May, with considerable slaughter. The Austrians were defeated near Coire by General Massena, when Captain d'Ausanberg, and 700 men were taken prisoners, 7th May. The Archduke defeated Jourdan, 2nd April. General Kray defeated General Scherer, commanding the French in Italy, 18th April. Suwarrow defeated the French in forcing the passage of the Adda, 23rd May. Buonaparte was

defeated at Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, 27th May. The French were defeated at Naples by Cardinal Ruffo, 5th June. Suwarrow defeated Macdonald near Parma, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals, 12th July. Suwarrow defeated General Moreau, 13th July. Joubert was totally defeated by Suwarrow, and was killed, 15th Aug., at Novi, with 10,000 killed, 4000 prisoners, and all the artillery. The French were defeated near Tranto, 10th June. The French were defeated near Mannheim, 13th Aug. The Imperialists were defeated near Zurich, 24th Sept. The French were defeated near Mondovi, 6th Nov. Near Philipsburgh, when the French lost 4000 men, 3rd Dec., 1799. Near Coni, which place surrendered to the Austrians. Near Genoa, when the Austrians were defeated, and lost 3000 men, 12th Dec. Novi, 8th Jan., 1800. Austrians and French. Savona, Italy, 8th April, ditto. Veragigo, 10th April, French defeated. Stockach, 1st May, Austrians defeated. Moeskirch, 3rd May, ditto. Biberach, 9th May, Austrians lost 4000 men. Montebello, 9th June, by which the French became possessed of Italy from Milan to Placentia. Marengo, 6000 Austrians killed, 8000 prisoners, and 45 pieces of cannon taken, 14th June. Hohenlinden, Austrians defeated, 3rd Nov. On the Mincio, 25th Dec., Austrians defeated. Alexandria, Egypt, French defeated by the English, 21st March, 1801. East Indies, between Scindiah and the English, former defeated, 11th Aug., 1803. Ferruckabad, East Indies, English victorious, 17th Nov., 1804. Bhurtpore, East Indies, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, defeated by the English, 2nd April, 1805. Guntzburgh, French and Austrians, French victorious, 2nd Oct., 1805. Ulm, French and Austrians, latter taken prisoners, 19th Oct., 1805. Moelk, French and Austrians, lat-



ter beaten, 10th Nov., 1805. Austerlitz, French against Austrians and Russians, French victorious, 2nd Dec., 1805. Maida, French and English, the former defeated, 6th July, 1806. Castel Nuova, French and Russians, latter defeated, 29th Sept., 1806. Auerstadt, French and Prussians, latter beaten, 3rd Oct., 1806. Eylau, French and Russians, latter defeated, 7th Feb., 1807. Friedland, in which the Russians were defeated with dreadful slaughter, 14th June, 1807. Baylen, the French under Dupont defeated by the Spaniards, 20th July, 1808. Vimiera, in which the whole of the French force under General Junot was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley, 21st Aug., 1808. Tudela, Spaniards beaten by the French, 23rd Nov., 1808. Corunna, French and English, the former defeated, 16th Jan., 1809. Braga, Portuguese defeated by the French, 19th March, 1809. Pfaffenhoffen, Austrians defeated by the French, 19th April, 1809. Abensberg, Austrians defeated by the French, 20th April, 1809. Landshut, Austrians defeated by the French, 21st April, 1809. Eckmuhl, Austrians defeated by the French, 22nd April, 1809. Ebersberg, Austrians defeated by the French, 3rd May, 1809. Oporto, French defeated by Sir A. Wellesley, 11th May, 1809. Aspern and Essling, French and Austrians, dreadful slaughter on both sides, 21st and 22nd May, 1809; the French defeated. Raab, Austrians defeated by the French, 14th June, 1809. Wagram, Austrians defeated by the French, 5th July, 1809. Talavera de la Reyna, French defeated by the English and Spaniards, 27th July, 1809. Oçana, Spaniards defeated by the French, 19th Nov., 1809. Busaco, French repulsed with great slaughter by the allied army under Lord Wellington, 27th Sept., 1810. Pla, near Tarragona, Italian division of the French army repulsed

by the Spanish general Sarsfield, 15th Jan., 1811. Lafesat, Turks defeated by the Russians, 11th Feb., 1811. Barrossa, the French under General Victor defeated by General Graham, 5th March, 1811. Palma, French surprised by General Ballasteros, and General Remon's detachment dispersed, 10th March, 1811. Albuera, French repulsed with the loss of 9000 men by Marshal Beresford, 16th May, 1811. Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, between the troops of, in which those of the latter were defeated, 18th May, 1811. Rudshuck, Turks defeated by the Russians, 4th June, 1811; and again 14th Oct. Ximena, a division of Soult's army defeated by General Ballasteros, 18th Sept., 1811. Ciudad Rodrigo, between the French and the allied armies under Lord Wellington, ending in the orderly retreat of the latter, 25th Sept., 1811. Puche, near Saguntum, General Blake defeated by the French under General Suchet, 25th Oct., 1811. Cavares and Merida, the French, under General Girard, surprised and routed by General Hill, 28th Oct., 1811. Plains of Bornos, Spaniards defeated by the French, 1st June, 1812. Castalla, army under General O'Donnell, defeated by the French, 21st July, 1812. Salamanca, French defeated with great slaughter by Lord Wellington, 22nd July, 1812. Mohilow, Russians under Prince Bagration defeated by the French under General Davoust, 23rd July, 1812. Ostrovno, Russians defeated by the French, 25th and 28th July, 1812. Polotsk, French under Marshal Oudinot defeated by the Russians under Count Witgenstein, 30th and 31st July, 1812; the same armies contended the next day, when the Russians were defeated. Drissa, Russians defeated by the French, Aug., 1812. Smolensko, Russians defeated by the French, and abandoned the town, 16th Aug., 1812. Banks



of the Duna, near Polotsk, several severe actions between the Russians and French, in which success was nearly balanced, 16th and 17th Aug., 1812. Heights of Valentina, between the French and Russians, which terminated in the retreat of the latter, 19th Aug., 1812. Moskwa (or Borodino), between the French and Russians, dreadful carnage on both sides, each claiming the victory, 7th Sept., 1812. Queen's Town, Canada, army of the United States defeated by the British, 13th Oct., 1812. Polotsk, French defeated by the Russians, and the place taken by storm, 20th Oct., 1812. Malo-Yaroslovitz, Russians and French, victory claimed by each, 24th Oct., 1812. Viasma, French under Ney and Davoust defeated by the Russians, 3rd Nov., 1812. Dorogobudsch, French driven from, by the Russians under Platoff, with great slaughter, 7th Nov., 1812. Witepsk, French under General Victor defeated by the Russians under Witgenstein, with the loss of 3000 men, 14th Nov., 1812. Krasnoi, French army under Davoust completely destroyed or dispersed by Kutusoff, 16th Nov., 1812. Ney's corps, 12,000 of which laid down their arms, defeated by the Russian general Miloradovitch, 17th Nov., 1812. Borissow, Russians under Count Lambert defeated Dombrowski's Polish division, 21st Nov., 1812. Berezina, terminated in the capture, by General Witgenstein, of a French division of 8800 men, 28th Nov., 1812. Wilna, French column destroyed near that town by Platoff, and a general and 1000 prisoners taken, 11th Dec., 1812. Kowno, French defeated by the Russians, with the loss of 6000 prisoners and 21 pieces of cannon, 14th Dec., 1812. Kalitch, Saxons, under the French general Regnier, defeated by the Russian general Winzingerode, with the loss of many officers and 2000 privates, Feb., 1813. French

Town, Canada, American general Winchester defeated, and made prisoner, by Colonel Proctor, 22nd Jan., 1813. Bejar, in Spain, French defeated by General Hill and the allied Spaniards, 20th Feb., 1813. Lunenburg, French defeated by the united army of Russians and Prussians, with the loss of General Morand, 100 officers, 2200 privates, and 9 pieces of cannon, 2nd April, 1813. Castella, French under Suchet defeated by General Murray and the allied Spaniards, 13th Apr., 1813. Lutzen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians, great slaughter on both sides, and victory claimed by each, 2nd May, 1813. Mockern, Beauharnois defeated with great loss by the Russians and Prussians, 5th April, 1813. Alberstadt, French division defeated by the Russian general Czernicheff, 7th May, 1813. Konigswerden, French defeated by the allied army of Russians and Prussians under Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck, 19th May, 1813. Konigswerden, second battle, which ended in the falling back of the Allies, 20th May, 1813. Wurtzchen, between the allied army of Russians and Prussians and the French army under Napoleon, dreadful carnage on both sides, the Allies retreated, 21st May, 1813. Miami, Americans defeated by Colonel Proctor, May, 1813. Fort George, on the Niagara, British defeated by the Americans, 27th May, 1813. Burlington Heights, Americans defeated by the British, 6th June, 1813. Vittoria, French under Joseph Buonaparte defeated by Lord Wellington and the allied Spaniards, 21st June, 1813. Valley of Bastan, General Hill and the allied Spaniards attacked by Soult, and obliged to retreat, 24th July, 1813. Pyrenees, Soult defeated, with immense slaughter, by Lord Wellington and the combined Spaniards, 28th July, 1813. San Marcial, Soult defeated by the Spaniards,

31st July, 1813; defeated again, 4th Aug., and driven from the Pyrenees. Bober, banks of, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French under Napoleon, 21st Aug., 1813. Goldsberg, Prussians under Blucher defeated by the French, 22nd Aug., 1813. Jauer, French under Macdonald defeated, with immense loss, by Blucher, 26th and 27th Aug., 1813. Before Dresden, allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, defeated by the French, 28th Aug., 1813. Toplitz, French defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 30th Aug., 1813. Dennewitz, French defeated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, with great loss, 8th Sept., 1813. Ordal, Pass of, Colonel Adams and the combined Spaniards and Portuguese defeated by Soult, 12th Sept., 1813. Domitz, French under Davoust defeated by Colonel Walmoden, 16th Sept., 1813. Elster, French under Bertrand defeated by Blucher, 3rd Oct., 1813. Moravian village, on the Thames, Canada, the British defeated by the Americans, 5th Oct., 1813. Mockern, between the French and the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, a desperate conflict, the place having been taken and retaken five times, which ended in the defeat of the French, 14th Oct., 1813. Before Leipsic, a general engagement between the same armies, in which no ground was gained by either, 16th Oct., 1813. Before Leipsic, another general engagement, of which the result was a loss to the French of 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and the desertion of 17 German battalions, 18th Oct., 1813. Hanau, French defeated by the combined Austrian and Bavarian army under General Wrede, 29th Oct., 1813. Hanau, another severe engagement between the same armies, in which Wrede was wounded, and the allies driven from the place, 30th Oct.,

1813. St. Jean de Luz, between the allied armies under Lord Wellington, and the French under Soult, when the latter were driven farther into France, 10th Nov., 1813. Passage of the Nive, several engagements between the allied army under Lord Wellington and the French, during which two German regiments came over to the Allies, and the French were driven to their entrenchments, 10th and 13th Dec., 1813. Christler's Point, Upper Canada, Americans defeated by the British under Colonel Pearson, 11th Nov., 1813. Black-rock, American general Hull defeated by the British general Riall, 30th Dec., 1813. Province of Valladolid, three battles, in which the forces of Morelos, and other insurgent chiefs, were defeated by the Royalists, with the loss of 1500 men and 30 pieces of cannon, Dec., 1813. Bozzolo, on the Mincio, Austrians defeated by the French under Beauharnois, 7th and 8th Jan., 1814. Marne, advanced guard of Schwartzenburg defeated by the French, 27th Jan., 1814. Brienne, allied army of Russians and Prussians defeated, and the place taken by the French, 29th Jan., 1814. Rothiere, French under Napoleon defeated by the allied Russians and Prussians, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and 36 pieces of cannon, 1st Feb., 1814. Champ-aubert, Russian division under General Alzufief defeated by the French under Napoleon, 10th Feb., 1814. Champ-aubert, division of Blucher's army, under Generals Sacken and D'Yorck, attacked by the French under Napoleon, in whose favour it terminated, 12th Feb., 1814. Jantvilliers, Blucher's army attacked by the French, and driven back to Chalons, 14th Feb., 1814. Garris, French defeated by the allied Spaniards under General Morillo and General Stewart, 15th Feb., 1814. Nangis, advanced guard of Wittgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen,

defeated by the French under Napoleon, 17th Feb., 1814. Bridges of the Seine, at Montereau and Bray, the prince of Wurtemberg defeated by Napoleon, 18th Feb., 1814. Orthes, French defeated by the allied British and Spaniards under General Hill, 25th Feb., 1814. Reggio, French defeated by the king of Naples, 5th March, 1814. Laon, French defeated by the Prussian general Blucher, 9th March, 1814. Passage of the Taro, French defeated by the king of Naples, 12th March, 1814. Rheims, allied Russians and Prussians defeated by the French, 13th March, 1814. Tarbes, Soult defeated by Lord Wellington, 20th March, 1814. Arcis-sur-Aube, French defeated by the Prince of Wirtemberg, 21st March, 1814. Fere Champenoise, the corps of Generals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, surprised and defeated by General Schwartzberg, and a convoy taken, 25th March, 1814. Heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville, French army out of Paris under Joseph Buonaparte, Marmont, and Mortier, defeated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 30th March, 1814. Toulouse, French defeated by Lord Wellington, 10th April, 1814. Arazua, valley of, between the insurgents of the Carracas and the Royalists, in which the latter obtained a complete victory, 18th June, 1814. Chipawa, British under General Riall defeated by the Americans under General Brown, 5th July, 1814. Chipawa, Americans defeated by the British under Generals Drummond and Riall; but the latter general was wounded and taken prisoner, 25th July, 1814. Ferrara, Neapolitans under Murat defeated by the Austrians, 12th April, 1815. Tolentino, between the Austrians under General Bianchi and the Neapolitans under Murat, ending, after two engagements, in the retreat of Murat, 2nd and 3rd May, 1815. Ligny, Prussians under Prince Blu-

cher, after a desperate conflict, defeated by the French, with the loss of 15 pieces of cannon, 16th June, 1815. Waterloo, in which the whole French army, with Buonaparte at its head, was defeated by the English and Prussians, with immense slaughter, 18th June, 1815.

Baltimore, General Ross killed, in an unsuccessful attack on, by the British, 12th Sept., 1814. Bangor, North America, taken by the British, 3rd May, 1814. Bavaria joined the coalition against France. Oct., 1813. Bellair, North America, attacked unsuccessfully by the British, and Sir Peter Parker killed, 30th Aug., 1814. Belleisle taken from the French, 7th June, 1761. Benbow, Admiral, fought the French off Carthage, 1702. Bender, treaty of, 21st July, 1711; city burnt, 1773. Benevento seized by the king of Naples from the Pope, in 1768; but restored on suppressing the Jesuits, 1773. Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French, 16th Sept., 1747, and 1794. Bergen-op-Zoom, attempt by the British to carry the place by storm defeated, 8th March, 1814. Berlin laid under contribution by the Austrians, 1758; taken 1760, and pillaged; taken by the French, 1807. Berlin entered by the Russian army under General Witgenstein, 3rd March, 1813. Bern, Switzerland, taken by the French, 1798. Beveland, South, Island of, taken by the English, 3rd Aug., 1809. Bidassoa, River, crossed by the allied Spanish army, and Lord Wellington entered France, 7th Oct., 1813. Bilboa evacuated by the French, 11th Aug., 1812. Bergen forced by the allied Russian and Prussian army under Count Langeron, 3rd Jan., 1814. Blake reduced Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, 1655; destroyed a Spanish fleet, 1657; and again, 1658. Bologna, Italy, seized by the French, 18th June, 1798; and the Austrians took it, 12th June, 1799. Bo-

logna, evacuated by Murat, and entered by the Austrian army, 16th April, 1815. Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal, 1661. Bois-le-duc was taken by the French, Oct., 1794. Boulogne bombarded by Lord Nelson, 15th Aug., 1801. Bourbon, Isle of, surrendered to the British, 10th July, 1810. Bourdeaux entered by Lord Wellington, 12th March, 1814. Submitted to the government of Louis XVIII., 22nd July, 1815. Brazil seized by Portugal from Holland, 1654. Breda taken by the French, 24th Feb., 1793; and again, 1794 and 1795. Breda taken possession of by General Benkendorf's Cossacks, Dec., 1813. Bremen repulsed and defeated the French invasion, 1761. Bremen capitulated to the Russian General Tettenborne, 14th Oct., 1813. Brennus sacked Rome, 390 B. C. Breslau taken by the Austrians, 1758 and 1761; entered by the French, 1st June, 1813. Brest invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54; possessed by the English, 1378; redelivered to the Duke of Bretagne, 1391. Brill, &c. seized by the Hollanders, which began that republic, 1570; seized by the French, Jan., 1795. Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, 25th May, 1315; soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain, 1318. Bruges sacked by the Gantois, 1382; the basin, gates, and sluices of the canal destroyed by the English, 19th May, 1798. Brussels taken by the French, 1792 and 1794. Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686. Buenos Ayres taken by the English, 2nd July, 1806; retaken by the inhabitants, 1807. Entered into a treaty with Monte Video to acknowledge no sovereign but Ferdinand VII. Oct. 21, 1811. Monte Video surrendered to, by capitulation, 20th June, 1814. Declaration of Independence by the "Representatives of the United Provinces of South America in General Con-

gress," published at, 19th July, 1816. Buffalo, town, North America, taken by the British, and burnt, 30th Dec., 1813. Buonaparte seized Egypt, 1st July, 1798; and quitted it, 23rd Aug., 1799. Burgos, siege of, abandoned by the allied army under Lord Wellington, 20th Oct., 1812; castle and works of, blown up by the French, 13th June, 1813. Burlington, American camp at, surprised by Colonel Vincent, 5th June, 1813. Byzantium taken by the Romans, 73; destroyed by Severus, 196; rebuilt by Constantine, 330; taken by the Turks, 1453.

*Cadix*, in Spain, taken by the English, 1596; bombarded, 14th July, after it had been blocked up with the Spanish fleet by Earl St. Vincent, 1797 to 1798; siege of, by the French, raised, 25th Aug., 1812. Cadiz, expedition from, for the reduction of the insurgents of South America, arrived at Porto Cabello, April, 1815. Caen, Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346. Caffa, in Crim Tartary, planted and rebuilt by Genoa, 1261; taken by the Turks, 1464. Cairo taken by the English and Turks from the French, 21st June, 1801. Calais taken by the English, 4th Aug., 1347; retaken by the French, 10th Jan., 1558. Calcutta taken by the Nabob, 1758. Calvi, in Corsica, surrendered to the British forces, after a siege of 59 days, 10th Aug., 1794; abandoned by the British, 1796. Cambray, town of, taken by the English under General Sir Charles Colville, 24th June, 1815; citadel of, surrendered the next day, and was occupied by Louis XVIII. and his court, from Ghent. Cambridge destroyed by the Danes, 1010. Canada taken by the English, 1628; restared to France, 1631; taken again, 13th Sept., 1759. Candia seized by the Saracens, 808, who changed its name from Crete; retaken by the Greek empire, 961; taken by the Venetians, 1204; re-



taken by the Turks, 1669. Candy, Island of Ceylon, in an expedition against, a whole British detachment massacred or imprisoned, 1803; war renewed against, Oct., 1814; king of, defeated and made prisoner, by General Brownrigg, 18th Feb., 1815; deposed, and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, 2nd March, 1815. Canterbury cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011. Canute, first Danish king of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028. Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again, 1758. Cape of Good Hope was taken by the English, June, 1795; again, 8th Jan., 1806. Capua surrendered to the Allies, 26th July, 1799. Caraccas, city of, capitulated to the Spanish Royalists, 28th July, 1812; taken again by the Royalists, 7th July, 1814. Caractacus defeated by Ostorius Scapula, in 51. Caribbees war began, 1772; adjusted, 1773. Carthage destroyed, 146 B. C; again by the Saracens, 622 A. D. Carthagera taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of 1,200,000*l.* in 1697. Carthagera bombarded by Admiral Vernon, 1740. Carthagera evacuated by the insurgent garrison, 6th Dec., 1815. Carthaginian war ceased 160 B. C. Cassel taken by the French, 1760; besieged, without effect, 1761; surrendered, 1762. Cassel capitulated to the Russian general Czernicheff, 30th Sept., 1813. Castine, fort of, in the Penobscot, taken by the British, 1st Sept., 1814. Castro de Urdiales, a port in Biscay, stormed and taken by the French, 11th May, 1813; evacuated, and taken possession of by the English, 25th May, 1813. Cayenne colony, taken by the British and Portuguese, 15th Jan., 1809. Celorico evacuated by the French, and entered by the English, 28th March, 1811. Ceuta, Barbary, seized by Genoa, 1231; by Portugal, 1415;

by Spain, 1640. Ceva and Casale abandoned to the French, 15th June, 1799. Ceylon Isle was taken by the Portuguese, 1505; by the Hollanders, 1603; attempted by Denmark, 1620; by the Portuguese, 1621; by the Dutch, 1658; a great part by the East India Company's troops, 1782; restored to the Dutch, 1783; taken again by the English, 16th Sept., 1793; ceded to England, 1801; complete sovereignty assumed by England, 1815; see *Candy*. Chagree fort taken by Admiral Vernon, 1740. Chalons capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, 6th Feb., 1814. Chalons-sur-Soane taken by an Austrian force under the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Feb., 1814. Chamblé fort, Canada, taken by the Provincials, 20th Oct., 1775; retaken by the English troops, 18th Jan., 1776. Charleroi surrendered to the French, 26th June, 1794. Charlestown, South Carolina, surrendered to the British forces, 4th May, 1780. Chatham, the English fleet destroyed there by the Dutch, 1667. Cherbourg forts destroyed by the English, 8th Aug., 1758. Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly dispossessed the Spaniards, 1765; having revolted, returned to its allegiance, 19th April, 1814; restored to freedom by the Buenos Ayres' army under General San Martín, Feb., 1817. China conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635. Chios, Isle of, conquered from Genoa by the Turks, 1566. Christopher, St., Isle of, retaken from the French, 1620; taken by the French, 1782; restored to England, 1783. Cimbri, the war with, 113 B. C. Ciudad Real taken by the French, 27th March, 1809. Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the French, 10th May, 1810; stormed by the English, and taken, 19th Jan., 1812. Civita Vecchia taken by the French, Feb., 1799; and evacuated in September following. Cleves taken, 1760; by



the French, 1794. Coblenz was taken by the French, 15th Oct., 1794. Coblenz occupied by the allied army under Blucher, 1st Jan., 1814. Coimbra taken by the English, 7th Oct., 1810. Colberg, Prussia, besieged but not taken in 1807; besieged in vain, from 1758 to 1761; taken, 1762. Columbo, in Ceylon, surrendered to the English, 12th June, 1796. Coni was taken by the Austrians, 3rd Dec., 1799. Constance was seized by the French, 2nd Aug., 1796; and again, Oct., 1799. Constantinople taken by the Latins' Croisade, 1204; recovered by the Greeks, 1261; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the Eastern empire, that had subsisted 1123 years, 1453. Copenhagen destroyed by the Lubeckers, 1319; again by the Hanseatic fleet, 1361 and 1369; bombarded by the English, under Lord Nelson, April, 1801; the city, and the Danish fleet, surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, 7th Sept., 1807. Cordova taken by the French, Nov. 1809. Corfu was seized by the French, in 1797; but was taken by the Russians, 3rd March, 1799. Corsica seized by the Genoese from the Moors, 1115; was offered to the English, 1759; surrendered to the French, in 1766; put under the patronage of the English, June, 1794; quitted, 1796. Corunna surrendered to the French, 19th Jan., 1809; evacuated by the French, 22nd June, 1809. Cracow, in Poland, surrendered to the Prussians, 15th June, 1794. Croisade, or the holy war, began, 1065; again, 1101. Croix, St. a Swedish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, 31st March, 1801. Crowland burnt by the Danes, 868. Crowpoint taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, 14th May, 1775. Cuba, Isle of, taken by the Spaniards, in 1511; by the English, in 1762. Cumberland, Earl of,

expedition against Spain, 1589. Cumberland, merchant ship, Captain Barrett, with 26 men, defeated four French privateers, taking 170 men, who had boarded the Cumberland, 13th Jan. 1811. Cummoa, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British forces, 21st Nov. 1807. Curaçoa seized by Holland, 1634; taken by the English, 14th Sept. 1800; and 1st Jan., 1807. Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks, 1570. Cyprus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 B. C.

*Danes*, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled and perished by shipwreck; landed on Sheppey Island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okeley, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprised Wareham Castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; number of them massacred by order of Ethelred II. Nov. 12, 1003; made England tributary to them, 1007; under Canute, conquered England, 1017; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at

Sandwich, 1047, and carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but were bribed by William to depart, 1074. Danes, under Rollo, made their first descent on France, 895; and made a settlement in Neustria, now Normandy, 905. Dantzic taken by the Russians, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773; evacuated by the French, by capitulation, 2nd Jan., 1814. Danish revolution, 17th Jan., 1772; and May, 1784. Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337. David, king of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357. Demerara, &c. was surrendered to the English, 23rd April, 1796; again, 23rd Sept. 1803. Detroit, fort of, capitulated to the British, 16th Aug. 1812. Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, 14th July, 1694. Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, 7th Sept. 1778; restored to the English, 1783. Dort taken possession of by the French, 10th Jan., 1795. Drake, Sir Francis, defeated the Spanish armada, 1758. Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760; the Austrians, 1809. Dresden, the allied army of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, in a grand attack on, repulsed, 27th Aug., 1813; surrendered to the allied army, 12th Nov., 1813. Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, 1171. Dunkirk taken by the English, 24th June, 1658, from Spain, and delivered to France. Dunaberg taken by storm, by the French, 30th July, 1812. Dupont, General, surrendered with his army to the Spanish patriots, 19th July, 1808. Dusseldorp surrendered to the French, 6th Sept. 1795. Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296. Egypt conquered by the Saracens, 640; usurped by Assaredden, 1160; conquered by the Turks,

1516; invaded by the French, 1798; reconquered from them by the English, 1801. Ehrenbreitstein surrendered to the French, 12th Jan., 1799. Elba, Isle of, near Leghorn, taken possession of by the English, 6th July, 1796; relinquished, 1797. Conferred on Buonaparte, as his place of retreat on his relinquishing the throne of France, 5th April, 1814. After having been quitted by Buonaparte, taken possession of by the Grand Duke of Florence, 30th July, 1815. Elburg taken possession of by the French, April, 1812; by the Russians, 12th Jan., 1813. Elmo, St., surrendered to the royal troops of Naples, 12th July, 1799. Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870. Embden subdued by Hamburg, 1438. England invaded by Julius Cæsar 51 B. C. [He says that the inhabitants on the sea coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were clothed; those who lived in the inland counties were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with sithes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight.] Abandoned by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the south side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 921; invaded by the Welsh, 984; invaded by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William,

their duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091 and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welsh, the same year, with success; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, earl of Richmond, 7th Aug. 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588. Erie, Fort, taken by the American general Brown, 3rd July, 1814. Attacked unsuccessfully by the British, with the loss of 962 men, 15th Aug., 1814. Sortie from, repulsed by the British, but with great loss, 17th Sept. 1814. Evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814. Esopus, on North River, in North America, totally destroyed, with great quantities of stores, 15th Oct. 1777. Eustatia, island of, taken by the French from Holland, 1689; by the English, 1690 and 1781; retaken by the French the same year; restored to Holland, 1783; again captured by the English in 1801 and 1810. Exeter taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII. Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

Falkland Islands seized by the Spaniards, 1771. Falmouth, in New England, destroyed by the British forces, 18th Oct. 1775. Ferrara was taken from the French 1799. Feroe and Iceland, islands of, taken under British protection, 12th Feb., 1810. Ferrol surrendered to the French 26th Jan., 1809; evacuated by the French 21st June, 1809. Figueras, fortress of, surprised by the Spaniards 10th April, 1811; retaken by the French 19th Aug.,

1811. Flanders dismembered from France 866; overrun by the French 1792 and 1794, and declared part of that republic; taken from them and made part of the kingdom of Netherlands 1814. Florence was taken possession of by the French in July, 1796, and 20th March, 1799, and evacuated 18th July following; evacuated by the Austrians and entered by the Neapolitans 6th April, 1815. Florida taken by the English 1759; by the Spaniards 1781. Flushing surrendered to the English 15th Aug., 1809. Fontainebleau reduced by the Austrians and Cossacks 16th Feb., 1814. Formosa seized by the Dutch 1635; the Dutch inhabitants expelled by the Chinese 1662. Fort Balaguer taken by the French 9th Jan., 1811. Fort George taken by the Americans 27th May, 1813. Fort St. George, in the East Indies, seized by the French 1746; restored 1748. Fort Michilimachinack taken by the British, Canadians, and savages, 17th June, 1812. Fort William taken by the English 1757. France conquered by the English 1358; recovered by the French 1447. France, isle of. (*See Mauritius*.) Frankfort was seized by the French July, 1796. Frankendal was taken by the French 17th Oct., 1794; retaken 12th Nov., 1795. Fredericksfort, fortress of, capitulated to the allied Russian and Prussian forces, 19th Dec., 1813. Frederickshall and Frederickstadt, Norwegian fortresses, surrendered to the Swedes 3d Aug., 1814. French town taken by the American general Winchester, 18th Jan., 1813; retaken by Colonel Proctor 22nd of the same month.

Gavilgar, in the East Indies, taken by the English 15th Dec., 1803. Gaeta surrendered to the French, July 1806; submitted to the British 8th Aug., 1815. Geneva entered by the allied army under General Bubna, by capitulation, which permitted the

French Governor to retire with his garrison 30th Dec., 1813. Genoa taken by the Austrians 8th Dec., 1746; seized by the French in 1798, who were repulsed 17th Aug., 1799; taken by the English and Austrians in May, 1800; surrendered to the French the July following; surrendered to the combined English and Sicilian army, 18th April, 1814; transferred to the King of Sardinia, 1816. Georgia surrendered to the British forces, and relinquished obedience to the Congress of America 29th Dec., 1778; abandoned by the English forces 1783. Gerona capitulated to the French 10th Dec., 1809; regained by the Spaniards Feb. 1814. Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Castilians in 1463; taken by Sir George Rooke, 23rd July, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards Feb. 1727, May 1731, 1780, to 13th Sept., 1782, when their floating batteries were burnt by red-hot balls from the garrison, commanded by General Elliot. Gluckstadt capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, 6th Jan., 1814. Gorcum capitulated to the allied Russians and Prussians, 4th Feb., 1814. Goree, isle of, taken by the English 1758; again, 1779; restored to the French 1783; taken by the French, 18th Jan., 1804; retaken by the English 9th March following. Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539. Goza, an island dependent on Malta, surrendered to the English Oct. 1798. Granada recovered from the Moors 1491; surrendered to the French 28th Jan. 1810. Grand Cairo taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans, and their empire subdued, 1516; seized by the French in 1799. Grasshopper sloop driven into the Texel by the dreadful gale of 24th Dec., 1811, and the crew made prisoners. Greek empire mastered by the Latins 1204; reconquered 1261; invaded by the Turks 1350; its final overthrow 1453. Greenland seized by Eng-

land from the Dutch 1610. Grenada Isle taken by the French 6th July, 1779; restored to the English 1783; insurrection in, 1795. Grenoble, insurrection in the neighbourhood of, suppressed 4th May, 1816. Grisons revolt from Germany to the Swiss, 1741. Gross Gorschen taken by storm by the allied Russians and Prussians, 3rd May, 1813. Guadeloupe taken by the English 1759 and 1779; and again, 1794; surrendered to the British 5th Feb. 1810. Gun-boats destroyed before Gibraltar 13th Sept. 1782.

Hamburg sacked by the Pagans 1012, 1066; by the Danes 1216; by the Norwegians, 1244; entered by the Russian advanced guard under General Tettenborn 18th March, 1813; retaken by the French 30th May, 1813; surrendered by the French 16th May, 1814. Hanover desolated by the French, 1758; taken by the French, 14th June, 1803; the celebrated boring machine in the iron-foundry at, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, Jan. 1804; entered by the crown prince of Sweden in favour of England, 6th Nov. 1813. Harfleur taken by the English 18th Sept. 1415. Havannah taken 13th Aug. 1762. Havre de Grace successfully bombarded, 1759. Hawkins's, Sir John, expedition against Spanish America, 1595. Hebe, French ship of war, captured by the British ship Loire, 10th Feb. 1809. Helder Point in Holland surrendered to the British forces 27th Aug., 1799; relinquished 19th Oct. following. Helena, St., the isle of, taken by the Dutch, 1672; by the English 1673. Helvoetsluys deserted by the French 5th Dec. 1813. Hermione, Spanish ship, taken 21st March, 1762, which sold for 544,648*l.* clear of expenses. Holland taken by the French 23rd Jan. 1795; was invaded by the English 27th Aug. 1799, and abandoned by a conven-



tion 19th Oct. 1799. Holstein, possession of, obtained by the allied Russians and Prussians, 16th Dec. 1813. Hostalrich taken by the French, Jan. 1810. Hotspur, British ship, attacked a number of French vessels near Cherbourg, sunk one brig, drove two on shore, and battered a small village to the ground, 8th Sept. 1811. Howard, Sir Edward, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Brest, and was defeated 15th April, 1513. Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle 1758. Hudson Bay forts destroyed by the French 1686 and 1782. Hungary conquered by Charlemagne 791. Huningen, French fortress of, surrendered to the Austrians, and its works destroyed, 28th June, 1815. Harriapoor, fortress of, evacuated by the Nepaulese, after a desperate sally, 3rd March, 1816.

Jago, St., Spanish register ship, taken May, 1793, valued at 1,500,000*l.* Jamaica plundered 1595; pillaged by the English 1635; taken by the English 7th May, 1655. Java, British frigate, captured by the American ship Constitution, 29th Dec. 1812, and afterwards burnt. Java, island of, capitulated to the British, 18th Sept. 1811; sultan of Djojocarta, in the island of Java, dethroned by the British, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne in his stead, 22nd Jan. 1813. Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites 1048; by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, 9th June, 587 B.C.; destroyed by Titus 31st Aug. A.D. 70; taken by Robert Duke of Normandy 1100. Jersey attempted by the French 1st May, 1779, and their shipping destroyed in Cancale Bay. Igualada taken by General Lacey, 4th Oct. 1811. Joppa was retaken from Buonaparte by the Allies under Sir Sidney Smith, 22nd June, 1799. Invasions of England and Great Britain:—By the Romans under Julius Cæsar 55 B.C.; again, under Plautius, A.D.

43; by the Saxons 447; by the Danes in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012.

*Invasions.*—From the death of Edward the Confessor there have been the following invasions:—1066, 29th Sept., successful, William of Normandy; 1069, unsuccessful, by the Irish; 1071, unsuccessful, by the Scots; 1093, unsuccessful, by the Scots, when their king Malcolm was killed; 1101, unsuccessful, Robert of Normandy; 1136, unsuccessful, by the Scots; 1139, unsuccessful, Maud; 1326, 23rd Sept., successful, Isabel, queen of Edward II.; 1399, July, successful, Duke of Lancaster; 1416, unsuccessful, by the French; 1462, unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.; 1470, successful, Earl of Warwick; 1471, successful, Edward IV.; 1471, unsuccessful, queen of Henry VI.; 1484, unsuccessful, Earl of Richmond; 1485, 6th Aug., successful, Earl of Richmond; 1487, unsuccessful, Lambert Simnel; 1495, unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck; 1497, unsuccessful, Perkin Warbeck; 1588, unsuccessful, Philip of Spain; 1650, unsuccessful, Charles II.; 1685, 25th May, unsuccessful, Duke of Monmouth; 1688, 19th Oct., successful, Prince of Orange; 1689, 22nd March, unsuccessful, James II.; 1708, 17th March, unsuccessful, the Pretender; 1715, unsuccessful, the Pretender; 1745, 14th July, unsuccessful, the Pretender; 1797, 22nd Feb., unsuccessful, by the French, in Wales. Iphigenia, British frigate, taken by the French in the Isle of Passe, at the Mauritius, 1810; retaken Dec. 1810. Ireland subdued by King Edgar 962; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants; surrendered to Henry II. 1172; totally subdued 1210; invaded by the Spaniards 1601; attempted to be invaded by the French in 1760 by Thurot; and in Jan. 1796, at Bantry Bay,



by the French, where their forces were dispersed by a storm; put under martial law 19th May, 1797; the French landed at Killala Bay 1500 men on 22nd Aug., 1798, and surrendered prisoners, 7th Sept. following. Ischia surrendered to the British 30th June, 1809. Italy was ravaged by the French 1796 and 1797. Jugurtha, war with, 111 B.C. Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78. Junon, le, French frigate, taken by a British ship 10th Feb., 1809.

Kalunga fort, East Indies, attacked unsuccessfully by the Company's forces, and Gen. Gillespie killed, 31 Oct., 1814; attacked again unsuccessfully 25th Nov.; evacuated by the Nepaulese garrison 30th Nov. Kehl surrendered to the Austrians after 49 days' siege, Jan. 1797. Koenigsberg taken possession of by the French, April 1812. Kowno taken by the Russians 14th Dec., 1812. Kragaro taken from the Norwegians by the Swedes 23rd July, 1814.

Landrecy surrendered to the French 15th July, 1794. Landshut taken by the French 21st April, 1809. Langres taken by the allied Russian and Prussian army under General Giulay 17th Jan., 1814. Las Medas island taken by the Spaniards 12th Sept., 1811. Lefevre, General, defeated by the Arragonese, Aug. 1808. Leghorn was taken possession of 29th July, 1796; by the French under Buonaparte, 15th April, 1799; abandoned by them 19th July; attacked by the British and Italian forces without success, 14th Dec., 1814. Leipsic seized by the Prussians 1st Sept., 1756; by the Austrians 1809; taken from the French by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 19th Oct. 1813. Leon, French ship of 74 guns, chased on shore by the English off Frontignan, and burnt, 24th Oct. 1810. Lerida, fortress of, taken by the French 14th May, 1810; capitulated to the Spaniards 18th Feb., 1814. Liege, the city of, taken by the English 1702; by

the French in 1792; by the French in 1795; by the Austrians in 1798. Lima, royal army of, defeated by the insurgent army, June 1815. Little Belt sloop and American frigate the President, rencontre between, 14th Dec. 1813. Llewellyn, the last prince of the Welsh, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1286. Loire, the army of, under Generals Suchet and Davoust, submitted to the government of Louis XVIII., 16th July, 1815. Lombardy conquered by Charlemagne 770. Londonderry besieged 20th April, 1689. Loretto pillaged by the French army, and the Madona sent to Paris, 6th Feb., 1797. Louisbourg taken by the English 17th June, 1745, given up to the French 1749; retaken 22nd July, 1758. Lubec entered by the Prussians, March, 1801; taken by the French June, 1803; taken by storm by the French 6th Nov. 1806; capitulated to the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 5th Dec., 1813. Lucia, St., taken by the English 17th Jan., 1779 and 1794; again, 31st May, 1796; again, 22nd June, 1803. Luxembourg was taken and pillaged by the French in 1543; was retaken by the Spaniards 1544; was taken by the French 4th June, 1684, but was restored to Spain 1697; again taken by the French 1701; belonged to the emperor 1715, and was surrendered to the French, after a severe siege, 7th June, 1795. Lyons capitulated to the Austrians 23rd March, 1814, and 12th July, 1815; revolutionary movements at, against the Bourbons, suppressed Jan. 1816.

Macedonian war commenced 200 B.C. Madeira, island of, taken by the English 25th July, 1801; again, 24th Dec. 1807. Madrid, King Joseph Buonaparte made his public entry into, 20th July, 1808; evacuated by the French 27th July, 1808; retaken by them 7th Dec.; entered by the allied army under Lord

Wellington 12th Aug., 1812; re-occupied by the French 1st Nov., 1812. Maestricht was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch 1632; from the Dutch by France 1673; restored to them in 1679; was taken again by the French 4th Nov., 1794. *Magicienne*, British frigate, ran aground at the Mauritius, and was burnt by the crew, 23rd Aug., 1810. Malacca seized by the Dutch 1640; surrendered to the English 17th Aug., 1795. Malaga taken by the French 5th Feb. 1810; evacuated by them 17th March, 1810. Malo's, St., reduced to ashes by the English 1695. Malta was taken by the French 11th June, 1798; by the English in 1800. Mannheim was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Austrians 22nd Nov., 1795, with 10,338 prisoners, 4 generals, and 400 guns, besides stores; was taken by the French 1796, but retaken by the Austrians 18th Sept., 1799. Manila taken 27th July, 1762. Mantua surrendered to the French 1st Feb., 1797, and was retaken 28th July, 1799, by the Russians and Austrians, after a short siege. Marc, St., West Indies, taken by the English 31st Oct., 1803. Marcou, St., isles on the coast of France, taken by Sir Sidney Smith in July, 1795, and ably defended by Lieutenant Price against the French troops 7th May, 1798. Margaret, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoners at the battle of Tewkesbury 4th May, 1471. Martinico taken from the French Feb. 1762; again, 23rd March, 1794, and 24th Feb., 1809; revolutionary movements at, in favour of Buonaparte, suppressed by aid of British troops from St. Lucie, June 1815. Martins, St., a Danish island in the West Indies, taken by the English 24th March, 1801. Messenian war, first, 743; second, 685 B.C. Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadron to escape, Feb. 1746. Mauritius surrendered to the British 3rd

Dec., 1810. Medina taken by the French 28th March, 1809. Memel taken by the Russians 27th Dec., 1812. Mequinenza, fortress of, taken by the French 8th June, 1810; capitulated to the Spaniards 18th Feb., 1814. Merida taken by the French 8th June, 1810. Mexico seized by the Spaniards 1521; army of the insurgents of, defeated near Acalco 7th Nov., 1810; defeated again after a severe conflict, at the bridge of Aldaron, near Zapotelnejo, 17th Jan., 1811. Milan was seized by the French, 18th May, 1796; the Castle, 29th June; and was taken from them by the Russians and Austrians, 28th April, 1799. Minorca conquered by General Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June, 1756; restored to the English, 1763; was besieged by the Spaniards, and taken, 5th Feb., 1782; surrendered to the English, 14th Nov., 1796. Monzon recovered by the Spaniards, 18th Feb., 1814. Mobile, West Florida, taken by the Americans, 1813; surrendered by capitulation to the British, 11th Jan., 1815. Modena surrendered to the Austrians, May 1799, and was retaken by the French, 3rd July, following. Moldavia and Wallachia invaded by the Russians, 23rd Nov., 1806. Money, General, defeated by the Patriots of Valencia, 1st July, 1808. Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, 11th June, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, 20th June, following; defeated near Bridgewater, 5th July; beheaded on Tower-hill, 15th July, aged 35. Monte Video taken by storm by the British, 3rd Feb., 1807; capitulated to Buenos Ayres, 20th June, 1814. Montserrat, Isle of, taken by the French, 18th Feb., 1782; restored to England, 1783. Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, 12th Nov., 1775; and retaken by the English, 15th June, 1776. Moose-island, in Passamaquoddy-bay, surrendered to the British, 11th July,

1814. Moro-castle, at the Havanah, taken by the English, 1762. Morocco conquered by the King of Fez, 1611. Moscow entered by the French, 14th Sept., 1812; set on fire in 500 places at once by order of the Russian governor, and three-fourths of the city destroyed two days after; evacuated by the French, and re-entered by the Russians, 22nd Oct. 1812. Moskwa, Russians driven from it by the French, 5th Sept. 1812. Munich was taken by the French, 25th Aug., 1796; again, 28th June, 1800. Murcia entered by the French, 23rd April, 1810. Murviedro capitulated to the French, 26th Oct., 1811.

*Namur* was taken by the French, 18th July, 1794. Naples was taken possession of by the French, 21st June, 1799, and retaken by Cardinal Ruffo, 10th July following; again entered by the French, 8th April, 1801; and 15th Feb., 1806. Naples, ships of war in the Bay of, surrendered to the British, May, 1815; city of, quitted by Murat, and entered by the Austrian troops, 22nd April, 1815; public entrance of King Ferdinand into the city after an absence of nine years, 17th June, 1815. Navarino, battle, in which the Turkish navy was destroyed by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, 20th Oct., 1827. Naiad frigate attacked off Boulogne by seven French praams by order of Buonaparte, which were repulsed and driven under their batteries, 21st Sept., 1811. Nepaul, East India Company's war with the state of, terminated, 27th April, 1815; treaty of peace signed between the parties, 2nd Dec. 1815; war renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan., 1816; after several contests unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty ratified, 15th March, 1816. Nereid, British frigate, stranded and fell into the hands of the French at the Mauritius, 23rd

Aug., 1810. Nevis Isle taken by the French, 14th Feb., 1782; restored to the English, 1783. New Valentia reduced by General Miranda, 12th Aug., 1811. New York surrendered to the British troops, 15th Sept. 1776. Niagara taken by the English, 1759. Niagara, fort, taken by the British, 19th Dec., 1813. Niemen, French frigate, taken by the Amethyst, 6th April, 1809. Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612 B. C. Nismes, several houses burnt, and massacres perpetrated by the Catholics at, July, 1815; farther violences committed at, and the place quitted by the Protestants of distinction and property, 4th May, 1816. Norfolk, Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, 1st Jan., 1776. Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117. Normans, their invasion commenced in 800; settled in France in 1002; in Friesland, 1011; reduced England, 1066; driven out of Naples in 1194. Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004. Nova Scotia taken by the English from the French, 1681; restored, 1731; taken again, 1745 and 1758, and confirmed to England, 1760; divided into two provinces, 1784; had a bishop appointed by the King of England, 11th Aug., 1787. Numantine war commenced, 141 B. C. Nuremberg was seized by the French, 9th July, 1796; and by the Austrians in August following.

*Ocracoke*, North Carolina, taken by the British, July, 1813. Ogdenburg, river St. Lawrence, taken by the British, 21st Feb., 1813. Olivenza surrendered to the French, 22nd June, 1810; to the allied army under Lord Wellington, 15th April, 1811. Oliva, fort, taken by stratagem by the French, with 900 Spanish prisoners, 29th June, 1811. Omoa, Bay of Honduras, taken by the British forces, 20th Oct., 1779; but soon after retaken by the Spa-

niards. Oporto, taken by the French, 29th March, 1809; evacuated by them, 12th May following. Oran, in Barbary, taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1507, ceded to the Algerines in 1791. Orleans, the siege of, 4th May, 1428; again, 1563. Orleans, New, British unsuccessful attack upon, lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2000 men; Generals Pakenham and Gibbs were also killed, and General Keane wounded, 8th Jan., 1815. Ormus taken from Portugal by the assistance of the East India Company, 1622. Osnaburgh taken and pillaged by the French, 1761. Ostend had its works and floodgates of its canals destroyed by the English, 19th May, 1798. Oswego taken by the English, 1756; again, 5th May, 1814.

*Padua* taken by the Archd. John, and retaken by the French, 1809. Palamos, Spain, taken by the French, 1694. Pampeluna capitulated to the Spanish Marshal Espana, 31st Oct., 1813. Paris entered by the allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, 31st March, 1814. Parma and Placenza seized by the French, 3rd July, 1799. Passages, French garrison of, surrendered to the Spanish troops, 30th June, 1813; and 6th July, 1815. Passe, isle of, Mauritius; British frigates taken at, by the French, 1810. Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 B. C. Pernambuco, revolutionary insurrection in the province of, in March 1817. Persian attacked unsuccessfully by the British and Sepoys, 1st Jan., 1815. Persian empire conquered by Alexander, 331 B. C. Peschiera, Italy, taken from the French, with 90 pieces of cannon, &c., 6th May, 1799. Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887. Petion defeated with great slaughter, and his flotilla destroyed by Christophe, chief of Hayti, Feb., 1808. Phi-

lipsburgh taken by the French, 1734. Phocæan, or sacred war, 357 B. C. Piedmont surrendered to the French, 6th Dec. 1798; recovered in 1799. Pillau surrendered to the Russians, 8th Feb., 1813. Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137. Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, expedition against, by Sir George Prevost, abandoned after a naval defeat, 11th Sept., 1814. Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377. Poleroon Isle, East Indies, seized by the Dutch, 1664. Pomerania, Swedish, entered by the French, Jan., 1812. Pondicherry taken by the Dutch from France, 1694; by the English, 1761, Oct., 1778, and Aug., 1793. Ponza, island of, taken by a British detachment from Palermo, 29th Feb., 1813. Portobello taken by Admiral Vernon, 22nd Nov., 1739. Porto Cavello taken by surprise by the Spanish royalists, 6th July, 1812. Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, 1st July, 1776. Portsmouth, Island, North Carolina, taken by the British, July, 1813. Potosi evacuated by the royalists, and entered by the Buenos Ayres army, under General Rondeau, 5th April, 1815. Punic war, the first, commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 B. C. Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5000.

*Quebec* besieged in vain by the English, 1711. Quebec taken from the French, 13th Sept., 1759. Quebec besieged in vain by the Provincials, 6th Dec., 1775. Queen's Town, Canada, taken by the troops of the United States, 13th Oct., 1812; retaken by the British the same day. Quesnoy surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, 29th June, 1815.

*Raab* capitulated to the French, 24 June, 1809. Ragosinza, eighteen vessels brought out of the creek of, and ten destroyed, by the Bri-



tish, 27th July, 1811. Ragusa, besieged by the Russians and Montenegrins, July, 1806. Ratisbon taken by the French, 23rd April, 1809. Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000lb., sold to a Jew in 652; taken by the Turks, 1521, when the knights quitted it, and settled at Malta. Rhode Island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, 6th Dec., 1776. Richard I., king of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1193. Rome sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C.; seized by the French, 2nd Feb., 1799; and surrendered to the Neapolitans, 18th July, 1799; and the Austrians and Russians entered and repulsed the French from the castle of St. Angelo, 30th Sept., 1799. Rosas, town, capitulated to the French, 5th Dec., 1808. Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

*Sabine* virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 B. C. Saint Domingo, French part, put itself under the English protection, 18th Aug., 1793; declared itself independent, Jan., 1797. Saint Jago di Compostella taken by the French, 23rd May, 1809. Saint Maura, island, taken by the British, 23rd July, 1810. Saint Philippe, on the Catalonian coast, surrendered to the British, 6th July, 1813. Saint Sebastian taken by storm by General Graham, 31st July, 1813. Salamanca entered by Lord Wellington, 16th June, 1812. Samnite war ended 272 B. C., having continued 71 years. Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 957. Sandwich, the earl of, admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, 21st May, 1672. Santa Cruz surrendered to the English, 23rd Dec., 1807. Saragossa taken by the French, 21st Feb., 1809. Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708. Sardinia taken by the Genoese

from the Moors, 1115. Sardis taken by the Athenians, 504 B. C. Saxony conquered by Charlemagne, 774. Schomberg duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, 13th Aug. 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690. Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758, and retaken by the Prussians. Taken again, 1761, and again retaken, 1762. Scipio, Cn., took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 B. C.

*Sea-fights.*—With the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 898. Between the French and English, 1217. Between the English and Flemings, 1371. With the French, near Sluys, and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340. Eighty French ships taken by the English, 1389. Off Barfleur, where the Duke of Bedford took 500 French and 3 Genoese vessels, 1416. Near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405. Off Sandwich, when the French fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov., 1449. Between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545. Again 1549, when 1000 French were killed. Near the Gulf of Lepanto between the Christian powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, 7th Oct., 1571. Between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada, 1588. Between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639. In the Downs with the Dutch, 19th June, 1652. Again, 28th Sept., 28th Oct., 29th Nov., 1652. Near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, 18th Feb., 1652-3. Off Portsmouth, when Admiral Blake took 11 Dutch men of war and 30 merchant ships, 10th Feb., 1652. Off the North Foreland, when the Dutch lost 20 men of war,



2nd June, 1653. On the coast of Holland when they lost 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed; 29th July, 1653. At Cadiz, when the galleons were destroyed by the English, Sept., 1656. At the Canaries, when Blake destroyed the galleons April, 1657. One hundred and thirty of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York, 4th Dec., 1664. Off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, 3rd June, 1665. The earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and two East India ships, 4th Sept., 1665. Again, when the English lost nine and the Dutch 15 ships, 4th June, 1666. The Dutch totally defeated, with the loss of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and seamen, 25th and 26th July, 1666. Five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four East India ships taken by the English, 14th March, 1671-2. At Southwold-bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the duke of York, 28th May, 1672. Again, by Prince Rupert, 28th May, 4th June, and 11th Aug., when the Dutch were defeated, 1673. In the Bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of the state, 4th March, 1674-5. Off Beachy-head, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, 30th June, 1690. Off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and twenty-one large men of war destroyed, 19th May, 1692. Off St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch were defeated by the French, 16th June, 1693. The Vigo fleet taken by the English and Dutch 12th Oct., 1702. Between the French and English, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the sea to the latter, 24th Aug., 1704. At Gibraltar, when the French lost five men of war, 5th Nov., 1704. Off the Lizard, when the English were de-

feated, 9th Oct., 1707. Admiral Leake took 60 French ships laden with provisions 22nd May, 1708. Near Carthagena, when Admiral Wager destroyed a fleet, 28th May, 1708. Spanish fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng, 31st July, 1718. Off Toulon, 9th Feb., 1774. In the East Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747. Off Cape Finisterre, when the French fleet was taken by Admiral Anson, 3rd May, 1747. Off Newfoundland, when Boscawen took two men of war, 10th June, 1755. Off Ushant, when Admiral Hawke took six men of war of the French, 14th Oct., 1747. Off Belleisle, when he took fourteen sail of victuallers, 14th July, 1756. Off Cape François, when seven ships were defeated by three English, 21st Oct., 1757. French beaten off Cape Lagos by Admiral Boscawen 18th Aug., 1759. Off Quiberon Bay, when Hawke defeated the French, 20th Nov., 1759. Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships 9th Oct., 1762. On Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British forces, 11th Oct., 1776. Off Ushant, a drawn battle between Keppel and Dorrvilleers, 17th July, 1778. Off Penobscot, New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, 30th July, 1779. Near Cape St. Vincent, between Admiral Rodney and Admiral Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, 8th Jan., 1780. Near Cadiz, when Admiral Rodney defeated the Spaniards, 16th Jan., 1780. Dogger-bank, between Admiral Parker and the Dutch, 5th Aug., 1781. Off the Cape of Virginia, between Admiral Arbuthnot and the French, 1781. Between Martinique and Guadaloupe, when Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and Admiral Count de Grasse, 12th April, 1782. The same day Admiral Hughes

defeated the fleet of France under Admiral Suffrein in the East Indies. Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet, took six ships of war, and sunk several, 1st June, 1794. Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail, and burnt seven, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports, 8th March, 1795. The French fleet defeated, and two ships of war taken, by Admiral Hotham, 14th March, 1795. Admiral Cornwallis took eight transports under convoy of three French men of war, 7th June, 1795. Eleven Dutch East Indiamen were taken by the Sceptre man of war and some armed Indiamen, 19th June, 1795. The French fleet defeated by Lord Bridport, 25th June, 1795, and three ships of war taken near L'Orient. The Dutch fleet, under Admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay, Africa, consisting of five men of war and several frigates, surrendered to Sir George Keith Elphinstone on 19th Aug., 1796. The Spanish fleet defeated by Sir J. Jervis, and four line of battle ships taken, 14th Feb., 1797. The Dutch fleet was defeated by Admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland, where their two admirals and 12 ships of war were taken or destroyed, 11th Oct., 1797. The French fleet, of 17 ships of war, totally defeated, and nine of them taken, by Sir Horatio Nelson, 1st Aug., 1798, near the Nile, Egypt. The French off the coast of Ireland, consisting of nine ships, by Sir J. B. Warren, 12th Oct., 1798, when he took five of them. The Dutch fleet in the Texel surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, on his taking the Helder, 29th Aug., 1799. Sound between Deumark and Sweden passed by the English fleet, when Copenhagen was bombarded, 2nd April, 1801. The Danish fleet, of 28 sail, taken or destroyed by Lord Nelson off Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801. Between the French and English in the Bay of Gibraltar; Hannibal of 74 guns lost, 5th July, 1801. French fleet

defeated near Cadiz, 16th July, 1801; two French 74 burnt, one taken. French and Spanish fleets totally defeated off Cape Trafalgar, Lord Nelson killed in the action, 21st Oct., 1805. French fleet taken by Sir R. Strachan, 4th Nov. 1805. French fleet defeated in the West Indies by Sir T. Duckworth, 6th Feb., 1806. French squadron taken by Sir J. B. Warren, 13th March, 1806. French squadron in the harbour of Cadiz surrendered to the Spanish patriots, 14th June, 1808. Russian fleet in the Tagus surrendered to the English, 3rd Sept., 1808. French shipping and batteries destroyed in Basque Roads by Lord Gambier, April, 1809. Russian flotilla, eastward of Nargen Island, and another under Percola Point, taken or destroyed by Sir James Saumarez, July, 1809. Three French ships, Robust of 84 guns, Leon of 74, and Boree of 74 guns, driven on shore by a British squadron under Lord Collingwood, 25th Oct., 1809, and the first two burnt by the French the next day. Eleven ships and vessels destroyed or taken in the Bay of Rosas, by the boats of a British squadron under Captain Hollowell, 1st Nov. 1809. French frigates, La Loire and La Seine, destroyed by the ships under Sir A. Cochrane, off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, 18th Dec., 1809. Gallant action of the British frigate Spartan with a French force in the Bay of Naples, 3rd May, 1810. Severe action between the British ship Tribune, Captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs, which escaped from the Tribune being damaged in her sails, 12 May, 1810. Seventeen vessels captured or destroyed under the batteries of the Isle of Rhé, by the boats of the Armide and Cadmus, under Lieutenant Roberts, May, 1810. Four French vessels captured off Portichi by the boats of the Cerberus and Active, 4th Feb., 1811. Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the Cerberus and Active, 22nd Feb.

1811. Amazon, French frigate, destroyed off Cape Barfleur by part of the Cherbourg squadron, 25th March, 1811. Number of French ships with stores to Corfu captured by the cruisers under Captain Otway, 27th April, 1811. Three French frigates burnt in Lazone Bay by three British ships under Captain Barrie, 1st May, 1811. Rencontre between the British frigate Little Belt and the American frigate President, 16 May, 1811. Off Madagascar, between three British frigates and a sloop, and three large French frigates with troops, when two of the French frigates surrendered, as did the settlement of Tamatave, to Captain Schomberg, 21st May, 1811. Six French privateers captured off Sibiona by the boats of the Sabine sloop, 26th May, 1811. Twenty-six sail of French ships taken off Palinuro by the British ships Thames and Cephalus, 20th July, 1811, and afterwards 10 other Neapolitan vessels by the Thames. Eighteen vessels brought out and ten destroyed in a creek of Ragosinza, without the loss of a British man, 27th July, 1811. Four Danish gun-boats taken by the British near Heligoland, 6th Aug., 1811. Five French vessels with stores captured in the Channel by the British ship Hawke, 17th Aug., 1811; and several others by the same ship two days after. The French gun-brig Teaser, and Le Pluvier, with eight vessels, captured by the boats of the Diana and Semiramis, 25th Aug., 1811. A French brig sunk, two driven ashore, and a small village battered to the ground near Cherbourg, by the British ship Hotspur, 8th Sept., 1811. British frigate Naiad attacked by seven armed praams, in presence of Buonaparte, which were repulsed and driven under the batteries, 21st Sept., 1811. French frigate Pomona captured by the British frigate Active, 29th Dec., 1811. Rivoli, French ship of 84 guns, taken by the British ship Victorious of 74

guns, 21st Feb., 1812. French flotilla defeated before Dieppe by Captains Harvey and Trollope, of the Rosario and Griffin sloops, 27th March, 1812. Two French frigates and a brig destroyed at the entrance of L'Orient by the Northumberland man of war, 22nd May, 1812. Severe action between the British squadron Podargus, Calypso, and Flamer gun-brig, and a Danish squadron off Mardoe, when two Danish vessels were reduced to a wreck, 6th July, 1812. British frigate Guerriere captured and destroyed by the American frigate Constitution, 19th Aug., 1812. British brig Frolic captured by the American sloop Wasp, 18th Oct., 1812. British frigate Macedonian captured by the American ship United States, 25th Oct., 1812. British frigate Java captured by the American ship Constitution, 29th Dec., 1812. Between the British ship Amelia and a French frigate off the African coast, in which the Amelia had 46 killed and 95 wounded, 7th Feb., 1812. Peacock, British sloop of war, captured by the American ship Hornet, and so disabled that she sank with a great part of her crew, 25th Feb. 1813. American frigate Chesapeake captured by the British ship Shannon, 1st June, 1813. American armed vessels Growler and Eagle taken, after a smart action, by the British gun-boats, 3rd June, 1813. American sloop of war Argus taken by the British sloop Pelican, 14th Aug., 1813. French frigate La Trave, of 44 guns, taken by the British frigate Andromache, of 38 guns, 23rd Oct., 1813. French frigate Alemnene taken by the British ship Venerable, 16th Jan., 1814; and the French frigate Iphigenia a few days after. Ceres, French frigate taken by the British ship Tagus, 6th Jan., 1814. French frigate Terpsichore captured by the British ship Majestic, 3rd Feb., 1814. French frigate Cloriade surrendered to the British frigates Dryad and Achates, after a

severe engagement with the Eurotas, 25th Feb., 1814. French frigate *L'Etoile* captured by the British ship *Hebrus*, 27th March, 1814. American frigate *Essex* captured by the British ships *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, 29th March, 1814. British squadron captured by an American squadron, after a severe conflict, in Lake Champlain, 11th Sept., 1814. *Avon*, British sloop of war, sunk by the American sloop *Wasp*, off Kinsale, 8th Sept., 1814. American ship *President* captured by the British ship *Endymion*, 15th Jan., 1815.

*Senegal* taken by the English, 1st May, 1758; again, 1779; again, 13 July, 1809. Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 B.C. Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English under General Harris, 6th May, 1799. Seville surrendered to the French, 1st Feb., 1810; retaken by the allies 27th Aug., 1812. Sheerness blown up by the Dutch fleet, 1667. Sierra Leone nearly destroyed by a French frigate in 1795. Silesia taken by the King of Prussia, 1740. Sluys was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, and in 1604 the Dutch retook it; the French took it in 1747, but it was restored at the peace. Smolensko entered by the French, after a sanguinary battle, 18th Aug., 1812; evacuated by them 18th Nov. Spain became subject to the Saracens in 713, and was recovered from them 1493; invaded by the French, 1808. Stonington, North America, taken by Sir Thomas Harding, 11th Aug., 1814. Stralsund taken possession of by the French, 26th Jan., 1812. Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year. Surat taken by the English, 1759. Surinam surrendered by the English to Holland, 1667; taken by the English, 20th Aug., 1799; again, 5th May, 1804.

Susa, Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov., 1784. Syria was subdued by the Turks, 1515.

*Tamatave*, island of Madagascar, capitulated to the English, 21 May, 1811. Tangiers taken by the Spaniards from the Moors, 1470; destroyed by the English, 1684. Tarragona surrendered to the French, 28 June, 1811; abandoned by them, 4th Sept., 1813. Tariffa, siege of, raised by the French, 1812. Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716. Ternate, in the East Indies, captured by the English, 21st June, 1801. Theban war, 1225 B.C. Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335 B.C. Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010. Thomas, St., a Danish island, taken by the English, 28th March, 1801; again, 21st Dec., 1807. Thorn, garrison of, capitulated to the Russians, 18th April, 1813. Thurot, Captain, made a descent on the coast of Ireland, 20th Feb., 1760. Ticonderago taken by the English, 1759; by the Provincials, 13th May, 1775. Tobago taken by the English from the Dutch, 1672; retaken by them, 1674; taken by the French, 2nd June, 1781; and retaken by the English, 1793; again, 30th June, 1803. Tortona was taken by the French, 5th July, 1799; abandoned the 20th of the same month, and surrendered to the Imperialists, 11th Aug., 1799. Tortosa, garrison of, surrendered to the French, 1st Jan., 1811. Toulon taken from the French revolutionists by Admiral Hood, 1793; abandoned to their forces Dec. the same year; signed an act of submission to Louis XVIII., 23rd July, 1815. Toulouse entered by Lord Wellington 12th April, 1814. Trent was taken by the French in 1796, who were repulsed by the Austrians the same year. Treves taken by the French in 1794. Trieste was seized by the French, but retaken



by the Austrians, 14th April, 1797. Trincomalee, Ceylon, taken by the English 11th Jan., 1782 and 1795. Trinidad taken by the English with four ships of the line, 1797. Tripoli reduced by Admiral Blake, 1655. Troy, the siege of, began 1184 B.C. Troyes, French driven out of, by the allied armies, 4th March, 1814. Tunis taken by the Emperor Charles V., and restored to its king who had been banished, 1535; reduced by Ad. Blake, 1656. Tuscan war commenced 312 B. C. Tuscany was seized by the French in April, and abandoned in Aug., 1799; again seized 1800; ceded to Buonaparte 1807; restored, 1814. Turin was taken possession of by the French, 6th Dec., 1798, and surrendered to the Austrians and Russians in June following, and the citadel, 27th May, 1799. Tyrol was invaded by the French, 1796-97.

*Valencia* capitulated to the French, 9th Jan., 1812. Valenciennes was besieged from 23rd May to 14th July, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered it to the combined army under the command of the Duke of York; retaken by the French in 1794. Valladolid entered by Joseph Buonaparte, 16th July, 1811; entered by the allied army under Lord Wellington, 30th July, 1812. Venice was seized, and their republic abolished, by the French, in 1797; and soon after part of their territories was seized by the Austrians, and ceded to them by the French. Venlo surrendered to the French, 24th Oct., 1794. Verona was taken by the French, when a great part of it was destroyed by a fire, 28th April, 1797. Verrea taken by assault by the Russians, 14th Oct., 1812. Vespasian conquered the Isle of Wight, 43. Viasma entered by the French, 29th Aug., 1812. Vicenza taken by the French, 1797. Vienna besieged by the Turks, 1529-32-43, and 1683; taken by the French, 14th Nov., 1805, and 12th April, 1809.

Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, 12th Oct., 1702. Villena, castle of, with the Spanish garrison, surrendered to the French, 13th April, 1813. Vincent's, St., Isle of, taken by the French, 17th June, 1779; restored, 1783; insurrection there, March, 1795; suppressed, 1796. Urbino, Italy, surrendered to the Austrians, 10th July, 1799. Utrecht, surrendered to the French, 18th Jan., 1795.

*Walcheren*, Isl. of, taken by the English, Aug., 1809; evacuated by them December following. Wales had its prince defeated and murdered, and the principality annexed to England, 1286; invaded by the French, 22nd Feb., 1797. War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068. Peace with Scotland, 1091. Peace with France, 1113. War with France, 1116. Peace with France, 1118. Peace with Scotland, 1139. War with France, 1161. Peace with France, 1186. War again with France, with success, 1194. Peace with France, 1195. War with France, 1201. War, civil, renewed, 1215. War ended, 1206. War with France, 1224. War ended, 1243. War, civil, 1262. War, civil, ended, 1267. War with France, 1294. War with Scotland, 1296. Peace with France, 1299. Peace with Scotland, 30th March, 1323. War again with Scotland, 1327. War ended, 1328. War again with Scotland, 1333. War with France, 1339. Peace with France, 8th May, 1360. War with France, 1368. War, civil, 1400. War with Scotland, 1400. Peace with France, 31st May, 1420. War with France, 1422. War, civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452. Peace with France, Oct., 1471. War, civil, 1486. War with France, 6th Oct., 1492. Peace with France, 3rd Nov. following. Peace with Scotland, 1502. War with France, 4th Feb., 1512. War with Scotland, 1513. Peace with France, 7th Aug., 1514.



War with France, 1522. War with Scotland, 1522. Peace with France, 1527. Peace with Scotland, 1542. War with Scotland directly after. Peace with France and Scotland, 7th June, 1546. War with Scotland, 1547. War with France, 1549. Peace with both, 6th March, 1550. War, civil, 1553. War with Scotland, 7th June, 1557. War with France, 1557. Peace with France, 2nd April, 1559. Peace with Scotland, 1560. War with France, 1562. Peace with France, 1564. War with Scotland, 1570. War with Spain, 1588. Peace with Spain, 18th Aug., 1604. War with Spain, 1624. War with France, 1627. Peace with Spain and France, 14th April, 1629. War, civil, 1642. War with the Dutch, 1651. Peace with the Dutch, 5th April, 1654. War with Spain, 1655. Peace with Spain, 10th Sept., 1660. War with France, 26th Jan., 1666. War with Denmark, 19th Oct. following. Peace with the French, Danes, and Dutch, 24th Aug., 1667. Peace with Spain, 13th Feb., 1688. War with the Algerines, 6th Sept., 1669. Peace with the Algerines, 19th Nov., 1671. War with the Dutch, March, 1672. Peace with the Dutch, 28th Feb., 1674. War with France, 7th May, 1679. Peace, general, 20th Sept., 1689. War with France, 4th May, 1702. Peace of Utrecht, 13th July, 1713. War with Spain, December, 1718. Peace with Spain, 1721. War with Spain, 19th Oct., 1739. War with France, 21st March, 1744. Peace with France, &c. 18th Oct., 1748. War with France, 1756. War with Spain, 4th Jan., 1762. Peace with France and Spain, 10th Feb., 1763. Peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773. War, civil, in America, commenced 14th June, 1774. War with France, 6th Feb., 1778. War with Spain, 17th April, 1780. War with Hol-

land, 21st Dec., 1780. Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783. War with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians, and Italian States. Peace between Prussia and France, 1795. Peace between France and Spain, 1795. Peace between France and Naples, 1796. Peace with the French and Sardinians, 1796. War between England and Spain, 11th Nov., 1796. War between France, Naples, and Sardinia, Nov., 1798. Peace between Austria and France, 9th Feb., 1801. War between Spain and Portugal, 28th Feb., 1801. Peace between Naples and France, March, 1801. Peace between Portugal and Spain, 10th June, 1801. Peace between France and Portugal, 29th Sept., 1801. Peace between France and the Porte, 17th Oct., 1801. Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland, 27th March, 1802. War between England and France, 29th April, 1803. War between England and Spain, 14th Dec., 1804. War between France, Russia, and Austria, Sept., 1805. Peace between France and Austria, 27th Dec., 1805. War between Sweden and France, 31st Oct., 1805. War between England and Prussia, April, 1806. War between Prussia and France, Oct., 1806. Peace between France and the Elector of Saxony, 11th Dec., 1806. Peace between England and Prussia, 28th Jan., 1807. Peace between France and Russia, 19th July, 1807. War between England and Denmark, 4th Nov., 1807. War between Russia and Sweden, 10th Feb., 1808. War between Denmark and Sweden, 29th Feb., 1808. War between Prussia and Sweden, 6th March, 1808. War between Spain and France, 6th June, 1808. Peace between England and Spain, 6th June, 1808. Peace between Sweden and Russia, 17th Sept., 1809. Peace between France and Austria, 15th Oct., 1809. Peace between

France and Sweden, 6th Jan., 1810. Peace between England and Prussia, 1st Aug., 1812. Peace between England and Sweden, 4th — 17th Aug., 1812. War between England and America, 18th June, 1812. War between Sweden and Denmark, 13th Sept., 1813. Peace between Sweden and Denmark, 14th Jan., 1814. Peace between France and the Allies, (England, Russia, and Prussia,) 30th May, 1814. Peace between France and Spain, 20th July, 1814. Peace between England and America, 24th Dec., 1814. Peace between Saxony and Prussia, 18th May, 1815. War against Napoleon began and ended, 1815. Wars of Austria:—1. The war of the Ottoman Porte from 1592 to 1606, terminated by the peace at Sithvarock, in Hungary, on the 21st October, 1606. 2. The war, commonly called the thirty years' war, which lasted from 1618 until 1648, terminated by the peace of Westphalia on the 14th of October, 1648, at Munster, in Westphalia. 3. The war respecting the Mantuan succession, which lasted from 1629 to 1631, terminated with France by a treaty of peace at Ratisbon, on the 13th of October, 1630; and with Spain by arrangements made on the 6th of April, 1631, at Cherasco, in Piedmont. 4. The second war with the Ottoman Porte, which lasted from 1661 until 1664, terminated for 20 years by the truce of Temeswar, in Hungary, on the 17th of Sept., 1664. 5. War with France from 1672 to 1678, terminated by the peace of Nimeguen, in Holland, on the 5th of February, 1679. 6. Third war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1683 to 1698, terminated by the peace of Carlowitz, in Sclavonia, on the 26th of January, 1699. 7. Second war with France, from 1688 to 1697, terminated by the peace of Ryswick, in Holland, on the 30th of October, 1697. 8. War with France and Spain, from 1701 to

1713, terminated by the peace of Rastadt, in the empire, on the 6th of March, 1714. 9. Fourth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1716 to 1718, terminated by the peace of Passarowitz, in Servia, on the 21st of July, 1718. 10. Second war with Spain, respecting the possessions in Italy, from 1717 to 1725, terminated by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 30th of April, 1725. 11. War with France and Spain, from 1733 to 1739, terminated with France by the peace of Vienna, in Austria, on the 3rd of October, 1738; and with Spain, by the peace at Versailles, on the 20th of April, 1739. 12. Fifth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1737 to 1739, terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in Servia, on the 18th of September, 1739. 13. War of Austrian succession at the death of the Emperor Charles VI., from 1740 to 1748: it lasted with Prussia (for the first time) from 1740 until 1742, and was terminated by peace made at Breslau and Berlin, on the 11th of June and 28th July, 1742: it lasted with Bavaria from 1741 to 1745, and was terminated by peace made at Fuessen, in Subia, on the 22nd of April, 1745: it lasted with France and Spain together, from 1741 to 1748, and was terminated by peace made at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 18th of October, 1748: lastly, it was again carried on with Prussia (for the second time), from 1744 to 1745, and was terminated by peace concluded at Dresden on the 25th of December, 1745. 14. The seven years' war, or third war with Prussia, from 1756 to 1763 terminated by the peace of Hubertsburg, in Saxony, on the 15th of February, 1763. 15. Fourth war with Prussia, respecting the Bavarian succession, from 1778 to 1779, terminated by the peace of Teschen, in Upper Silesia, on the 13th of May, 1779. 16. Different wars with the States-General of Holland, from 1784 to 1785, re-

specting the opening of the Scheldt, terminated by the treaty of Fontainebleau, on the 8th of November, 1785. 17. Sixth war with the Ottoman Porte, from 1788 until the armistice of 1790, stipulated by the Congress at Reichenbach, in Silesia, and terminated by peace made at Szistowa on the 4th of August, 1791. 18. War with France from 1792 to 1797, terminated by peace at Leoben, in Upper Styria, on the 17th of April, 1797. 19. War with France, March, 1799, terminated by the peace of Luneville, 9th Feb., 1801. 20. War with France, 1805; terminated the same year. 21. War with France, 1809; terminated the same year. 22. War with France, 1813; terminated 30th May, 1814.

The following is a list of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1116, and continued two years:—1116, lasted twenty-five years; 1141, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty-two; 1422, forty-nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; 1793, which terminated 27th March, 1802; 1803, which terminated, May, 1814-15; terminated the same year. Warsaw surrendered to the Russians, 1795. Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, 14th April, 1441, and slain. Warwick-abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016. Washington, North America, taken by the British, and the principal buildings destroyed by fire, 24th Aug., 1814. Wight, Isle of, taken by the French, 15th July, 1377. Williamstadt evacuated by the French, 10th Dec., 1813. Wilna entered by the French, 28th June, 1821; French driven from it by the Russians, 10th Dec., 1812. Witepsk entered by

the French, 28th July, 1812; retaken by General Witgenstein, 1st Nov., 1812. Worms was taken by the French, 15th Oct., 1794. Wurtzburg surrendered to the French after five weeks' siege, 10th Jan., 1801. York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179. York, Upper Canada, capitulated to the Americans, 27th April, 1813. Ypres surrendered to the French under Moreau, 17th June, 1794; with 6000 men and 100 cannon, &c. Zaragoza surrendered to the Spanish General Mina, 30th July, 1813. Zante, and the rest of the Seven Islands, surrendered to the British, Oct., 1809. Zurich was abandoned by the French, 20th June, 1799.

Battle Abbey, Sussex, built 1067.

Battle Bridge, Southwark, a fire at, when 80 houses, besides a brewery, dye-house, and four wharfs, were destroyed, 2000 quarters of malt and 800 butts of beer lost, and damage done to the amount of 50,000*l.*, 12th Aug., 1749.

Battoni, Pompeo, a great Florentine painter of history, b. 5th Feb., 1708, d. 4th Feb., 1787.

Bauer or Bouwer, John William, an historic painter, b. at Strasburg, 1610, d. 1640.

Bauduins, a Flemish engraver and painter, b. 1640, d. 1700.

Bausa, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1596, d. 1656.

Bauhin, Jasper, the botanist, b. 1560, d. 1624.

Bautru, William, French writer, b. 1588, d. 1665.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded 1180; made an electorate, 1028; erected into a kingdom by Napoleon, and placed under Maximilian Joseph, 1805; upon his death, 1825, his son Louis succeeded to the throne.

Baxter, Rev. Rich., b. 1615, d. 1691, Baxter, William, d. 1723, aged 72.

Bayard, le Chev. Fr. warrior, b. 1476, d. 1524.

Baycr, the astronomer, flourished early in the 17th century.

Bayle, Peter, d. 1706, aged 59.

Bayen y Subias, an eminent Spanish painter of history and portraits, d. 1795.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, 1670; first used in England, 24th Sept., 1693.

Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the New Castle at, blown up by gunpowder, when 100 persons were killed, 10th July, 1793.

Bazzoni, an Italian painter of history, b. 1701, d. 1769.

Beads, first used by papists in their devotions, 1093.

Beale, Mary, a distinguished English portrait painter, b. 1632, d. 1697.

Bear, order of knighthood, began in Switzerland, 1243.

Beards worn by the Greeks till 349 B. C.; by the Romans till 299 B. C.; fashionable in England after the Conquest till the 13th century; discontinued at the Restoration.

Beaton, Cardinal, murdered 28th May, 1546.

Beattie, Dr. Jas., author of the *Minstrel*, b. 1735, d. 18th Aug., 1803.

Beaubrun, Henry, a French portrait painter, b. 1603, d. 1677.

Beaubrun, Charles, a French portrait painter, b. 1605, d. 1692.

Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, built 1183.

Baulieu Abbey, Hampsh., built 1204.

Beanmarchais, Caron de, b. 1732, d. 1799.

Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, built 1295.

Beaumont, Claudio, an Italian painter, b. 1694, d. 1760.

Beaumont, Francis, the poet, b. 1555, d. 1615.

Beaumont, Sir John, b. 1582, d. 1628.

Beccafumi, Domenico, an Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver, b. 1484, d. 1549.

Beccari, Aug., first Italian pastoral poet, d. 1550.

Beccaria, Marquis, b. 1735, d. 1795.

Beccles, in Suffolk, injured by fire; damage estimated at 20,000*l.*, 80 houses being destroyed, 29th Nov., 1586.

Becerra, a Spanish painter and sculptor, b. 1520, d. 1570.

Becket, Thomas, born 1119, made chancellor to Henry II., 1157; archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Henry, June 2, 1170; murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander III. Ash Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and stripped of its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.

Beckford, Alderman, d. 1770.

Beckford's, Alderman, monument set up in Guildhall, 1770.

Bede, Venerable, d. 735, aged 68.

Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, b. 1570, d. 1641.

Bedford, Duke of, made Regent of France, 1422, d. 1435.

Bedford, 60 houses at, destroyed by fire, 25th May, 1812.

Bedloe, Capt. William, infamous for perjury, d. 1680.

Beduschi, Antonio, an Italian painter of history, b. 1576.

Beek, David, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1621, d. 1656, supposed to have been poisoned.

Beeldemaker, a Dutch artist, b. 1636.

Beeston Castle, Cheshire, built by Randal Blundeville, 1220.

Beer first introduced into England, 1492; in Scotland as early as 1482. By the statute of James I. one full quart of the best beer or ale was to be sold for one penny, and two quarts of small beer for one penny. The duties on beer for the years 1783, 84, 85, & 86, produced 7,308,655*l.* On malt for the same years yielded 6,156,020*l.* In 1788 the duties on beer were 1,666,152*l.* From Jan. 5, 1816, to Jan. 5, 1817, the duties on beer were 9,881,772*l.* Beer bill passed the Commons, 9th, the Lords, 12th July, 1830.

Beer. No. of barrels brewed in England in 1829:—

Of strong	. . . 5,949,290
Of table	. . . 1,330,467

In Scotland:—

Of strong	. . . 110,952
Of table	. . . 39,387



- Number of Licensed Victuallers in England and Wales, 48,639; portion of the above who brew their own beer, 22,324; number of brewers in England and Wales, exclusive of London, 1591; ditto in London, 136; ditto in Scotland, 263; barrels of strong beer brewed in England and Wales, in the year ending April 5, 1823, 4,142,649; ditto in Scotland, 123,222; portion of the above brewed in London, 1,829,940; barrels of strong beer exported, 71,828; portion of the above exported from London, 56,490; ditto from Liverpool, 11,863; small beer brewed in Great Britain, 1,299,275. Every man, woman, and child in London, seems from this statement, to drink on the average two barrels of beer a-year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England in a year, would float all the navy in commission. The account only refers, of course, to beer brewed by common brewers.
- Beer, Arnold de, a Flemish historic painter, b. 1490, d. 1542.
- Beer, Joseph de, a Dutch painter of history, d. 1596.
- Bees, St., Priory of, Cumberland, founded 1120.
- Beggars relieved by act of parliament, 1496.
- Bega, a Dutch painter of landscapes and intems, b. 1620, d. 1664.
- Begeyn, a Dutch landscape painter, d. 1710.
- Behheading of noblemen first introduced into England, 1074.
- Behmen, Jacob, b. 1535, d. 1624.
- Beisch, Joachim Francis, a German landscape painter, b. 1665, d. 1748.
- Belfast, long Bridge at, built 1782; Bank built 1787.
- Belgium, separated totally from Holland, 4th Oct., 1830; elected Leopold king, 4th June, 1831.
- Belisarius deprived of his dignities, 561, d. 565.
- Bella, Stefano della, a Florentine painter and engraver, b. 1610, d. 1664.
- Bell, Rev. Andrew, author of the Madras system of education, b. in 1753, d. 1832.
- Bell, William, an English historic painter, d. 1804.
- Bell, John, an eminent surgeon, d. 1820.
- Bellarmin, Cardinal, born in Italy 1542, d. 1621.
- Bellay, Cardinal du, d. 1560.
- Bell, book, and candle, swearing by, originated in the manner of the pope's blessing the world yearly, from the balcony of St. Peter's, at Rome. He holds a wax taper lighted; a cardinal reads a curse on all heretics, and no sooner is the last word uttered, than the bell tolls, and the pope changes the curse into a blessing, throwing down his taper among the people.
- Belle, Nic. Sim. Alexis, a French portrait painter, b. 1674, d. 1734.
- Belleau, French poet, b. 1528, d. 1577.
- Bellevois, an accomplished painter of marine subjects, d. 1684.
- Bellingham, Northumberland, 25 houses at, destroyed by fire, 25th Aug., 1750.
- Bellingham, John, shot Spencer Perceval, prime minister of Great Britain, in the lobby of the House of Commons, 11th May, 1811.
- Bellini, Giacomo, a Venetian portrait painter, b. 1405, d. 1470.
- Bellini, Gentile, a Venetian painter of history, b. 1421, d. 1501.
- Bellini, Giovanni, a Venetian historic painter, b. 1422, d. 1512.
- Bellini, Filippo, an Italian historical painter, flourished 1596.
- Bellini, Giacinto, a Bolognese historical painter, flourished 1640.
- Bellotti, Bernardo, a Venetian painter of architecture and landscape, b. 1724, d. 1780.
- Bellotti, Pietro, a Venetian portrait painter, b. 1625, d. 1700.
- Bellows invented 554 B. C.
- Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556. They were to ring their bells at night, and cry—"Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."
- Bells invented by Paulinius, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first consecrated, 963; first used by the

Greek empire, 864; were introduced into monasteries in the 7th or 8th century; first baptized, 1000. Pope Stephen III., placed three bells in a tower on St. Peter's, in Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900. They were first introduced in Switzerland, 1020. The first tuneable set in England were hung up in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960; used to be baptized in churches, 1030. The "great tom," in Lincoln cathedral, broken 27th July, 1831.

Bellucci, Giov. Battista, a Roman painter of history, b. 1506, slain in battle, 1541.

Bellucci, Antonio, a Venetian painter of history and portraits, b. 1654, d. 1726.

Belton, Rutlandshire, 27 dwelling-houses, with their offices, destroyed by fire, 27th May, 1776.

Belvoir Castle; greater part of this noble seat of the Duke of Rutland destroyed by fire, 28th Oct., 1816.

Bembo, cardinal, of Venice, d. 1547, aged 77.

Bemmel, W. Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1630, d. 1703.

Bemmel, J. G. Van, a Dutch painter of battle pieces, b. 1669, d. 1723.

Benaschi, an eminent Italian painter, b. 1634, d. 1688.

Benavides, a Spanish painter of history, b. 1637, d. 1703.

Benbow, John, a brave English admiral, b. 1650, d. 1702.

Bendlowes, Edw. English poet, b. 1613, d. 1686.

Benedettis, Domenico de, an Italian historic painter, b. 1610, d. 1678.

Benedetto. See Castiglione.

Benedict, St., founder of the Benedictines, d. 546, aged 66.

Benefices began about 500. The following account of those in England is given as the fact by Dr. Burn, viz. 1071 livings not exceeding 10*l.* per annum; 1467 above 10*l.* and not exceeding 20*l.*; 1126 above 20*l.* and not exceeding 30*l.*; 1049 above 30*l.* and not exceeding 40*l.*; 884 above 40*l.* and not exceeding 50*l.*; total, 5597 livings under 50*l.*

per annum. It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to 65*l.* a-year, by Queen Anne's bounty; and 399 years before any of them can exceed 50*l.* a-year. On the whole there are above 11,000 church preferments in England, exclusive of bishoprics, deaneries, canonries, prebendaries, priest-vicars, lay-vicars, secondaries, &c. belonging to cathedrals, or choristers, or even curates to well benefited clergymen.

Benefiali, Marco, a Roman painter of scripture subjects, b. 1684, d. 1764.

Benefit of Clergy, taken from murderers, 24th Oct., 1513.

Benefit Societies' Act passed, 1795.

Benezech, an English portrait and historic painter, d. 1794.

Benfatto, Luigi, an Italian historic painter, b. 1581, d. 1641.

Bengeworth, near Evesham, 12 houses at, burnt 25th Aug., 1750.

Bengal, Indiaman, burnt, when 20 persons perished, 19th Jan. 1815.

Benserade, the French poet, b. 1612, d. 1691.

Benso, Giulio, a Genoese painter of history and architecture, b. 1601, d. 1668.

Bent, John Vander, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1650, d. 1690.

Bentham, Edward, English divine, and writer of the history of Ely Cathedral, d. 1776.

Bentham, Jeremy, an eminent English lawyer, b. 1747, d. 1832.

Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, b. 1662, d. 1742.

Benvenuto, Giov. Batt. L'Ortolano, an Italian historic painter, b. 1490, d. 1525.

Benwell, J. H., an English landscape painter, b. 1764, d. 1785.

Benwell, Mary, an English portrait painter, fl. from 1762 to 1783.

Benyowski, Count, b. 1741, slain 1786.

Bencroft's almshouses, Mile End, Middlesex, built, 1785.

Berchem, or Berghem, a celebrated Dutch painter of landscapes and cattle, b. 1624, d. 1689.

Berchet, a French historical painter, b. 1659, d. 1720.

Berenger, d. 1088, aged 90.  
 Bere-regis, Dorsetshire, 42 dwellings at, with out-houses, destroyed by fire, 8th June, 1788.  
 Berg, M. V., a Dutch portrait and history painter, b. 1615, d. 1647, or 1687.  
 Bergen, a Dutch painter of cattle, landscapes, and portraits, b. 1645, d. 1689.  
 Bergen, N. V., a Dutch historic painter, b. 1670, d. 1699.  
 Bergham Abbey, Sussex, built 1160.  
 Berghen, in Norway, 1660 families at, burnt out of their houses, 1756.  
 Bergman, Sir T., chemist, b. 1735, d. 1784.  
 Bergmuller, a Dutch painter and engraver, b. 1687, d. 1762.  
 Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, b. 1684, d. 1753.  
 Berkheyden, Job, a Dutch painter, b. 1637, d. 1693.  
 Berkheyden, Gerard, a Dutch painter of architectural subjects, b. 1645, drowned 1693.  
 Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, began by Henry I., 1108; finished by Henry II.  
 Berkmans, H., a Dutch historical and portrait painter, b. 1629, d. 1679.  
 Berlin coach, invented 1509.  
 Bermuda Isles, first discovered 1527; settled, 1612.  
 Bermuda, hurricane at, by which one third of the houses were destroyed, and all the vessels in the harbour, except two, driven ashore or sunk, 26th July, 1813.  
 Bernard, of Brussels, a painter of field sports and wild animals, d. 1540.  
 Bernard, Samuel, a French painter and engraver, b. 1615, d. 1687.  
 Bernard, St., d. 1008.  
 Bernard, Dr. Edward, the astronomer, b. 1638, d. 1695.  
 Bernard, Peter Quesnel, a French writer, d. 1773.  
 Bernard, Sir Thomas, an English philanthropist, conductor of poor societies, b. d. 1st July, 1812.  
 Bernard Castle, Durham, built 1270.  
 Berne, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290; ancient government of, overturned by the French;

re-established, Dec. 24, 1813; the diet meets here in 1835 and 1836; at Lucerne in 1837 and 1838.  
 Bernini, John Lawrence, an Italian sculptor, painter, and architect, b. 1598, d. 1680.  
 Berno, Italian poet, poisoned 1536.  
 Bernouli, James, the mathematician, b. 1654, d. 1705.  
 Bernouli, Daniel, b. 1700, d. 1782.  
 Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 B. C.  
 Berretini, an Italian, and an excellent painter of history and landscape, b. 1596, d. 1669.  
 Berretono, an Italian painter of history, b. 1627, d. 1682.  
 Berragnette, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, d. 1545.  
 Berri, Duke de, assassinated in Paris, 13th Feb., 1820, by Louvel, a fanatic.  
 Berry, Rear Admiral Sir E., b. 1769, d. 1831.  
 Berry, Pomperoy, Castle, Devon, built 1070.  
 Berthier, Marshal, prince of Wagram, threw himself from the window of a house at Bamberg, and was killed, 1st June, 1815.  
 Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, d. 1340.  
 Bertin, N., an eminent French historic painter, b. 1667, d. 1736.  
 Bertolotti, a Genoese historical painter, b. 1640, d. 1721.  
 Berwick, Duke of, born 1670, killed at the siege Philipsburg, 12th June, 1734.  
 Bethlehem Hospital, built 1553; rebuilt, 1675; pulled down in portions, at several periods since the commencement of the century.  
 Bethlehem Hospital, new, first stone laid, 20th April, 1812.  
 Bettenson, Mr., of Queen Square, left 30,000*l.* to charitable uses, 10,000*l.* of it to Mr. Hetherington's charity for the blind, 28th Oct., 1788.  
 Betterton, player, b. 1635, d. 1605.  
 Bettes, two brothers, miniature painters in England, flourished 1596.  
 Betti, an Italian historic painter, b. 1545, d. 1615.

Bettini, Domenicino, a Florentine painter of fruits, flowers, and animals, b. 1644, d. 1705.

Beuckelaer, a Flemish painter of game, fruit, &c., b. 1530, d. 1610.

Beverley Church, Yorksh., built 711.

Beverley, near Nottingham, 14 houses at, burnt, 19th March, 1816.

Beverton Castle, Gloucestershire, built 1076.

Beurs, W., a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1656, d. 1690.

Beza, Theodore, b. at Vezelai, 1519, d. 1605.

Bezozzi, an Italian painter, b. 1648, d. 1706.

Bianchi, Bal., a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1614, d. 1679.

Bianchi, Fran., an Italian historic painter, Correggio's master, b. 1447, d. 1510.

Bianchi, Pietro, a Roman historic painter, b. 1694, d. 1740.

Bianchi, Isidoro, a Milanese historical painter, b. 1626, d. 1670.

Bianchini, a Veronese philosopher, founder of the academy of Altofili, b. 1662, d. 1729.

Biancucci, an Italian historic painter, b. 1583, d. 1653.

Bibiena, F. G., a Bolognese historic painter, b. 1657, d. 1746.

Bible, chronology of; see events in the Old Testament.

Bible history ceases, 430 years before Christ.—Septuagint version made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English edition was in 1536; the first authorised edition in England was in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, 28th Feb., 1759; the following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:—

In the Old Testament, books 39, chapters 929, verses 23,214, words 592,493, lets. 2,728,100; in the New, books 27, chapters 260, verses 7,959, words 181,253, letters 838,380; total,

books 66, chapters 1,189, verses 31,173, words 773,746, letters 3,566,480.

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of 118th psalm; the middle line is the 2nd book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

*Old Testament.* The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2nd book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 18th verse; the least verse is the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chapter and 1st verse.

*New Testament.* The middle is the Thessalonians, 2nd; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2nd book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

Bible, first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language by Tyndale and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the king's authority, 1536.

Bible society, naval and military, instituted 1780.

Bicci, a Florentine artist, b. 1400, d. 1460.

Bickerton, Admiral, Sir R. H., a gallant British officer, trained under Duncan, b. 1760, d. 1832.



Biddenden cakes, so called from a small town of that name, famous for giving 1000 cakes to the parishioners on Easter Sunday, impressed with the figure of two females joined together.

Biddles, John, the miser; he congratulated himself that 6*d.* per day was sufficient for his support; he was worth one million sterling, d. 4th Nov., 1833.

Biddle, John, b. 1615; d. 1662.

Bidloo, the anatomist, b. 1649, d. 1730.

Bie, Adrian de, an eminent Dutch painter, b. 1594, d. 1640.

Biezelingen, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1558, d. 1600.

Bigamy statute, first passed 1276.

Bigio, Fran., a Florentine painter of architectural subjects, b. 1445, d. 1525.

Biggleswade, nearly destroyed by fire, 16th June, 1785.

Bigland, John, a voluminous English writer, b. 1570, d. 1832.

Bilboa built by Diego Lopez de Haro, 1300.

Bill of Rights, passed first 1689.

Bills of Exchange, first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

Bills of Exchange, regulated 1698, 1735; made felony to counterfeit, 1734; tamed 1783; reduced 1797, 1804, 1814; punishment of death exchanged for transportation.

Billing, Great, Northamptonshire, steeple at, destroyed by lightning, 11th April, 1759.

Billing, Little, Priory, Northamptonshire, built 1076.

Billingsgate, London, made a free fishmarket, 1499; a great fire at, 1718; again 13th Jan., 1755; again 11th May, 1809, when the loss was estimated at 70,000*l.*

Bills of mortality for London, began 1533.

The general bill of all the christenings and burials within the bills of mortality from 15th Dec., 1807, to 13th Dec., 1808.

Christened, males 10,189; females 9,717; total 19,906.—Buried,

males 10,228; females 9,726; total, 19,954.

From 12th Dec., 1815, to 10th Dec., 1816, christened, males 12,132; females 11,449; total, 23,581.

Buried, males, 10,105; females, 10,211; total, 20,316.

From 11th Dec. 1821, to 10th Dec., 1822, christened, males, 11,968; females, 11,405; total, 23,373.

Buried, males, 9,483; females, 9,382; total, 18,865.

From 10th Dec., 1822, to 17th Dec., 1823, christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1059.

Buried, 1162.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5443. Buried, 3990.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 17,092.

Buried, 10,727.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4095. Buried, 4708.

Diseases this year, 20,279.

Casualties :—Bitten by a mad dog, 1; broken limbs, 1; burnt, 39; drowned, 118; excessive drinking, 6; executed, 14; found dead, 12; fractured, 1; killed by falls, and several other accidents, 61; killed by fighting, 2; murdered, 2; overlaid, 1; poisoned, 6; scalded, 9; smothered, 3; starved, 1; suffocated, 7; suicide, 24; total of casualties, 303.

Christened, males 13,945; females 13,734; total, 27,679. Buried, males 10,455; females 10,132; total, 20,587. Whereof have died—Under two years of age, 5905—between two and five, 1937—five and ten, 757—ten and twenty, 757—twenty and thirty, 1375—thirty and forty, 1764—forty and fifty, 1902—fifty and sixty, 1932—sixty and seventy, 1874; seventy and eighty, 1592—eighty and ninety, 680—ninety and a hundred, 105—a hundred, 4—a hundred and two, 1—hundred and seven, 1—and a hundred and nine, 1.

Number of christenings and burials

- within the City of London, and bills of mortality for 1833.
- In the 97 parishes within the walls, christened, 835; buried, 1336. In the 17 parishes without the walls, christened, 4556; buried, 4753. In the 24 out parishes in Middlesex, Surrey, including the district churches, christened, 17,740; buried, 16,172. In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, christened, 3959; buried, 4316. Total number of males christened, 13,553; females, 13,537; in all, 27,090. Total number buried, males, 13,319; females, 13,258; in all, 26,577.
- Stillborn, 934; under two years of age, 6261; two and under five years, 2805; five and under ten, 1145; ten and under twenty, 970; twenty and under thirty, 1700; thirty and under forty, 2225; forty and under fifty, 2615; fifty and under sixty, 2412; sixty and under seventy, 2551; seventy and under eighty, 2043; eighty and under ninety, 802; ninety and under a hundred, 107; one hundred, 3; one hundred and one, 1; one hundred and two, 1; one hundred and three, 1; one hundred and four, 1.
- Decrease in the number of burials of this year, 2029.
- Billoni, Gio. Batt., an Italian painter of history and portraits, b. 1756, d. 1636.
- Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.
- Bilston, Staffordshire, waggon from, with coals, drawn by distressed colliers, was stopped on Maidenhead thicket by the magistrates, and a compensation having been made to the persons drawing it for the coals, they proceeded with it quietly on their way home, 6th July, 1816. Another waggon was stopped at St. Alban's, and quietly returned, having been similarly treated.
- Bindon Abbey, Dorsetsh., built 1172.
- Bingham Priory, Norfolk, built 1206, Bingham, Major Gen. Sir George, had charge of Napoleon from England to St. Helena, b. 1777, d. 1833.
- Bingham's, Sir John, castle in Ireland, burnt, damage estimated at 50,000*l.*, 11th Nov., 1755.
- Bird, Mr., and his servant, murdered at Greenwich, 12th Feb., 1818.
- Bird, free chapel in, begun by subscription, 1803.
- Birmingham, church of St. Peter's at, destroyed by fire, 24th Jan., 1831.
- Birmingham theatre burnt down, 16th, Aug. 1792.
- Birmingham, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Birnie, Sir R., many years chief magistrate of police in London, d. April, 1832, aged 72 years.
- Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.
- Birkhead Priory, Cheshire, built 1189.
- Birch, Rev. Dr., d. 1766, aged 61.
- Biron, Duke of, executed in the Bastille, Paris, 1602.
- Biscaino, a Genoese historical painter and engraver, b. 1632, d. 1657.
- Bischoff, John de, a Dutch painter of history, portraits, &c. and an engraver, b. 1646, d. 1686.
- Bischoff, Cornelius, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1630, d. 1674.
- Biset, Ch. Emanuel, a Dutch painter of assemblies, concerts, &c. b. 1633.
- Bisham Abbey, Berks., built 1338.
- Bishops, their translation first instituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; first in England, 694; first in Denmark, 939; made barons, 1072; precedency settled, 1075; banished England, 1208; consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245; deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388; the first that suffered death in England by the sentence of the civil power, 1405; six new ones instituted, 1530; elected by the king's *conge d'élire*, 1535; held their sees during pleasure, 1547; form of consecration ordained, 1549; seven deprived for being married, 1554; several burnt for

not changing their religion, 1558; fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1589; twelve impeached, and committed for protesting against any law passed in the house of lords during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641; their whole order abolished by parliament, 9th Oct., 1646; nine restored, and eight new ones consecrated, 25th Oct., 1660; regained their seats in the house of peers, 30th Nov., 1661; seven committed to the tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to be read throughout their dioceses, 1688; six suspended for not taking the oaths to King William, 1689; deprived, 1690.

Bishoprics of England and Wales, according to the antiquity of their institution.—London, an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, 185.—Landaff, 185.—Bangor, 516.—St. David's, 519, (the archbishopric of Wales, from 500 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan). St. Asaph's, 547.—St. Augustin, or Austin, made Canterbury the metropolitan archbishopric, by order of Pope Gregory, 596.—Wells, 604.—Rochester, 604.—Winchester, 650.—Lichfield and Coventry, 656.—Worcester, 679.—Hereford, 680.—Durham, 690.—Sodor and Man (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland), 838.—Exeter, 1050.—Sherborne (changed to Salisbury), 1056.—York, archbishopric, 1067.—Dorchester (changed to Lincoln), 1070.—Chichester, 1071.—Thetford (changed to Norwich), 1088.—Bath and Wells, *ib.*—Ely, 1109.—Carlisle, 1133. The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Westminster, 1538. Westminster was united to London,

1550. Canada made a bishopric in 1793.

Estimated revenues attached to the several bishoprics of Great Britain and Ireland, per annum: the real amount is far higher.

ENGLAND.—Canterbury, 8000*l.*; York, 7000*l.*; London, 6200*l.*; Durham, 8700*l.*; Winchester, 7400*l.*; Ely, 4000*l.*; Worcester, 3400*l.*; Salisbury, 3500*l.*; Norwich, 5000*l.*; Lincoln, 3200*l.*; Hereford, 3000*l.*; Chichester, 2200*l.*; Bath and Wells, 2400*l.*; St. Asaph, 1500*l.*; Carlisle, 1800*l.*; Llandaff, 1600*l.*; Peterborough, 1700*l.*; Gloucester, 2200*l.*; Rochester, 2400*l.*; Litchfield and Coventry, 2900*l.*; Bangor, 1200*l.*; Chester, 2700*l.*; Oxford, 2800*l.*; Exeter, 2700*l.*; St. David's, 400*l.*; Bristol, 1500*l.*

IRELAND.—Armagh, 8000*l.*; Dublin, 5000*l.*; Tuam, 4000*l.*; Cashel, 4000*l.*; Derry, 7000*l.*; Clonfert, 2400*l.*; Clogher, 4000*l.*; Kilmore, 2600*l.*; Elphin, 3700*l.*; Killala, 2900*l.*; Limerick, 3500*l.*; Cork, 2700*l.*; Cloyne, 2500*l.*; Down, 2300*l.*; Dromore, 2000*l.*; Leigh and Ferns, 2200*l.*; Kildare, 2600*l.*; Raphoe, 2600*l.*; Meath, 3200*l.*; Killaloe, 2300*l.*; Ossory, 2000*l.*; Waterford, 2600*l.*

Irish sees reduced from 22 in number to 12, in 1833.

Bishop, the first that suffered death in England by sentence of the civil power, 1405.

Bishop of Nova Scotia, first appointed 11th Aug., 1787.

Bishop, the first in America was Dr. Searburg, consecrated 14th Nov., 1784.

Bishoprics in Germany, first founded by Charlemagne, 800.

Bishoprics removed from villages to great towns in England, 1076.

Bishop and Williams executed for "burking" the Italian boy, 5th Dec. 1831.

Bishop's Auckland palace, rebuilt 1665.

- Bishopsgate, London, pulled down and sold, 1761.
- Bisset, Dr. Robert, d. 13th May, 1805, aged 46.
- Bizelli, Giov., an Italian painter of history and portraits, b. 1556, d. 1612.
- Black, Dr. Joseph, b. 1728, d. Dec. 1799.
- Blackburn, church at, destroyed by accidental fire, 6th Jan., 1831.
- Blackburn, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Blackburne, Archdeacon, b. 1705, d. 1787.
- Blacklock, T., the blind poet, b. 1721, d. 1791.
- Blackmore, Sir Richard, 1729.
- Black Act, passed 1723.
- Black eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted 1701.
- Black rent, established in Ireland 1412.
- Black-book, was a book kept by the English monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors under Henry VIII. in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution. Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll set you down in my black-book."
- Blackfriars Bridge voted for in common council, 1755; bill passed, 17th May, 1756, and the first stone laid, 3d Oct., 1760; passable, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 150,840*l*. Toll houses built, June, 1773; burnt by the rioters and re-erected, 7th June, 1780; toll taken off, 24th June, 1785; Sunday toll took place, 24th June, 1786; bridge paved, 1792.
- Blackwell-hall, first appointed repository for woollen cloths, 1515.
- Blackwood, Admiral Sir H., a gallant friend of Nelson, b. 28th Dec., 1770, d. 13th Dec., 1833.
- Blackstone, judge of the law commentaries, b. 1723, d. Feb. 1780.
- Blackwell, Dr., executed at Stockholm, 10th July, 1747.
- Blain, Jean Batt., a French painter of flowers and fruit, b. 1654, d. 1715.
- Blair, Dr. John, d. 1782.
- Blair, Dr. Hugh, d. 27th Dec., 1800, aged 83.
- Blake, Admiral, b. 1599, d. 1657.
- Blake, John Bradley, botanist, b. 1745, d. 1773.
- Blaize, St., order of knighthood at Acon, began 1250.
- Blanchard, Jean, a French painter of historical subjects, b. 1595, d. 1665.
- Blanchard, Jacques, a French painter of portraits and history, b. 1600, d. 1638.
- Blanchet, Thomas, a French painter and sculptor, b. 1617, d. 1689.
- Blanco, Cape, on the coast of Africa, discovered 1441.
- Blandford, assizes at, the judges, sheriff, and others, died of the jail distemper, 1730; burnt 4th June, 1731, when 300 houses were destroyed, and again in 1775.
- Blandy, Miss, hanged at Oxford, 6th April, 1752, for poisoning her father.
- Blankets first made in England 1340.
- Blankhof, John Tuenisz, a Dutch painter of marine subjects, b. 1628, d. 1670.
- Blantyre, Lord, killed by an accidental shot during the insurrection of the Belgians in Sept. 1830.
- Blantyre Priory, Scotland, built 1296.
- Blekers, a Dutch historical painter, b. 1635.
- Bless, a Dutch historical painter, b. 1480, d. 1550.
- Bliburgh Priory, Suffolk, 1110.
- Blind, school for the, instituted 1799.
- Blister plaisters invented 60 B. C.
- Blisworth, near Northampton, fifty dwellings, with their offices, destroyed by fire at, 28th May, 1798.
- Block, Daniel, an eminent portrait painter, born in Pomerania, 1580, d. 1661.
- Block, Ben, a painter of history and portraits, b. at Lubeck, 1631, d.
- Block, Jacob Roger, a Dutch painter of architectural subjects, b. 1580, drowned, 1632.
- Block, Joanna Koerten, of Amsterdam, modelled in wax, and engraved on crystal, 1650, d. 1715.



- Blockland, A. de Montfort, a French historical painter, b. 1532, d. 1583.
- Bloemart, Ab., a Dutch historical painter, b. 1564, d. 1647.
- Bloemart, Cornelius, a Dutch painter and engraver, d. 1680.
- Bloemen, John Francis Van, Oriz-zonte, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1656, d. 1740.
- Bloemen, Norbert Van, a Dutch painter of conversations and por-traits, b. 1672.
- Blais, Peter, the historian, d. 1200.
- Blond, Christopher Le, a German portrait painter, and engraver, b. 1670, d. 1741.
- Blondeel, a Flemish painter of archi-tectural subjects, b. 1500, d. 1559.
- Blood of Christ, order began in Man-tua, 1608.
- Blood seized the duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Ty-burn, but was prevented, 6th Dec., 1670 ; attempted to steal the crown, 9th May, 1671 ; d. 24th Aug., 1680.
- Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553 ; Cissalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569 ; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
- Bloomfield, Robert, an English poet, d. 19th Aug., .
- Blout, Peter, a Flemish painter of rustic meetings, d. 1667.
- Blount, Charles, b. 1654, d. 1693.
- Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, b. 1648, d. 1708.
- Blow, John, musician, b. 1648, d. 1708.
- Blucher, Marshal Prince, b. 1742, d. 1819.
- Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.
- Boadicea, brig, stranded near Kin-sale, Ireland, when 200 of the 92nd regiment perished, 31st Jan., 1816.
- Boadicea, queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants, poisoned her-self, 61.
- Board-wages first commenced with the king's servants, 1629.
- Boats, flat-bottomed, invented in the reign of William the Conqueror, who used them in the isle of Ely.
- Bocanegra, a Spanish painter of his-tory, b. 1638, d. 1688.
- Boccaccio, born in Tuscany, 1313, d. 1375.
- Boccacci, Il Boccalii, an Italian pain-ter of history and portraits, b. 1511, d. 1546.
- Boccaccino, an Italian painter of his-tory, b. 1460, d. 1518.
- Boccaccino, Fran., an Italian his-torical painter, b. 1680 ; d. 1750.
- Boccalini, Trajan, b. 1556, d. 1613.
- Bocchi, Faus., an Italian painter of battle pieces, b. 1659, d. 1742.
- Bocciardo, Clementone, a Genoese painter of portraits and history, b. 1620, d. 1658.
- Bocciardo, Domenico, a Genoese his-torical painter, b. 1685, d. 1735.
- Bochart, Samuel, of Rouen, b. 1599, d. 1667.
- Bochlorst, Langen Jan, a German portrait painter, b. 1610, d. 1664.
- Bockhorst, John Van, a Dutch pain-ter of history and portraits, b. 1661, d. 1724.
- Bodekher, J. F., a Dutch painter, b. 1660, d. 1727.
- Bodewyns, a Dutch landscape pain-ter, d. 1700.
- Bodiam Castle, Suffolk, built, 1129.
- Bodleian Library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1593.
- Bodley, Sir Thos., b. 1544, d. 1612.
- Boel, Peter, a Dutch painter of fruit and flowers, b. 1625, d. 1680.
- Boerhave, Dr., d. 23rd Sept., 1738, aged 70.
- Boethius, b. 455, d. 526.
- Boetius, the historian, b. about 1470.
- Boetto, an Italian painter of allegori-cal pieces, b. 1683.
- Bog in Ireland, quantity of, 3,000,000 acres.
- Bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, 20th Dec., 1793, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, cover-

- ing every thing in its way, at least 20 feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c.
- Bogdanc, a Hungarian, and a painter of fruits, flowers, &c. d. 1720.
- Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.
- Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, 17th May, 1661, died there Feb. 1662.
- Boiardo, an Italian poet, b. 1434, d. 1494.
- Boileau, the French poet, b. 1636, d. 1717.
- Bois-le-duc, in Languedoc, destroyed by violent rains, 1776.
- Boissieu, Jean Jacques, a French painter of landscape and portraits, b. 1725.
- Bol, Ferdinand, a Dutch portrait and history painter, b. 1611, d. 1681.
- Bol, Hans, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1534, d. 1593.
- Bol, Cornelius, a Dutch artist, who painted views of the fire of London in 1666, when he flourished.
- Bolanger, an Italian painter of history, b. 1606, d. 1660.
- Bolingbroke, Lord, d. 1751, aged 73.
- Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire, birth-place of Henry IV., remains of, fell down, May, 1815.
- Bolivar, Simon, the Liberator and President of Colombia, d. 17th Dec., 1831, aged 47, at San Pedro.
- Bolivia, state of, first so called, 1825.
- Bologna, an Italian painter, b. 1570, d. 1597.
- Bolognese, Grimaldi, a celebrated Italian painter of landscape, history and portraits, b. 1606, d. 1680.
- Bolognese, Carlo, an Italian painter of architecture and perspective, b. 1665, d. 1718.
- Bolognini, Giov. Batt., an Italian historical painter, b. 1611, d. 1688.
- Bolswert, an engraver of Antwerp, who flourished 1620.
- Bolswert, Scheltius, an engraver of Antwerp, who flourished 1636.
- Bolton, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Bolton, Messrs. Hardcastles' bleach-works near, destroyed by fire, the loss calculated at 30,000*l.*, 27th Oct., 1825.
- Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1120; castle built 1297.
- Bom, Peter, a Flemish landscape painter, b. 1530, d. 1572.
- Bombay nearly destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, 27th Feb., 1803.
- Bombelli, Sebastiano, an Italian portrait painter, b. 1635, d. 1685.
- Bombs first invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.
- Bon, the palace of the celebrated prince of Cologne there, burnt down, 15th Jan., 1777, loss estimated at 200,000*l.*
- Bonaparte; see Buonaparte and Napoleon.
- Bonaparte, Lucien, arrived in England, 18th Dec., 1810; created a Roman prince by the Pope, Aug. 1814; refused passports for himself and family to North America, by the allied sovereigns, 18th March, 1817.
- Bonaparte, Madame Letitia, mother of the Emp. Napoleon, b. 1752, d. 1832. See Napoleon and Buonaparte.
- Bonasone, an Italian historical painter, b. 1498, d. 1570.
- Bonati, an Italian historical painter, b. 1635, d. 1681.
- Boncuore, an Italian painter of history, b. 1643, d. 1699.
- Bond, an English landscape painter, d. 1804.
- Bondage released by Queen Elizabeth in several of her manors, 1574.
- Bone—"Give him a bone to pick," probably took its rise from a custom at marriage feasts among the poor in Sicily, when, after dinner, the bride's father gives the bridegroom a bone, saying, "Pick this bone, for you have undertaken to pick one more difficult."
- Bones, the art of softening them, discovered 1688.
- Bonesi, a Bolognese painter, b. 1653, d. 1725.
- Boni, a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1688, d. 1766.
- Bonifacio, a Venetian painter of history, b. 1491, d. 1553.
- Bonisdi, an Italian historical painter, b. 1633, d. 1700.

- Bonito, Giuseppe, a Neapolitan painter of history and portraits, b. 1705, d. 1789.
- Bonner, bishop of London, entered at Oxford about 1512; made bishop of London 1539; deprived, May 1550; died in the Marshalsea, 5th Sept., 1569.
- Bonnet, Charles, a naturalist, b. 1720, d. 1793.
- Bonone, Carlo, an Italian historical painter, b. 1569, d. 1632.
- Bonstetten, Mon. de, a Swiss metaphysician, geologist, and traveller, b. at Berne, 1745, d. 1832.
- Bonvicino, Il Moretto, an Italian portrait and history painter, b. 1514, d. 1564.
- Bonys, a French portrait painter, b. 1702, d. 1740.
- Bonzi, Il Gobbo, an Italian painter of fruits, festoons, &c. b. 1580, d. 1640.
- Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, 887.
- Books, sold by catalogue, began 1676.
- Books, the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a-piece about 1400; the first printed one was the vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos, published at Moscow, was the first classical book printed in Russia, 29th April, 1762.
- Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople by the order of Leo I., 476. Above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on Theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes.
- Book-keeping first used after the Italian method in London, 1569.
- Boon, a Dutch painter of grotesque subjects, d. 1698.
- Boonen, A., a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1669, d. 1729.
- Boonen, G., a Dutch portrait painter, d. 1729.
- Booth, Barton, the player, b. 1631, d. May, 1733.
- Boots were invented B. C. 907.
- Borcht, a Belgian painter and engraver, b. 1583, d. 1660.
- Bordone, Paris, an Italian historic painter, b. 1513, d. 1588.
- Borgia, Cæsar, slain at Viana, 1507.
- Borgianni, a Roman historical painter, b. 1580, d. 1630.
- Borgognone, Jacopo Cortese, a celebrated French painter of battle pieces, b. 1621, d. 1676.
- Borlase, Rev. William, the antiquary, d. 1772.
- Borromeo, Francis, a Florentine painter, b. 1446, d. 1517.
- Borroni, an Italian historic painter, b. 1684, d. 1772.
- Borzone, a Genoese painter of history and portraits, b. 1590, killed 1645.
- Bos, Jerom, a whimsical, clever painter, b. in Brabant, 1470, d. 1530.
- Bos, Louis Jansen, a painter of fruits and flowers, b. in Brabant, 1450, d. 1507.
- Bos, Gaspar Vanden, a Dutch marine painter, b. 1634, d. 1666.
- Boscawen, admiral, d. 1761, aged 50.
- Boscorich, R. J., b. 1711, d. 1787.
- Bosch, Balthassar Vanden, a Dutch painter of rustic festivities, b. 1675, d. 1715.
- Bosch, Jacob Vanden, a Dutch painter of fruits and flowers, b. 1636, d. 1676.
- Boschaert, Nich., a Dutch painter of fruits, flowers, b. 1696, d. 1746.
- Bosschaert, or Bosschaert (Thomas Willebuts) a Dutch historical painter, b. 1613, d. 1656.
- Boschi, Fab., a Florentine historical painter, d. 1642.
- Boschi, Fran., a Florentine painter of historical subjects, b. 1619, d. 1675.
- Boschini, a Venetian historical painter, b. 1613, d.
- Boscoli, Andrea, a Florentine painter, b. 1553, d. 1606.
- Bosschaert; see Boschaert.
- Bosse, Abraham, a celebrated French engraver, d. 1660.

- Bossu, Renelle, d. 1680.
- Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, b. 1627, d. 1704.
- Boston Port, bill for its removal, 1775.
- Boston church, Lincolnshire, founded 1309.
- Boston proscribed, the port closed by the English as a punishment for a riot, 4th April, 1744.
- Boston, New England, built 1630.
- Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of its court-house and records, 23rd Dec., 1747; again, of above 100,000*l.*, 20th March, 1760; again in 1761, 1763, and 1775; again, 20th April, 1787, 100 houses burnt; again, 23rd July, 1794, when it received damage to the amount of 200,000*l.*; again in Dec. 1797.
- Boston church, Lincolnshire, damaged by fire, 23rd May, 1803.
- Boswell, Jas., b. 1740, d. 19th May, 1795.
- Botany Bay, settlement for, first sailed from England, 21st March, 1787.
- Botany, the study of, revived 1535.
- Botelli, an Italian historical painter, b. 1650, d. 1732.
- Both, John, a celebrated Dutch landscape painter, b. 1610, drowned, 1650.
- Both, Andrew, a celebrated Dutch painter, brother and coadjutor of John, d. 1656.
- Bothel castle, Northumberland, built 1330.
- Boticelli, a Florentine landscape painter, b. 1437, d. 1515.
- Botolph's priory, Colchester, built 1109.
- Botschild, an historic painter, of Saxony, b. 1640, d. 1707.
- Botta, a Genoese painter of history and portraits, b. 1572, d. 1648.
- Bottala, a Genoese historic painter, b. 1613, d. 1644.
- Bottai, an Italian landscape painter, b. 1717, d. 1784.
- Bottle conjuror imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket Theatre, 16th Jan., 1748-9.
- Bottle, containing two hogsheads, blown at Leith, Scotland, 7th Jan., 1748-9.
- Bottoni, an Italian historical painter, b. 1662, d. 1706.
- Bouchardon, Edm., a French sculptor, b. 1698, d. 1762.
- Boucher, Francis, a French landscape painter, b. 1704, d. 1770.
- Boucquet, Victor, a Flemish historical and portrait painter, b. 1619, d. 1660.
- Bougainville, the navigator, escaped from the massacres at Paris of 1792, and d. 3rd Aug., 1811.
- Boujas, a Spanish painter of history, b. 1672, d. 1726.
- Boullongne, Louis the elder, a French historical painter, b. 1609, d. 1674.
- Boullongne, Louis the younger, a French historical and allegorical painter, b. 1654, d. 1784.
- Boullongne, Bon, a French painter of history and portrait, b. 1649, d. 1717.
- Boullongne, Magdelaine de, a French lady who painted fruits, flowers, portraits, b. 1644, d. 1710.
- Boullongne, Ginevra, a French lady who painted fruits and flowers, d. 1708.
- Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, gave 30,000*l.* to charitable uses, b. 1671, d. 1742.
- Boulton, Matthew, b. 1728, d. Sept. 1809.
- Bounties first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703; for exporting corn, 1689.
- Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.
- Bourbon Isle planted by the French, 1672.
- Bourbon, family compact, 1761; expelled France, 1791; restored, 1814; re-expelled and again restored, 1815; the Orleans branch elected to the monarchy, 9th Aug., 1830.
- Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, the vault under the church there gave way during mass, when 600 persons were killed, 14th Sept., 1778.
- Bourdon, Seb., a celebrated French painter of history and landscape, b. 1616, d. 1671.



- Bourgeois, Francis, an English landscape painter, founder of the Dulwich Gallery, b. 1756, d. 1811.
- Bourienne, Mons. de, secretary and biographer of Napoleon, died in a maison de santé in Normandy, 1834.
- Bourignon, Madame, the enthusiast, b. 1616, d. 1680.
- Bourn, Thomas, an English topographical writer, b. 1771, d. 1832.
- Bourralt, Edm. Fr., a French writer, b. 1632, d. 1701.
- Bout, Francis, a Belgian landscape and figure painter, b. 1660.
- Bow-bridge first built 1087.
- Bow church, Cheapside, built 1673; tower finished, 1680.
- Bowles, the widow, of West Hanney, Berks, d. 4th April, 1749, aged 124.
- Bows and arrows introduced into England, 1066.
- Bowyer, William, the printer, b. 1669, d. 18th Nov., 1777.
- Boxgrove priory, Sussex, built 1110.
- Boyce, Dr., the organist, d. 9th Feb., 1779, aged 69.
- Boydell, John, alderman of London, promoter of the graphic art in England, b. 1719, d. 1805.
- Boydell, Josiah, alderman of London, a portrait and landscape painter, and engraver, b. 1750, d. 1817.
- Boyer, Abel, the lexicographer, b. 1664, d. 1729.
- Boyle, Richard, earl of Cork, b. 1556, d. 1643.
- Boyle, Roger, inventor of the orrery, b. 1621, d. 1643.
- Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, d. 1691, aged 65.
- Boyle, Charles, earl of Orrery, b. 1676, d. 1731.
- Boyle, John, earl of Orrery, b. 1707, d. 1762.
- Boyle, Richard, earl of Burlington, b. 1695, d. 1753.
- Boyne, man-of-war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, when great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine on 1st May, 1795.
- Boyse, John, a divine, and one of the translators of the Bible, b. 1560, d. 1643.
- Boyse, Samuel, b. 1708, d. 1749.
- Brabant erected into a dukedom, 620.
- Braccioli, an Italian historical painter, b. 1698, d. 1762.
- Braddock, general, killed at Du Quesne, 9th July, 1755.
- Bradenstoke Priory, Wilts., built, 1076.
- Bradford, in Wiltshire, damaged by fire, 30th April, 1740.
- Bradford, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, b. 1692, d. 1762.
- Bradsloe Abbey, Kent, built, 1191.
- Bradstow Pier, in Kent, destroyed by a storm, 2nd Jan., 1767; rebuilt, 1772.
- Bradshaw, John, one of the judges of Charles I., b. 1586, d. 1659.
- Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, b. 1659, d. 1726.
- Brahe, Tycho, a famous astronomer, b. 1546, d. 1601.
- Brakenburg, a Dutch painter of rustic merriments, b. 1649.
- Bramah, Joseph, engineer and mechanist, b. 1749, d. 9th Dec., 1814.
- Bramante d'Urbino, a painter, b. 1444, d. 1514.
- Bramantino, a Milanese painter, b. 1400, d. 1450.
- Bramber Castle and Church, Sussex, built before the Conquest.
- Bramer, a Flemish historical painter, pupil of Rembrandt, b. 1596.
- Brancepeth Castle, Durham, built 1140.
- Brand, John, a German landscape painter, b. 1723, d. 1793.
- Brandel, Peter, a German painter of history, b. 1660, d. 1739.
- Brandenberg, John, a Swiss painter of history and battles, b. 1660, d. 1729.
- Brandenburgh House, residence of Queen Caroline, taken down, 1824.
- Brandenburgh created a marquisate, 926; created a dukedom, 1526.
- Brandi, an Italian historic painter, pupil of Lanfranc, b. 1623, d. 1691.
- Brantome, Peter de Bourdeilles, d. 1614, aged 87.
- Brandmuller, a painter of history and portraits, b. 1661, d. 1691.

Brass exported in 1799 amounted to 77,033 cwt. 3 qr. 16lb., at £7 14 8 per cwt., amounted to £595,728 15s. 5d.

Bray, Dr. Thomas, deviser of propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, b. 1656, d. 1730.

Bray, William, an English antiquary, b. 1736, d. 1833.

Bray, Solomon de, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1597, d. 1664.

Bray, Berks, famous in song for its vicar, who, from the reign of Henry to Elizabeth, changed his religion three times, and being called a turncoat, said he kept to his principle, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

Brazen-nose College, Oxford, founded, 1513.

Brazil discovered, 1486; settled by the Spaniards, 1515; settled by the Dutch, 1624; taken from Holland by the Portuguese, 1654; government fixed at Rio, 1763; declared independent of Portugal, 14th Dec., 1815; obtained a popular representation, 1822.

Brazil diamond mines discovered, 1730

Bread. In the year 1754 the quarter loaf was sold for fourpence; in the year 1757, it rose to 10d., and in March, 1800, to 17d., when new bread was forbid under the penalty of 5s. per loaf, if the baker sold it until 24 hours old. In January, 1801, the quarter loaf sold for 1s. 11d.; in July, 1810, it sold for 1s. 5d.; in July, 1823, for 10d.; and in 1833, 8½d.

Bread first made with yeast in England, 1656.

Bread-fruit tree first introduced into the West Indies by Capt. Bligh, Jan., 1793.

Breakwater, at Plymouth, commenced 10th Aug., 1812.

Breast-plates for armour first invented, B.C. 397.

Brecknock Castle built, 1089; priory built, 1100.

Breda, Peter Van, a Flemish landscape painter, b. 1630, d. 1681.

Breda, John Van, a Flemish landscape painter, b. 1683, d. 1750.

Breeches first introduced into England, 1654.

Breemberg, Bartolomeo, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1620, d. 1660.

Bremen fortified, 1010; damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, 1000 houses destroyed and 40 persons killed, 10th Sep., 1739.

Brentana, a Venetian historic painter, b. 1656, d. 1726.

Brentel, Fred., of Strasburg, a historical and landscape painter, b. 1570, d. 1622.

Brere, a village in Dorsetshire, several fires broke out at, and threatened the total destruction of the place, July, 1816.

Breewood, Edward, mathematician and antiquary, b. 1565, d. 1613.

Brereton, Lieut.-Col., destroyed himself while a court-martial was sitting on his conduct, after the riots at Bristol, 11th Jan., 1832.

Brescia, in Italy, seriously damaged by an explosion, 8th Aug., 1779.

Brescia, Giov. Maria da, an Italian painter and engraver, b. 1640, d. 1510.

Brescia, Leonardo, an Italian historic painter, flourished 1540.

Bresciano, an Italian painter of history, d. 1599.

Brest magazine, 400 yards long, was destroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000f. in stores, besides the building, 19th Jan., 1744; Marine Hospital burnt, with 50 galley-slaves, 1st Dec., 1766; magazine, &c., destroyed by fire, 10th July, 1784, to the value of 1,000,000f.

Breval, John Durant, dramatic writer, d.-1739.

Breviaries first adopted, 1080.

Brewer's license taxed, 1781.

Brewhouse of H. Meux, two large vats in, suddenly burst, deluging and destroying several neighbouring houses, 17th Oct., 1814. Several lives were lost, and the total loss of beer was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

Breydel, Charles, a Flemish landscape painter, b. 1677, d. 1744.

Breydell, Francis, a Flemish portrait painter, b. 1679, d. 1750.

Bribery first practised in England, 1554.

Bribery at elections forbidden by law, 1696, 1729, 1735.

Brice, Andrew, of Exeter, d. 7th Nov., 1773, aged 75.

Brichian order of knighthood began in Sweden, 1366.

Bricks first used in England by the Romans; the size ordered by Charles I., 1625.

Bricks and tiles taxed, 1804.

Bridge, F.R.S., Rev. Bewick, natural philosopher, b. 1767, d. 1833.

Bride cake originated in the Roman custom, called Confarreation, of dividing a cake of wheat and barley, as a firm alliance between man and wife.

Bridewell, formerly a palace of King Henry VIII. London, built, 1522; converted to an hospital, 1558.

Bridge, the first of stone in England was at Bow, near Stratford, 1087.

Bridge of Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down as soon as finished, while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were over and under it, 22nd Feb., 1779.

Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by a fire, 18th April, 1668; had 160 dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, 8th Feb., 1756; again, 120, 14th Feb., 1758; again, 14th May, 1766; again, 27th Dec., 1767.

Bridgenorth Castle, Salop, built, 800.

Bridgewater Castle and Bridge, Somersetshire, built, 1204.

Bridgewater, Duke of, b. 1736, d. 1803.

Briggs, Henry, mathematician, b. 1556, d. 1630.

Briggs, Dr. William, b. 1650, d. 1714.

Brightelmstone block-house washed away by the sea, 19th Nov., 1786.

Bright, Mr., of Malden, in Essex, died 10th Nov., 1755, who weighed 44 stone, aged 29.

Brighton, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Brighton, chain pier at, blown down, 15th Oct., 1833.

Bril, Matthew, a Flemish artist, who

Painted in the Vatican, b. 1550, d. 1584.

Bril, Paul, a celebrated Flemish landscape painter, b. 1554, d. 1626.

Brinckman, Philip Jerome, a historical and landscape painter, b. at Spires, 1709, d. 1751.

Brindley, Mr., the Duke of Bridgewater's engineer, b. 1716, d. 27th Sept., 1772.

Bristol Cross built, 1373; taken down and removed to Stourhead, 1760; exchange built, 1741; bridge bill passed, 22nd May, 1760.

Bristol, riot at, when the turnpikes were demolished, and many houses destroyed, 20th July, 1749; reform riots at, 30th Oct., 1831, when several public buildings were destroyed, the jails broken open, and Queen Square fired; 30 persons killed; five rioters subsequently executed; several others transported.

Britain first discovered to be an island, 40.

British Islands. They were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ; the Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar, B.C. 54., but made no conquests. The Emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces, after 30 pitched battles with the natives, A.D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85. Wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296. The Romans held their conquests till 426; then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 827, when Egbert having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned King of England. See England.

British Queen, packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished, 16th Dec., 1814.

British herring fishery incorporated, 1750.

British institution founded, 4th June, 1805; opened, 18th Jan., 1806.

British and foreign Bible society, 1804.

British and foreign school society instituted, 1815.

British linen company erected, 1746.

British mineralogical society commenced, 1799.

British museum established, 1758.

British society incorporated for extending the fisheries, 1786.

British lying-in hospital, Brownlowstreet, London, instituted, 1749.

Brittany founded as a kingdom, 383; made a duchy, 874; annexed to the crown of France, 1150.

Britton, Thomas, the musical small-coal man, d. 1714.

Brize, a Dutch painter of still life, flourished 1590.

Brizio, an Italian painter of architecture and landscape, b. 1574, d.

Broad seal of England first used, 1050.

Broadswords forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh, 26th July, 1724.

Brocklandt, a Dutch painter, b. 1553, d. 1583.

Brocklesby, Dr. R, b. 1722, d. 1797.

Brodie Castle, Scotland, built, 1113.

Brody, in Gallicia, 1500 houses burnt at, 5th May, 1801.

Broeck, Crispin Vanden, a Flemish painter, engraver, and architect, b. 1530.

Broeck, Elias Vanden, a Flemish painter of fruit and flowers, b. 1657, died 1711.

Brokers regulated in London by law, 1697.

Bromfield, William, surgeon, b. 1712, d. 1762.

Brompton, an English landscape and portrait painter, and pupil of Wilson, d. 1790.

Bronckhorst, Peter Van, an historical painter, b. at Delft, 1583, d. 1661.

Bronckhorst, John Van, of Utrecht, an historic painter, b. 1603.

Bronckhorst, John, of Leyden, a painter of animals, b. 1648, d. 1723.

Bronzini, a Florentine historic painter, b. 1511, d. 1580.

Brook, Roger, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, d. 8th Oct., 1568, aged 133.

Brooke, Sir Robert, d. 1558.

Brooke, Lord, Fulk Greville, stabbed by his servant, 30th Sep., 1628, aged 70.

Brooke, John Charles, Somerset herald, crushed to death at the Haymarket theatre, 3rd Feb., 1794, aged 45.

Brooke, Francis, d. 1789.

Brooke, Henry, b. 1706, d. 1703.

Brookes, Joshua, F.R.S., an eminent English anatomist, b. 1761, d. 1833.

Brookey, John, of Broadrush-common, in Devon, d. July, 1778, aged 135.

Brooking, an English painter of marine subjects, b. 1720, d. 1759.

Broomholme Priory, Norfolk, built 1113.

Brooms Grove nearly destroyed by an inundation from a waterspout, 13th April, 1792.

Broom-flower, order of knighthood in France, began 1234.

Brorci, an artist of Urbino, b. 1538, d. 1612.

Brotherly love, order of knighthood, began, 1708.

Brothels were allowed in London as necessary evils, 1162; suppressed 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus IV. licensed one at Rome, and the prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, which amounted to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Brothers, sworn, probably arose from a custom in Morlachia, and other places, where friendship between the same sex are like marriages ratified at the altar. Others say, from persons covenanting formerly to share each other's fortunes in any expedition to invade a country, as were Robert d'Oily and Robert d'Ivery, in William I.'s first expedition into England. Hence the term of "brethren in iniquity," because of their dividing plunder.

Brotier, Gabriel, b. 1722, d. 1789.



- Brougham and Denman, Messrs., first heard at the bar of the House of Lords for Queen Caroline, 22nd June, 1820.
- Brougham Castle, Westmoreland, built, 1070.
- Broughton, Lancashire, suspension bridge at, fell while a party of the 60th rifles were passing over; six had limbs broken, but no lives were lost, 11th April, 1831.
- Brouwer, Adrian, a celebrated Flemish painter of scenes from low life, b. 1608, d. 1640.
- Brown, Thomas, d. 1704.
- Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, d. aged 80, 1630.
- Brown, Robert, an English historical painter, d. 1770.
- Brown, John, a Scotch portrait and landscape painter, b. 1752, d. 1787.
- Brown, Mather, an American painter, who settled in England, d. 1st June, 1831.
- Brown, W. L., a Scotch writer on divinity and metaphysics, b. 1753, d. 1830.
- Brown, Count, celebrated general, slain 1757, aged 52.
- Brown, Dr. John, poet, b. 1715, d. 1766.
- Brown, Dr. John, physician, b. 1735, d. 1788.
- Brown, Moses, a divine, b. 1703, d. 1787.
- Browne, Sir W., an eminent English physician, a whimsical character, b. 1692, d. 10th March, 1772.
- Browne, Isaac Hawkins, the poet, b. 1706, d. 1760.
- Browne, Wm., poet, b. 1590, d. 1645.
- Browne, Sir Thomas, physician, antiquary, &c., d. 1682.
- Browne, Edward, natural historian, d. 1708.
- Bru, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1682, d. 1703.
- Bruce, Robert, Scottish general and king, d. 1329.
- Bruce, Major-general Sir Charles, a brave and distinguished British officer, b. 1777, d. 1832.
- Brueghel or Breughel, Peter, the elder, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, b. 1510, d. 1570.
- Brueghel, Peter Petersz, the younger, a Dutch painter of extravagant allegorical subjects, d. 1642.
- Brueghel, John, or Velvet Brueghel, a Dutch painter of fruit, landscapes, and marine subjects, b. 1560, d. 1625-42.
- Brueghel, Abraham, called the Neapolitan, a Dutch painter of still life, b. 1672, d. 1690.
- Bruges founded, 700; fortified, 890.
- Bruge, John of, or John Van Eyck, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1370, d. 1441.
- Brunatelli, Lewis, b. 1761, d. 1818.
- Brun, Augustine, a German painter of history, b. 1570, d. 1622.
- Brun, Charles Le, a celebrated French historic painter, b. 1619, d. 1690.
- Bruni, Domenico, an Italian painter of architecture and perspective, b. 1591, d. 1666.
- Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, d. 1101, aged 71.
- Brunswick built, 261.
- Brunswick, Duke of, d. 1806.
- Brunswick, Duchess of, sister to George III., d. 23rd March, 1813.
- Bruyere, French author, b. 1664, d. 1696, aged 52.
- Bruyn, Cornelius de, a Flemish portrait painter, fl. 17th century.
- Bruyn, T. De, a painter of basso-relievo imitations, d. in London, 1804.
- Brussels damaged by fire, and the ducal palace consumed, 31st Jan., 1730.
- Brutus, Junius, d. 509 B.C.
- Brutus, Marcus, d. 24 B.C.
- Bryant, Thomas, shot by the military that escorted Sir F. Burdett to the Tower of London, 9th April, 1810.
- Bryant, Jacob, an eminent scholar, d. 14th Nov., 1804, aged 88.
- Bucer, Martin, b. 1491, d. 1551.
- Buck, Sam., a British painter and engraver, b. 1686, d. 1779.
- Buck, Jonathan, a landscape painter, b. in Dublin, flourished 1780.
- Buckfastleigh Abbey, Devon, built, 918.
- Buchan, Dr. William, author of Domestic Medicine, &c., d. 25th Feb., 1805, aged 76.

- Buchanan, Rev. Claudius, author of Asiatic Christian's Present, b. 1766, d. 9th Feb., 1815.
- Buchanan, George, Latin poet, b. 1506, d. 1582.
- Buckingham, tower at, fell down, and destroyed the church, 26th March, 1776; castle built, 918.
- Buckingham House built 1703; settled on the queen in lieu of Somerset House, 19th May, 1775.
- Buckingham House taken down and rebuilt, 1826, at an expense of £644,473 8s. 9d.
- Buckingham, Duke of, killed at Portsmouth by Felton, 23rd Aug., 1628.
- Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, b. 1627, d. 1640.
- Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, b. 1649, d. 1721.
- Buckland Priory built, 1278.
- Buckles were invented about 1680.
- Bude, William, French writer, b. 1467, d. 1540.
- Budgell, Eustace, English writer, b. 1685, drowned himself 1736.
- Buffalmacco, Buonamico, a Florentine painter of grotesque subjects, b. 1262, d. 1340.
- Buffon, Count de, b. 1707, d. 1788.
- Bufoni, Pompeo, a Roman portrait painter, b. 1634, d. 1679.
- Bugden Palace, Huntingdonshire, built 1480.
- Bugg-a-bo, or buggan-bo, originally no more than mothers frightening their children with the bull, bo, bull, bo, which the little ones, not rightly pronouncing, call bug-a-bo. It is properly bogle-bo, bogle signifying a malevolent spirit; the Shropshire term, buggan-bo, meaning the same thing. If a horse takes fright, they say, he spies a buggan.
- Bugiardini, a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1481, d. 1556.
- Building with stone first brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced here by the Earl of Arundel, 1600,

- at which time the houses in London were chiefly built of wood. The increase of buildings in London prohibited, and within three miles of the city gates, by Queen Elizabeth, and that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn in Edward III., were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs, in 1772, was computed at 122,930; but in 1791 they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's Fields near 7000 have been erected within the above period, and of late years the buildings round London have increased to a great extent.
- Builders' act passed, 1764; amended, 1766.
- Buildings regulated by law, 1764-70-72.
- Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, built 1153.
- Bulkeley hill, Cheshire, clothed with trees, sank down into a pit of water, so that the tops of the trees were invisible, 8th July, 1657.
- Bulkeley, the benevolent lord, d. 1822.
- Bull, Dr. John, musician, b. 1563, d. 1621.
- Bull-baiting, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374.
- Bull-fights in Spain first practised, 1560.
- Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, introduced first, 1374.
- Bullets of stone used instead of iron, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the Fadau, 1550.
- Bulmer, William, celebrated English typographer, b. 1751, d. 1830.
- Bullinger, a Swiss historical painter, b. 1713.
- Bullion of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.
- Bumper, a corruption of *bon pere*, good father, i. e. the pope, whose health was always drank by the monks after dinner in a full glass.

Bunbury, H. W., an English draftsman and caricaturist, b. 1750, d. 1811.

Bunel, Jacques, of Blois, a historic painter, b. 1558.

Bungay, Suffolk, built 1st March, 1689.

Bunk, James, a British painter of still life, d. 1780.

Bunker's Hill, America, battle of, fought, 1775.

Bunnick, John Van, of Utrecht, a painter of landscape and history, b. 1654, d. 1727.

Bunnick, Jacob Van, a Dutch painter of battle-pieces, d. 1725.

Bunyan, John, b. 1628, d. 1688.

Buonacorsi. See Vaga.

Buonamico, Cristofano, an old Florentine painter of history, b. 1272, d. 1340.

Buonaparte attempted to be destroyed by an explosion of combustibles, 24th Dec., 1800; offered terms to Louis XVIII. if he would relinquish the crown of France in his favour, 26th Feb., 1803; crowned Emperor of the French, 2nd Dec., 1804; divorced from the Empress Josephine, 17th Dec., 1809; married to Maria Louisa of Austria, 1st April, 1810; son born, the fruit of this marriage, having the title of King of Rome, 20th March, 1811; made overtures of peace to England, which were rejected, 17th April, 1812; quitted his army in Russia on the 5th, and arrived in Paris, 18th Dec., 1812; quitted Paris on the 15th, and joined his army at Mentz, 20th April, 1813; quitted his army at Dresden to return to Paris, 7th Oct., 1813; quitted Paris to rejoin the army, 25th Jan., 1814; renounced for himself and heirs the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the Isle of Elba for his retreat, 5th April, 1814; embarked at Frejus for Elba, 28th April, 1814; arrived at Elba, May 3rd following; all artists forbidden by the Mayor of Lyons to engrave or paint his likeness, 3rd Dec., 1814; quitted Elba and landed at Cannes, 1st March, 1815; arrived at Fontainebleau, 20th March, 1815; joined

by the army and arrived at Paris, 22nd March, 1815; allied sovereigns signed a new treaty for his extermination, 25th March, 1815; abolished the slave trade, 29th March, 1815; left Paris to join the army at Laon, 12th June, 1815; defeated at Waterloo, returned to Paris, 20th June, and abdicated on the 23rd in favour of his son; arrived at Rochefort, with the view of sailing to America, 3rd July, 1815; failing in this project, surrendered himself and suite of 40 persons to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, 15th July, 1815; transferred at Torbay from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, which sailed with him for the island of St. Helena, decreed by the allied sovereigns to be his place of residence for life, 8th Aug., 1815; arrived at St. Helena, 16th Oct., 1815; (his relatives of every description excluded from France by the law of amnesty, 12th Jan. 1816; re-admitted, 1830;) died 5th May, 1821; his statue set up in Paris again, 1833.

Buonarotti, Michel Angelo, the first of all artists, an architect, painter, and sculptor, b. at Florence 1474, d. 1563.

Buontalenti, Bernardo (Girandole), a Florentine painter and engineer, b. 1536, d. 1606.

Burch, Edward, an English gem engraver, d. 1814.

Burckhardt, J. Lewis, the eastern traveller, b. in Switzerland, 1784, d. 15th April, 1817.

Burder, Rev. George, author of some valuable works on divinity, b. 1752, d. 1832.

Burgmair, Hans, a German painter and engraver, b. 1474.

Burgh Castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.

Burgesses were first appointed in Scotland, 1326.

Burgh, James, ingenious Scotch author, b. 1714, d. 1775.

Burgo, Luc de, the first European writer on algebra, d. 1494.

Burgoyne, general, d. 1792.

Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890; the kingdom founded, 413; again in 814; united to the German empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.

Burgundian Cross, order of knighthood, began 1535.

Burini, Barbara, a Bolognese lady, who painted historic pieces, b. 1700, d. 1752.

Burial places first permitted in cities in England, 742; forbidden within towns in Poland, 1792.

Burials taxed, 1695, 1783.

Burial place, the first Christian one in Britain, 596.

Burials first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church-yards, 758.

Burials and Christenings, an account of the number of, within the city of London and bills of mortality, from the 13th Dec., 1826, to 12th Dec. 1827:—

79 parishes within the walls, christened 1,022, buried 1,065; 17 parishes without the walls, christened 4,768, buried 3,646; 29 out parishes, christened 19,847, buried 13,512; 10 parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster, christened 4,288, buried 2,069. Total christened, 29,925; total buried, 22,292.

Christened—males 15,205, females 14,720; in all 29,925.

Buried—males 11,296, females 10,996; in all 22,292.

Died under two years old	6580
Between two and five	1875
Five and ten	850
Ten and twenty	862
Twenty and thirty	1565
Thirty and forty	1831
Forty and Fifty	2134
Fifty and sixty	2128
Sixty and seventy	2044
Seventy and eighty	1680
Eighty and ninety	666
Ninety and hundred	74
One hundred	1
One hundred and one	1
One hundred and two	1

Burke, Edmund, d. 8th July, 1797, aged 68.

Burkett, Rev. Wm, b. 1650, d. 1703. Burlington pier built 1697.

Burlamaqui, T. T., b. 1694, d. 1750.

Burleigh, Lord Exeter, made minister of state to Queen Elizabeth, 1560, d. 1598.

Burman, Peter, the commentator, b. 1668, d. 1741.

Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, b. 1643, d. 1715.

Burnet, Thomas, b. about 1635, d. 1715.

Burney, Charles, Mus. Doc., b. 1726, d. 1814.

Burney, Dr. Charles, an eminent classical scholar, d. 28th Dec., 1817.

Burnham priory, Bucks, built 1266.

Burning glasses and common mirrors, the discovery attributed to Ishernhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680.

Burns, Robert, b. 1759, d. 1796; monument to his memory at Ayr completed 4th July, 1823.

Burrough chapel, Somersetshire, was standing 900.

Burrow, Sir James, law writer, b. 1701, d. 1782.

Burton, Robert, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, b. 8th Dec., 1576.

Burton Abbey, Staffordshire, built 1040.

Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, had a barn with 160 persons in it, to see a puppet-show, set fire to by carelessness, when all, except six, were burnt, 8th Sept., 1727.

Bury, in Lancashire, its play-house, containing upwards of 300 persons, fell down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed on the spot, and many had their limbs broken, 1st July, 1787.

Bury Castle, Suffolk, built 1020.

Busby, Rev. Dr. R., b. 1606, d. 1695.

Busca, Antonio, a Milanese historical painter, b. 1625, d. 1686.

Busch, John G., a German political economist, b. 1728, d. 1800.

Bushes of evergreen, such as ivy, cypress, &c., were anciently signs where wine was sold, hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."



Butler, Charles, an eminent English juriconsult and able miscellaneous writer, b. 1750, d. 1832.

Butler, Samuel, author of *Hudibras*, b. 1612, d. 1680.

Butler, Bishop, b. 1692, d. 1752.

Butley Priory built 1771.

Butter annually sent to London from Yorkshire, Cambridge, and Suffolk, amounts to 300,000 firkins.

Buttons covered with, and button-holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1721.

Bye laws of corporations restrained 1534.

Bye, Mark de, a Dutch painter and engraver, b. 1612.

Byland Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1134.

Bylart, Jan, a Flemish historic painter, b. 1603.

Byng, Admiral, misbehaved off Minorca, 20th May, 1756; brought prisoner to Greenwich, 9th Aug., 1756; tried at Portsmouth and condemned 28th Jan., 1757; shot at Portsmouth on board the *Monarch* ship of war, 14th March, 1757.

Byrne, William, an English engraver, b. 1743, d. 24th Sept., 1805.

Byrom, John, inventor of short-hand, b. 1691, d. 1763.

Byron, Lord, tried for murder and acquitted, 16th April, 1765.

Byron, Lord Noel, poet, b. 22nd Jan., 1787, d. 18th April, 1824, aged 37.

Byss, John Rodolph, a Swiss allegorical painter, b. 1660, d. 1738.

Byzantium, now called Constantinople, founded 715 B.C.

## C.

**C**ABINET council first instituted 25th April, 1670.

Cables, a method of making them invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by 16 horses, for the cable is of the dimensions for the largest ship, 1792.

Cables, chain, invented, 17th century.

Cabot, Sebastian, d. 1557, aged 80.

Cabriolets, hack, first introduced into London, and 50 started, 1823 and 1824.

Cade, Jack the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.

Cadmus, first king of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.

Caerlaverve castle, Scotland, built 1638.

Caernarvon, second earl of, b. 3rd June, 1772, d. 16th April, 1833.

Cæsalpinus, And., the first systematic writer on botany, b. 1519, d. 1603.

Cæsar, after fighting 50 pitched battles, and slaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house, 44 B. C.

Cæsarea, built after 12 years' labour, by Augustus Cæsar, B.C. 7 years.

Cæsar, Sir Julius, the antiquary, b. 1557, d. 1636.

Cagliari, called Paolo Veronese, an Italian historic painter, b. 1532, d. 1588.

Caille, Nic. Lov. de la, astronomer, d. 1762, aged 49.

Cairo, Grand, founded by the Saracens, 969; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants lost, 2nd June, 1754.

Caissar, in Turkey, ruined by an earthquake; when 6,000 persons were killed, April 1794.

Caius, or Kaye, John, antiquary, b. 1510, d. 1573.

Calamy, Edward, b. 1600, d. 1666.

Calamy, Edmund, b. 1671, d. 1732.

Calatrava, order of knighthood instituted in Spain, 1158.

Calcar, John, a Flemish historic painter, b. 1449, d. 1546.

Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.

Calcutta, 125 persons suffocated in the black hole at, 20th June, 1756.

Calder priory, Cumberland, built 1134.

Calderone, Spanish dramatist, flourished about 1640.

Caledonia, East Indian, accidentally burnt, 29th May, 1804.  
 Caledonia, in America, settled 1699.  
 Caledonia, New, discovered by Captain Cook, 1774.  
 Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.  
 Calepin, Amb., the lexicographer in eight languages, d. 1510.  
 Caliber instrument invented at Nuremberg, 1540.  
 Calicoes prohibited from being printed or worn, 1700-21.  
 Calico first imported by the East India Company, 1631.  
 Calico printing, and the Dutch loom engine first used in England, 1676.  
 Calicoes were first made in Lancashire in 1772.  
 California discovered by Cortes, 1543; taken possession of by Sir F. Drake, 1578.  
 Caligula assassinated A.D. 41.  
 Callimachus, the inventor of wild-fire, d. 670.  
 Callimachus, the inventor of the Corinthian order of architecture, flourished 450 B. C.  
 Calmar, in Sweden, 150 houses at, destroyed and many lives lost by a fire, Aug. 1800.  
 Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France 1757, aged 86.  
 Calonne, Charles Alexandre de, minister to Louis XVI., d. 30th Oct., 1802, aged 68.  
 Calshot castle, Hampshire, built 1540.  
 Calvart, Denis, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1555, d. 1619.  
 Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1820, in one day, and returned the same evening.  
 Calvin d. at Geneva 27th May, 1564, aged 55.  
 Cambay, Fenelon, archbishop of, d. 1716, aged 64.  
 Cambricks from France prohibited, 1745; totally; 1758; re-admitted, 1786.  
 Cambridge, chancellors of, since the Revolution: — Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, installed 1688; Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of

Newcastle, 1748; Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, 1768; William Fred., duke of Gloucester, 1811.  
 Cambridge, once a city called Granta, built by Carausius; university chartered, 538; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived, 1110; its castle built, 1067; streets paved, 1410; again, 1544; chancellor's court established by Queen Elizabeth; refused a degree to a papist recommended by the king, Feb. 1687; a senate-house built, 1722; installation of the duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the duke of Somerset erected in the senate-house, 14th July, 1756; of the late king, in 1765; paved and lighted, 1789.  
 Cambridge castle built 1068.  
 Cambridge, duchess of, delivered of a son, 26th March, 1819.  
 Camden, the historian, d. 2nd Nov., 1623, aged 72.  
 Camera Obscura invented 1515.  
 Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn 1753.  
 Cameron, Mary, died at Inverness, May 1783, aged 130.  
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, d. 1579, aged 50.  
 Campbell, Dr., an author, d. 20th Dec., 1775, aged 67.  
 Campbell, Geo., theologian, b. 1722, d. 1796.  
 Camper, Peter, b. 1722, d. 1789.  
 Campenile of St. Mano at Venice, built 1134.  
 Campi, Bernardino, an Italian historic painter, b. 1522, d. 1584.  
 Campidoglio, Michel Angelo, Italian painter of fruit, flowers, &c., b. 1610, d. 1670.  
 Canal of Languedoc, which unites the Mediterranean and Cantabrian Seas, begun by Louis XIV. in 1664. It is 64 leagues in length, and has 104 sluices.  
 Canal of Briare, or Burgundy, uniting the Seine and Loire, finished by Louis XIII. It has 42 sluices. Begun in 1605.

Canal of Orleans, between the Loire and Seine, began 1675; it has 20 sluices.

Canal of Bourbon between the Oise and Paris, began 1790.

Canal of the lake Ladoga in Russia, between the Baltic and Caspian Seas, began 1719.

Canal in China goes from Canton to Peking in a straight line upwards of 806 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it, finished in 880; 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it. In 1355 a canal was dug in Persia 100 miles long. The Russian canal, begun by Peter the Great, in 1708, between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The distance by water from the frontiers of China to St. Petersburg is 4472 miles; that from Astracan to Petersburg 1434 miles; the communication was begun by Peter the Great, who also began some others. The canal of Orleans in France was begun in 1678; the canal of Languedoc was begun in 1666, and finished 1681. The canal from Calais to Gravelines was begun in 1681, and many more are marked out in France but not finished. In Spain the canal of Arragon was begun in 1785. In Sweden a canal was made from Stockholm to Gottenburgh 1751. In Ireland one from Dublin to the Shannon, 1762. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp was begun 1531, finished 1560. That which joins the Baltic and North Sea at Kiel was opened to all nations 14th May, 1785. Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I., 1134, when the Trent was joined to the Witham. The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of parliament, 21 James I., 1624. The New River canal, running 36 miles, was begun in 1608, and finished 1613. The Kennet, from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I., 1715. The river Lea made navigable from

Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II., 1739. The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation began 1758, and was opened 17th June, 1761. Northamptonshire navigation began 7th Aug., 1761. Trent and Mersey canal, extending 90 miles, was finished 1772, since which time have been the following, viz.

Canal from Belfast to Loughneagh was begun 1783.

Canal from Droitwich to the Severn 1756.

Canal in Caermarthenshire 1756.

Canal from the Severn, near Tilton Bridge, 1766.

Canal from Wilden Ferry, in Staffordshire, 1766.

Canal from the Forth to the Clyde, in Scotland, 1768.

Canal from Birmingham to Bilston 1768.

Canal from Oxford to Coventry 1769, completed Jan., 1790.

Canal from Leeds to Liverpool 1770.

Canal from the Dee to Nantwich 1772.

Canal from Skipton, 1773, to Oxford 1775.

Canal from Stroudwater to the Severn 1775, and from Stroud to the Thames begun 1783.

Canal from Apedale 1775.

Canal from Stourbridge 1776—ditto from Hider's Green 1776.

Canal from Chesterfield to the Trent finished 1777.

Canal from the Trent to the Mersey enlarged 1783.

Canal from the Thames to the Leachlade 1783.

Canal of Leeds and Liverpool consolidated 1783.

Canal from the Lea to Limehouse 1770.

Canal from the Severn to Leachlade completed in 1789.

Canal from Glasgow to Bowling Bay, in the Clyde, July, 1799.

Canal over the Tame near Birmingham, and the Coventry canal, with the Birmingham, &c., completed, by which the

inland navigation between London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, was opened, July, 1790.  
 Canal from Hereford to Gloucester begun Nov., 1791.  
 Canal from Paddington to the Grand Junction Canal begun 1798, opened in June, 1801.  
 Canal, the Kennet and Avon, was opened 7th July, 1799.  
 Canal, Thames to Fenny Stratford, opened 28th May, 1800.  
 Canal, Great Caledonian, to extend from the Murray Frith to the Frith of Mull, begun 1803, completed in 1824.  
 Canal, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, South Wales, 1793.  
 Canal, Aberdeenshire, extended by acts passed in 1796, 1801-3.  
 Canal, Aire and Calder, improved 1828.  
 Canal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened 1805.  
 Canal, Ashton-under Lyne, improved 1805.  
 Canal from the river Thames to the town of Croydon opened Dec., 1809.  
 Canal from Wilts and Berks to the river Thames, 21st Sept., 1810.  
 Canal, Grand Union, made navigable to Welford, 1st Oct., 1813.  
 Canal, Wey and Arun Junction, act for, passed 1813.  
 Canal, Wey and Arun junction, opened Sept., 1816.  
 Canal, Worcester and Birmingham, opened 11th Dec., 1816.  
 Canal, Leeds and Liverpool, 127 miles in length, commenced 1770, completed 1816.  
 Canal, Birmingham and Liverpool, acts for, passed 1826-7.  
 Canal, Brecknock and Abergavenny acts for, passed 1793 and 1804.  
 Canal, Bridgewater and Taunton, act for, passed 1811.  
 Canal, Bury and Souther, improved, by an act passed 1813.  
 Canal, Bute ship, act for, passed 1830.  
 Canal, Caledonian, opened Oct., 1822.

Canal, Dun river, navigation, Yorkshire, improved 1826.  
 Canal, Edinburgh and Glasgow Union, acts for, passed 1817 to 1826.  
 Canal, Ellesmere, improved by acts passed 1827.  
 Canal, Exe river and, improved 1829.  
 Canal, Ardrossan, and railway, act for, 1826.  
 Canal, Glastonbury, act for, 1827.  
 Canal, Gloucester and Berkeley, opened April, 1827.  
 Canal, Grand, Ireland, extended to Ballinasloe 1828.  
 Canal, Grand Junction, England, act for completing, 1819.  
 Canal, Grand Surrey, act for completion of, 1811.  
 Canal, Grand Union, Leicester, act for, passed 1810.  
 Canal, Grand Western, Devon, act for, passed 1812.  
 Canal, Hertford Union, act for; passed 1824.  
 Canal, Isle of Dogs, act for, passed 1807; purchased by the West India Dock Comp. for 120,000l. 1829.  
 Canal, Kensington, act for, obtained 1824.  
 Canal, Leeds Liverpool, extended 1819.  
 Canal, South, Lincoln, extended 1828.  
 Canal, Macclesfield, act for, passed 1826.  
 Canal, North Wilts, act for, passed 1813.  
 Canal, Norwich and Lowestoft, executed under an act of 1827.  
 Canal, Sankey, improved by an act passed 1830.  
 Canal, Sheffield, act passed for, 1815.  
 Canal, Stratford-upon-Avon, act for improvement of, 1821.  
 Canal, Tavistock, act for, 1803.  
 Canal, Wilts and Berks, improvement act passed 1821.  
 Canaletti, Antonio, a Venetian painter of city views, &c. b. 1697, d. 1768.  
 Canary Isles discovered and granted to Spain, 1344; explored, 1393.



- Candaules, king of Lydia, flourished B. C. 735, assassinated 718.
- Candiac, John Jennes, who knew his letters at 13 months old, and at 7 years of age was master of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, d. 1725, aged 7 years.
- Candle—"Not fit to hold a candle to him," arose from an early custom of candles being held by domestics, and not placed on the table.
- Candle-light first used in churches, 274.
- Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights: no idea of wax candles, 1000.
- Candles, tallow, came into general use, 1290.
- Canea, Candia, suffered dreadfully from a storm, 1833.
- Canning, Geo., b. 11th April, 1770, d. 8th August, 1827.
- Canning, George, a colossal bronze statue of, by Westmacott, set up in Palace Yard, Westminster, 2nd May, 1832.
- Canning, Elizabeth, tried and transported, 1722, d. 1754.
- Cannon ball, found in the ruins of Berwick castle, weighed 96lbs., and measured 30 inches in circumference, April 1811.
- Cannon: see Guns.
- Cano, Alonzo, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, b. 1600, d. 1676.
- Canonical hours for prayers instituted 391.
- Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.
- Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.
- Canova, an eminent Venetian sculptor, b. 1757, at Possagno, d. 22nd Oct., 1822.
- Canterbury Castle built 1075.
- Canterbury built 912 B.C.; paved 1477; cathedral built 1184; Westgate built 1387.
- Canterbury revenues seized by the king 1096.
- Canterbury Palace robbed 11th Oct., 1778.
- Canton, China, the East India Com-pany's factory at, destroyed by fire 2nd Nov., 1822.
- Canton, John, natural philosopher, b. 1718, d. 1772.
- Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered 1441.
- Cape Breton discovered by the English 1584; yielded to France 1632; taken by England 1745; restored 1748; again taken and kept 1758.
- Cape de Verd islands discovered 1447.
- Cape of Good Hope discovered 1487; planted by the Dutch 1651.
- Cape Horn first sailed round 1616; straits discovered 1643.
- Capell, Ed., critic, b. 1713, d. 1781.
- Capital punishments. See Punishments, capital, &c.
- Capmany, Antonio, Spanish writer, b. 1754, d. 1810.
- Capo d'Istria, Count, assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 9th Oct., 1831.
- Capper or hatter, a statute passed that none should sell a hat above 20*d.*, or cap above 2*s.* 8*d.*, 1489.
- Caps first worn 1449.
- Caps.—A law enacted that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentlemen, of 20 marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London comp., 1571.
- Caracalla, Emperor, d. 217, aged 43.
- Caracci, Annibale, an illustrious Bolognese artist, b. 1560, d. 1609.
- Caracci, Lodovico, a Bolognese painter, b. 1555, d. 1619.
- Caracci, Agostino, a Bolognese historic painter, b. 1558, d. 1602.
- Caractacus, King of the Britons, carried prisoner to Rome A.D. 50.
- Caradoc of Llancarvan, the Welsh historian, d. 1157.
- Caravaggio, Michel Angelo, Italian historic painter, b. 1569, d. 1609.
- Caravan, consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, were all destroyed, except 20, by a kamsin or

pestilential wind, in the deserts of Arabia, 12th Aug., 1812.  
 Cardan, Jer., b. 1501, d. 1576.  
 Cardigan Castle built 1160.  
 Cardinals were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used 308; college of, founded by Pope Pascal I., 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat (to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion), and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years 1314; Cardinal Caraffa was hanged by order of Pius IV. 1560, as was Cardinal Poli under Leo X.; title of eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII. about 1630.  
 Cards and dice doubly taxed 8th April, 1755; additional tax 1789.  
 Cards invented in France, first used for the amusement of Charles VI. 1380; forbidden the use of in Castile 1387; 428,000 packs stamped in England in 1775.  
 Carducci, Bartolomeo, a Florentine artist, b. 1560, d. 1610.  
 Carenton, in Germany, 100 dwelling houses at, burnt, July, 1800.  
 Carew, Thomas, d. 1639.  
 Carew Castle, Pembroke, built 1100.  
 Carey, Harry, musician, poet, &c., d. 1743.  
 Caribee Islands discovered 1595.  
 Carisbrook Castle built 692; rebuilt 1610.  
 Carlisle Castle built 680; city walls built 690; both repaired 1092 and 1434.  
 Carlile, Richard, convicted of publishing Paine's Age of Reason, 15th Oct., 1819. On 16th Nov., following, sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Dorchester gaol, and fined 1500*l*.  
 Carlsrone, in Sweden, had 1087 houses, two churches, all the merchants' houses except two, and all their magazines, destroyed by fire 17th June, 1790.  
 Carlos, Don, Prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father through jealousy, 1568.

Carlton House, fête given at, when many were hurt by the pressure of the vast assemblage, 20th June, 1811. Fête at, given to the Duke of Wellington, 2500 persons present 21st July, 1814.  
 Carneades, a philosopher, d. B. C. 128, aged 90.  
 Carolina discovered 1497; planted 1629.  
 Caroline, queen of George IV., proceedings against, in the House of Lords, commenced 19th Aug., 1820, and last debate on 10th Nov., 1820.  
 Caroline, Queen, consort of Geo. IV., arrived in England, 6th June, 1820, and the following day demanded an open trial; went to St. Paul's, 29th Nov., 1820; protested against her exclusion from the coronation, 18th July, 1821; taken ill at Drury Lane theatre, 30th July; died at Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, after eight days' illness, 7th Aug.; her remains removed thence on their route to Brunswick for interment, 14th Aug., and interred 25th Aug., 1821.  
 Carp first brought to England, 1525.  
 Carpet, order of the, made in England, 1553.  
 Carr, Sir John, author of several poems, b. 1762, d. 1832.  
 Carriages introduced at Vienna, 1515—into England, 1580.  
 Carriages taxed, 1747-76-82-85, 1808.  
 Carrington, N. C., a British poet, b. 1777, d. 1831.  
 Carte, Th., historian, b. 1686, d. 1724.  
 Carter, George, English artist, d. 1785.  
 Carter, Mrs. E., b. 1717, d. 1806.  
 Cartes, Renè des, philosopher, b. 1596, d. 1650.  
 Carthage, founded by the Tyrians, 1259; enlarged by Qn. Dido, 869; destroyed, 146, rebuilt, 123 B. C.  
 Carving in marble invented, 722 B. C.  
 Cartmel monastery, Lancashire, built 1188.  
 Carving at table, by ladies, Verstegan says, originated among our Saxon ancestors; and the title of lady sprang from this office, as *laf-ord* or *loaf-giver* (now lord), was so called from his maintaining a num-

- of dependants; so *leaf-dian* or *loaf-dian*, i. e. loaf-server, is the origin of lady, she serving it to the guests.
- Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt 15th Oct. 1752; in 1765; and in 1815.
- Casas, B. las, b. 1474, d. 1566.
- Casaubon, Isaac, b. at Geneva, 1560, d. 1611.
- Casaubon, Meric, b. at Geneva, 1599, d. 1674.
- Cashman, John, a Spa-fields rioter, hanged for stealing fire-arms from the shop of Beckwith, 12th March, 1817.
- Casimir III. of Poland, d. 1370.
- Caslon, Wm., letter-founder, d. 24th Jan., 1766, aged 74.
- Cassander, flourished B. C. 298.
- Cassandra, flourished B. C. 1149.
- Cassini, J. Dom., mathematician and astronomer, b. 1635, d. 1712.
- Cassini, James, b. 1677, d. 1756.
- Cassini, de Thung, b. 1714, d. 1784.
- Castagno, Andrea del, Italian artist, b. 1409, d. 1480.
- Castello, Giov. Bat., Italian historic painter, b. 1500, d. 1570 or 1580.
- Casti, Giambattista, b. 1721, d. 1803.
- Castiglione, Giov. Bened., a Genoese painter of history and landscape, b. 1616, d. 1670.
- Castile and Aragon, kingdom of, began 1035.
- Castor, in Lincolnshire, church of, nearly destroyed by lightning, 6th June, 1795.
- Castle and sword, order of, established by prince regent of Portugal, 1807.
- Castle-ane Priory, Norfolk, built 1090.
- Castle-ane Monastery, Yorkshire, built 1085.
- Castle Cornet, Guernsey, built 1100.
- Castle-rising Castle, Norfolk, built 1204.
- Castle-Rushen Castle, Isle of Man, built 960.
- Castles in England taken from the barons, 1153; 1100 built in England between 1140 and 1154.
- Castle-Town Castle, Isle of Man, built 960.
- Castracani, Castruccio, b. 1284, d. 1328.
- Catskill Mountains, N. America, and the woods intervening between Ulster and Sullivan counties, took fire, May, 1816.
- Catalogues of English printed books were first published in 1595; in Ireland, 1632.
- Catechism, a short one, published by the bishop of Winchester, 1552.
- Catharine-hall, Cambridge, founded 1475.
- Catherine-hill Chapel, Surrey, built 1230.
- Catharine de Medicis, d. 1589.
- Catharine, St., order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1063.
- Catholic, a name given to the Roman christians, A. D. 38.
- Catholic Majesty, title of, given to the King of Spain, by the Pope, 739.
- Cato-street, London, Conspirators arrested 23rd Feb., 1820.
- Cato killed himself 5th Feb., B. C. 46, aged 48.
- Cats' Isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery by Columbus, 1492.
- Cattle prohibited from being imported from Ireland and Scotland into England, 1663.
- Catullus, b. at Verona, B. C. 40, d. aged 46.
- Catworth, Huntingdonsh., materially injured by fire, 3rd Aug., 1753.
- Cauliflowers first planted in England 1603.
- Cautionary towns of the Dutch, pawned to Queen Elizabeth, 1585, restored 1616.
- Cavalleri, Bon., inventor of indivisibles, b. 1598, d. 1657.
- Cavallo, Tiberius, b. 1749, d. 1809.
- Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical magazine, b. 1691, d. 1754.
- Cave, Dr. William, b. 1637, d. 1713.
- Cavendish, Thos., British circumnavigator, d. 1592.
- Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the globe, 1586.
- Cavendish, W., duke of Newcastle, author, b. 1592, d. 1676.
- Caverley, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for the service of England, d. 1389.
- Caxton, William, the first printer in England, fl. 1474; b. 1412, d. 1491.
- Caylus, A. Claude, antiquary, b. 1692, d. 1765.

Cayenne Isle, first planted by the French, 1635.

Cecil, William, lord Burleigh, b. 1520, d. 1598.

Cecil, R., earl of Salisbury, b. about 1550, d. 1612.

Cecrops, first king of Athens, B. C. 1556.

Celery first introduced at table in England by Count Tallard, during his captivity after the battle of Malplaquet, 1709.

Celestial sphere, first seen in Greece; brought from Egypt, B. C. 368.

Celsus, a famous jurisconsult, fl. A. D. 103.

Censors appointed at Rome, B. C. 437.

Cent jours. See Hundred days.

Centlivre, Susan, b. about 1677, d. 4th Dec., 1723.

Cervantes, Mich. de, b. 1547, d. 1616.

Cesari, Giuseppe, an Italian painter, b. 1560, d. 1640.

Ceuta, in Barbary, 200 houses at, blown down, 15th Feb., 1751-2.

Ceylon, the Isle of, first discovered, 1506; nearly destroyed to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761.

Chain Cables. See Cables.

Chain shot invented by Adm. de Wit, 1666.

Chairs, Sedan, first used in London. A fourteen years' patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

Chairs, private Sedans, 241 in Dublin city, 25th March, 1787.

Chairs, Acts (Irish) for the regulation of, 1772-85-86-87.

Chambaud, Mons. Lewis, d. 22nd Sept. 1776.

Chamber of Deputies, France, number of reduced 1816.

Chamberry, in Sardinia, 18 persons and many buildings destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773.

Chambers, Ephraim, author of the dictionary, d. 1740.

Chambers, Sir William, architect, b. 1729, d. 8th March, 1796.

Chamfort, S. R. S., b. 1741, d. 1794.

Champagne, Philip de, historic painter, b. at Brussels 1602, d. 1674.

Champion of England first introduced at coronations, 1377.

Chancellors of England since the accession of George III. :—

Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington, Jan. 1761.

Charles Pratt, lord Camden, July 1766.

Charles Yorke, lord Hardwicke, Jan. 1770.

In commission, viz. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, knt.—Hon. Henry Ashurst, and Sir R. Aston, knt. Jan. 1770.

Henry Bathurst, earl Bathurst, Jan. 1771.

Thurlow, lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, 2nd June, 1778.

In commission, viz. Lord Loughborough, Sir William Ashurst, and Sir Wm. Beaumont Hotham, 3rd April, 1783.

Lord Thurlow again, 23rd Dec., 1783.

In commission, viz. Sir James Eyre, Sir William Henry Ashurst, Sir John Wilson, 15th June, 1792.

Lord Loughborough, 27th Jan., 1793.

Lord Eldon, 15th April, 1801.

Lord Erskine, 7th Feb., 1806.

Lord Eldon again, 25th Mar., 1807.

Lord Lyndhurst, 30th Apr., 1827.

Lord Brougham and Vaux, 16th Nov., 1832.

Lord Lyndhurst again, 28th Nov., 1834.

Chancellors of Cambridge. See Cambridge.

Chancellors of Oxford. See Oxford.

Chancery, court of, established 605; present one by William I. 1066. The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was Sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, Sir Chris. Hatton, 1588.

Chandler, Samuel, dissenting divine, b. 1693, d. 1766.

Chandler, Richard, b. 1738, d. 1811.

Chapel at Roscommon, Ireland, one of the pillars of the gallery gave way, when 14 persons were killed and many injured, 17th Apr., 1804.

Chapman, George, b. 1557, d. 1634.

Chapone, Mrs., b. 1757, d. 1801.



- Chapple, William, of Exeter, b. 1718, d. 1781.
- Chappe, Claude, an ingenious Frenchman, inventor of a telegraph, d. 31st Jan., 1805.
- Charing Cross, London, erected 1678.
- Charing Cross Hospital, foundation-stone laid by the duke of Sussex, 15th Sept., 1831.
- Charitable Corporation instituted, 1708, abolished 1734.
- Charity Schools, the first were at Norton Falgate and St. Mary's Westminster.
- Charity Schools first founded in England, 25th March, 1688; 6000 children assembled at St. Paul's, 2nd May, 1782; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.
- Charlemagne, Emp., d. 813, aged 74.
- Charles I. set up his standard at Nottingham, 26th Aug., 1642; it was blown down the same night by a violent storm.
- Charles I., equestrian statue of, Charing-cross, the sword, buckles, and straps taken from, 14 April, 1810.
- Charles X., of France, made his public entrée into Paris, June 1825.
- Charles XII., of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, in Norway, 30th Nov., 1718, aged 36.
- Charleston, S. Carolina, infested with worms, June 1751; injured by an explosion, 11th Aug., 1762; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses, burnt, to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling, Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May 1779; 300 houses destroyed by fire, 13th June, 1796.
- Charlestown, New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by English troops, 17th June, 1775.
- Charlotte's, Queen, Island discovered by Captain Wallis, 1767.
- Charlotte's, Queen, Islands, a cluster discovered by Capt. Carteret, 1767.
- Charlotte, the Royal, of 100 guns, destroyed by an accidental fire, near Leghorn; only 150 of her crew saved, 16th March, 1800.
- Charron, Peter, b. 1541, d. 1663.
- Charter-house, built 1371; converted into an hospital, 1611.
- Charters first granted to different cities in England, 1179.
- Chateaubriand dismissed from the ministry by Louis XVIII. for publishing a pamphlet recommending a diminution of the Chamber of Deputies, 21st Sept., 1816.
- Chatham, Isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored 1793.
- Chatham, England, 28 houses at, destroyed by fire, 11th May, 1774.
- Chatham, Earl of, statue erected in Guildhall, 1782.
- Chatham Chest, first established 1582.
- Chatterton, Thomas, English poet, b. 1541, d. 1603.
- Chaucer, Geoffrey, b. 1328, d. 1400.
- Chazelles, John M., the French mathematician, b. 1657, d. 1710.
- Cheapside-cross demolished, 2nd May, 1643.
- Chelm, in Poland, 268 dwelling-houses and 107 warehouses of merchandise burnt, 4th May, 1788.
- Chelmsford Church, in Essex, walls and roof fell down, 17th Jan., 1800.
- Chelmsford Bridge, built 1100; prison built 1777.
- Chelsea Water-works, company of, incorporated 1722.
- Chelsea College, began 1609, finished 1790; cost 150,000*l.*; physic garden began 1732; bridge began 1762.
- Cheltenham injured by a hurricane, to the amount of 4000*l.*, June 1731.
- Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, mineral spring first discovered, 1740; visited by George III. and the royal family, 12th July, 1788; erected into a borough by the Reform Bill, 1832.
- Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, who learned both from the African Moors, and these again derived their knowledge from the Egyptians, 1150. Hydraulic chemistry invented, 1746.
- Chenevix, Dr. Richard, the good bishop of Waterford, d. 11th Aug., 1779.
- Chepstow, on the Severn, a boat near the town upset, by which, out of a

party of eight ladies and gentlemen, five were drowned, 22nd Sept., 1812. Howick farm, near this town, set on fire, by which two buildings, containing each an extensive threshing machine, were destroyed, and a man who slept in one of the buildings perished, 14th Oct., 1815.

Cherokee Nation, seven chiefs of the, arrived in England, 1730; three more in 1762; three more in 1766; three more in 1791.

Cherries brought from Pontus to Rome by Lucullus, 70. Apricots from Epirus; peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 B. C.

Cherries brought from the Canary Islands to Affane, in Ireland, by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 B. C.; brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, where an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000*l.* worth, 1540.

Chertsey Abbey founded 664.

Cheselden, William, the anatomist, b. 1688, d. 1752.

Chess, game of, invented 608 B. C.

Chest of Chatham, for the relief of seamen, enforced by law, 1590.

Chester Castle built 1084; cathedral founded at, 660; St. John's church built 689; Water-tower, built 1322; nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a puppet show, 5th Nov., 1772.

Cheyne, G., physician, b. 1671, d. 1743.

Chianni, famous oriental scholar, d. at Warsaw, 1832.

Chiaro-oscuro, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first accomplished 1500.

Chichele, Henry, founder of All Saints' college, Oxford, archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1362, d. 1443.

Chichester, built by Cissa, 516; paved, 1576; cathedral built, 1115.

Children forbidden by law to be sold in England, 1600.

Childham Castle, Kent, blt. B. C. 182.

Chili discovered by the Spaniards, 1518; invaded by them, 1540; revolted from Spain, 1810; achieved its independency, 1818.

Chimes on bells invented at Alost, 1487.

Chimneys first introduced in buildings in England, 1200; only one in the middle of the building until 1300.

China first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.

China empire, founded 2100 B. C.; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 2207 B. C.; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; by some, Fohi is supposed to be the founder of the empire, and its first sovereign, 2247 B. C.; literature there revived, and the art of printing practised, 206 B. C.; the first history of China was published by Semat-sian, 97 B. C.; first grant of the Island of Macao, at the entrance of the river Canton, to the Portuguese, 1586; an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, 1692; the missionaries expelled, 1724. It is 15 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland; and though not half the size of Europe, contains full as many inhabitants.

China ware manufactured in England, at Chelsea, 1752; at Bow, 1758; in several places in England, 1760; by Wedgwood, 1762; at Dresden, in Saxony, 1706.

China porcelain, first mentioned in history, 1591.

Chishall, Great, in Essex, 100 houses, valued at 10,000*l.* damaged by fire, 22nd Feb., 1798.

Chivalry began in Europe, 912.

Chocolate introduced into Europe from Mexico, 1520.

Cholera, the malignant, supposed to have first appeared in Aug., 1817, at Jessore, the capital of a district in Bengal.

## CHOLERA TABLE.

The following Table exhibits the number of Cases of the Cholera, and of Deaths in various places which have been visited by it, as reported, and stated in different Journals, in 1831 and 1832.

Great Britain and Ireland.				Continent of Europe.			
		Cases.	Deaths			Cases.	Deaths
Dublin	- - -	9252	2775	St. Petersburg	-	9247	4757
Glasgow, to Aug.	15	4164	1993	Moscow	- -	8576	4690
Liverpool, "	31	4646	1397	Limberg	- -	4922	2589
London, to April	28	2532	1334	Vienna	- -	3984	1893
Cork	- - -	3305	843	Warsaw	- -	3912	1460
Limerick	- - -	2497	843	Berlin	- -	2220	1401
Drogheda, to July	28	1202	488	Prague	- -	3234	1333
Edinburgh "	25	796	467	Konigsberg	-	2188	1314
Paisley "	25	638	368	Nisnei Novgorod		1897	982
Belfast	- - -	2559	303	Kazan	- -	1487	857
Greenock, to July	25	534	275	Breslau	- -	1276	671
Hull	" 26	726	250	Brunn	- -	1540	604
Leeds	" 26	544	212	Hamburg	- -	874	455
York	" 25	384	152	Magdeburg	-	576	346
Plymouth	" 26	354	147	Elbing	- -	434	283
Leith	" 25	194	112	Stettin	- -	366	250
Warrington	" 26	248	109	Halle	- -	303	152
Carlisle	" 25	214	109				
America.							
Quebec, to Sept.	1		2218	Baltimore, Sept.	29		710
Montreal	" 2	4385	1843	Albany	" 8	1146	418
New York	" 8	5842	3107	Norfolk	" 11		400
Do.	Oct. 12		3471	Rochester	" 3	389	107
Philadelphia, Sept.	1	2240	740				

Christchurch College, Oxford, damaged by fire to the amount of 12,000*l.*, 3rd March, 1809.

Christ College, Oxford, began 1515, completed 1523.

Christ College, Cambridge, founded 1505.

Christ Priory, Hampshire, built 1060.

Christ's Hospital, London, founded 1552.

Christ, order of knighthood, began in Portugal, 319; in Livonia, 1203.

Christ Church, Birmingham, first stone of, laid, 22nd July, 1805.

Christian, the term of distinction first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain in 36; in Britain, 60, or, as others say, in the 5th century; in Francia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Slavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and

- Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.
- Christian Charity, order of knight-hood, began in France, 1590.
- Christian king, the title of, first given to Louis IX. of France, 1469; annulled by National Assembly, 1791.
- Christian Knowledge, Society for promoting, instituted 1798.
- Christiana, in Norway, had one quarter of that place destroyed by fire; 9th April, 1787, to the value of 100,000 rix dollars, or 13,000*l*.
- Christie, James, an English miscellaneous writer, b. 1773, d. 1831.
- Christenings taxed, 1783.
- Christina, Queen of Sweden, born 1626, resigned the crown, 6th June, 1654, d. at Rome, 9th Apr., 1689.
- Christophe founded at St. Domingo an archbishopric and several bishoprics, 5th April, 1811.
- Christophe, crowned at Cape François, King of Hayti, 2nd June, 1811; shot himself in consequence of his subjects revolting, 6th Oct., 1820.
- Christopher's, St., Isle of, discovered 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
- Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.
- Chrysostom, St., made bishop of Constantinople, 398; banished, 404; d. 407, aged 53.
- Chubb, Thomas, an English philosopher, b. 1679, d. 1747.
- Chudleigh, Devonshire, nearly destroyed by fire, 22nd May, 1807.
- Chudleigh, Lady, b. 1656, d. 1710.
- Chumleigh, Devonshire, nearly destroyed by fire, 19th Aug., 1803.
- Churches began to be built in England, first at Babingley, in Norfolk, 638—Fifty new ones ordered by parliament to be built, 1711.
- Churches first built for Christians, 214.
- Church-music introduced into worship, 350; choral service first used in England at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418; first performed in English, 8th May, 1559.
- Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.
- Church-yards first consecrated, 317; admitted into cities, 742.
- Church-benefices forbidden to be held by foreigners, 1430.
- Churches, 50 new ones built, act passed, 1711.
- Churton, Archdeacon, a miscellaneous English author, b. 1754, d. 1831.
- Churchill, Rev. C., b. 1731, d. 1764.
- Churchyard, Th., poet, d. about 1604.
- Cibber, Mrs., actress, d. 1766, aged 57.
- Cibber, Colley, b. 1671; made poet laureat, Dec. 1730; d. 1757.
- Cicero b. 107; made an oration against Verres, 70; his second oration against the Agrarian law and banished, 58; put to death 43 years before Christ, aged 64.
- Cider act passed, 1763; repealed, 1766.
- Cignani, Carlo, a Bolognese painter, b. 1628, d. 1719.
- Cigny, Duchess de, gold to the amount of 500,000 francs found in her apartment at her death, Sept. 1832.
- Cimabue, Giov., a Florentine historic painter, b. 1240, d. 1300.
- Cimarosa d. at Naples, 1801.
- Cincinnatus, order of, began in America, 1783.
- Cincinnatus, Quintius, made dictator of Rome from the plough, b. B.C. 456.
- Cinna, d. B. C. 84.
- Cinnamon trade first began by the Dutch, 1506, but was known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and previously.
- Cinque Ports, vested in barons for the security of the coasts, 1708; first revival of their privileges, 1216; stripped of part again in 1832.
- Cipriani, Giov. Bat., Italian historic painter, b. 1727, d. 1785.
- Circuits, Justiciary, established 1176; in Scotland, 1712; English extended into Wales, 1828.
- Cirencester Abbey, founded 1132.
- Circumnavigators of England were, Drake, undertaken in 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1686; Cooke, 1708;



- Clipperton and Shelooock, 1719 ; Anson, 1740 ; Byron, 1764 ; Wallis, 1766 ; Carteret, 1766 ; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776 ; continued by King, 1780 ; and since by Portlocke, &c. in 1788. First that entered the Pacific Ocean was Magellan, a Spaniard, 1520. Other Spanish circumnavigators were Groatva, 1537 ; Avalradi, 1337 ; Mendana, 1567 : Quiros, 1625. The Dutch circumnavigators were Le Maire, 1615 ; Tasman, 1642 ; Roggewin, 1721. M. Bougainville, the Frenchman, 1776, De Noet, 1801, and several others since.
- Circumcision instituted, B.C. 1897.
- Circus at Rome, built B. C. 605 ; contained 150,000 persons. There were eight in Rome, one said to contain 300,000 spectators.
- Cisalpine republic, founded by the French, 30th June, 1797 ; acknowledged by the emperor to be independent, 17th Oct., 1797.
- Cisbury fort, Wiltshire, built by Cissa, 547.
- Cities first incorporated, 1201.
- Cities and boroughs first represented in parliament, 1366.
- Civil law revived in Italy and Germany, 1127.
- Civil law first revived and studied in England by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Civil list, debts paid, 1777.
- Civita Vecchia nearly destroyed by an explosion, Sept., 1779.
- Clandestine marriages forbidden by act of parliament, 1753.
- Clapham Church, built 1777.
- Clare Hall, Cambridge, founded 1326.
- Clarence, Duke of, brother of Ed. IV., murd. in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
- Clarence, Duke of, b. 21st Aug., 1765 ; married 11th July, 1818, to the princess of Saxe Meiningen ; succeeded his brother George IV. on the throne of England, 26th June, 1830.
- Clarendon statutes, passed 1164.
- Clarendon press printing office, Oxford, founded 1781.
- Clarendon, Hyde, Earl of, b. 1612 ; banished, 12th Dec., 1667 ; d. 7th Dec., 1674.
- Clarke, Dr. Edward Daniel, a celebrated English traveller, b. 1768, d. 9th March, 1822.
- Clarke, Mr., murder of, by Housman and Eugene Aram, discovered after a lapse of 13 years, Aug., 1759.
- Clarke, Dr. Samuel, b. 1675, d. 17th May, 1729.
- Clarke, Adam, L.L.D., a learned commentator on the Bible, b. at Moybeg, Ireland, in 1760, d. 1832.
- Clarkson, Christopher, an English historian, b. 1758, d. 1833.
- Claude, John, a French writer, b. 1619, d. 1687.
- Claude. See Lorraine.
- Claudian, b. at Alexandria about 395.
- Clebanger House, Herefordshire, destroyed by fire, 3d Jan., 1794.
- Clemens, Alexandrinus, fl. A.D. 206.
- Clementi, Muzio, the celebrated English pianist, b. 1752, d. 16th April, 1832, and interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.
- Clement's Inn, society of, founded 1471.
- Cleobury Castle, Shropshire, built 1160.
- Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, killed herself B.C. 30, aged 41.
- Clerc, John le, d. 1739, aged 79.
- Clergymen's sons, &c., society, established in Scotland, Oct., 1794.
- Clergymen's widows and orphans, corporation established in England, July, 1670.
- Clergy of France renounced their privileges, 20th May, 1809.
- Clergy, their property seized by the National Assembly.
- Clergy, a canon made against their drunkenness, 741.
- Clergy excluded from seats in the Irish parliament, Henry VIII., 1536 ; voluntarily resigned the privilege of taxing themselves, 1664.
- Clerkenwell, monastery of, founded 1098 ; burnt by a mob, 1381 ; new church, first stone of, laid 18th Dec., 1788.
- Cleve Abbey, Somerset, founded in 1198.
- Cleveland, John, popular poet, b. 1613, d. 1658.
- Cleifden House burnt down 14th May, 1795.

- Clifford, George, Earl of Cumberland, b. 1558, d. 1605.
- Clifford's-Inn society, estab. 1345.
- Clifton Downs, suspension bridge at, first stone laid by Lady Elton, 20th June, 1831.
- Clitheroe Castle, Lancashire blt. 1171.
- Clitherow, Mrs., in Crown-court, near Moorfields, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fireworks by candle-light, 3rd Nov., 1791.
- Clive, Mrs. Cath., actress, d. 1785.
- Clive, Lord, b. 1725; defeated the nabob, 26th June, 1757; created a peer, 1762; killed himself, Nov., 1774, aged 49.
- Clock-makers, three from Delft, first settled in England, 1568.
- Clocks and watches taxed, 1797, repealed, 1798.
- Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 B. C.; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made, 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c., invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.
- Clondalkin, Ireland, powder mills at blew up, and shattered the dwellings to a considerable distance around, only two lives lost, 15th April, 1787.
- Closterman, John, of Osnaburg, portrait painter, b. 1656, d. 1710.
- Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390; medleys first made, 1614.
- Clowes Wood, Ireland, took fire, when 30 acres of furze and heath were consumed, 1st Jan. 1805.
- Clum, Mrs., near Lichfield, d. 23rd Jan., 1772, aged 138, and lived 103 years in one house.
- Clun Castle, Shropshire, built 1140.
- Clynnogvawr Abbey, Carmarthen-shire, built 1616.
- Coaches first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches as effeminate, in 1601; private coaches began to be common in London, 1625; hackney coaches began in 1634, when Captain Baily set up four in number; were prohibited in 1635; fifty hackney coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to 200 in 1652; to 300 in 1654; to 400 in 1661; to 700 in 1694, when they were first licensed; to 800 in 1710, to 1000 in 1771; to 1200 in 1799. Hackney chariots, not to exceed 200, licensed, 1814. In the year 1736, the number of coaches made in this kingdom amounted to 40,000, one half of which, and upwards, were exported. By the duty on coaches it appeared, in 1778, 23,000 were kept in England, when their duty amounted to 117,000*l.* The duty on coaches in 1785, was 154,988*l.* in England, and in Scotland only 9000*l.*
- Coach-makers' licence com. 1785.
- Coach-tax commenced 25th March, 1747; increased, 1776-82-85-97, and 1808.
- Coach from Hinkley to Leicester, by furious driving to beat a rival coach, was dashed to pieces against the Burbage turnpike gate, by which the coachman and four passengers were killed, and four other passengers maimed, 14th July, 1815.
- Coal-pit near Renfrew took fire, and continued to burn for nearly two days, six men lost, 1804.
- Coal-pit near Wakefield, inundated by a sudden gush of water, by which nine men and a boy perished, 30th June, 1809.
- Coal-pit at Felling, near Gateshead, took fire, by which 93 persons perished, 25th June, 1812.
- Coal-pit at Swiney Row, Durham, took fire, by which one man and six boys were severely hurt, 6th Oct., 1812.
- Coal-pit, Harrington-mill, near the preceding, took fire, by which four

men and nineteen boys were killed, 10th Oct., 1812.

Coal-pit, Collingwood Main, took fire, by which eight men were killed, and two severely burnt, 17th July, 1813.

Coal-pit at Bradley, fell in, by which eight persons were buried in the ruins, of whom seven were dug out alive, after remaining seven days without food, 10th Aug., 1813.

Coal-pit at Felling, took fire a second time, by which 9 men, 13 boys, and 12 horses were destroyed, Dec. 1813.

Coal-pit, Hepburn, took fire, by which 11 persons were burnt to death, 27th Aug., 1814.

Coal-pit at Painshaw, Cumberland, three men killed by the choak damp, in descending to examine the state of the air, 15th March, 1815.

Coal-pit belonging to Messrs. Nesham and Co. near Newbattle, Durham, took fire, by which 70 persons lost their lives, 2nd June, 1815. At the same colliery 57 persons were killed or wounded by the bursting of a steam engine, 31st July following.

Coal-pit, Heaton Main, near Newcastle, inundated by a sudden gush of water, by which 33 men, 42 boys, and 37 horses perished, 3rd May, 1815. It was afterwards, 19th Feb. 1816, ascertained that they all perished by starvation, having been enclosed in a cavity which the water did not penetrate.

Coal-pit at Chirk, in Denbighshire, destroyed by an inundation occasioned by a stoppage in the river Ceriog, in consequence of the fall of an embankment, 28th Dec., 1816; the collieries were so extensive that the loss was considered as a public calamity.

Coal-pit near Chester-le-street, Durham, took fire, by which nearly 40 persons lost their lives, July, 1817.

Coals discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at Newcastle by a charter granted the town by Henry III.; first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward the First, began to use sea-coal for

fire in 1350; but in consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it as a public nuisance, 1398. Imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity, 1350; in general use in London, 1400; 600,000 chald. used in London 1773; and 766,880 chald. in 1788; in 1792, there were 841,380 chaldrons; cinders, 6270 chaldrons; and Scotch coals, 2,449 tons; in 1793, there were 800,510½; in 1794, 788,744½; in 1795, 887,759 chaldrons, besides cinders, &c.; and in 1791, the quantity of 450,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, was cleared out, in 4956 vessels, for over-sea and coastways; in 1791 there were 334,513½ chaldrons, besides cinders, &c. The duties on coals carried coastways, besides those in London, amounted in 1788 to 182,745*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.* at 5*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron. Those brought to London pay 10*s.* 8*d.* per chaldron. All the duties on coals in England, amounted, in 1783, to 445,811*l.*, and in 1784, to 462,550*l.* And in Scotland, for both these years, to 3000*l.* The sum total of the duties in 1788 was 306,728*l.*

The coals imported into the port of London, from the 1st March, 1790, to the first March, 1800:

	CHALD.	TONS.
1790 to 1791	754,307	2345
1791 to 1792	814,622	2251
1792 to 1793	832,358	2403
1793 to 1794	815,318	1540
1794 to 1795	732,846	1748
1795 to 1796	928,743	578
1796 to 1797	829,684	931
1797 to 1798	897,037	814
1798 to 1799	769,047	393
1799 to 1800	865,804	493

Coals, duty laid on by Charles I., 1627; by Charles II., in favour of the Duke of Richmond, which was converted into an annuity by Geo. III. in June, 1800.

Cobbett, William, found guilty of publishing a libel against Lord Hardwicke and Mr. Plunket, 26th May, 1804.

Coburg Theatre, Surrey, opened 1816; its name altered to Victoria, 1833-4.

Cochrane, Admiral, Sir Alex., b. 1759, d. 1832.

Cochrane, Lord, joined the patriots of Peru and Chili. returned from South America, Aug. 1825.

Cockburn, Cath., d. 11th May, 1749.

Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland, built 1069.

Cockersend Abbey, Lancashire, built 1200.

Cock-fighting, instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, B. C. 476.

Cocklepark Tower, Northumberland, built before 1100.

Cock-lane ghost, imposition practised and detected, March, 1762.

Codrington, Christopher, b. 1668, d. 1716.

Codrington, Sir Edward, won the battle of Navarino, 20th Oct., 1827.

Codrus, the last Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, B. C. 1069.

Coeck, Peter, called Peter Van Aelst, Flemish painter, d. 1550.

Coffee-house, the first in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was, 1657, represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Coffee first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1641; coffee was first brought to Marseilles, 1644.

Coffee trees were conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in 1616; and carried to the West Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Coif, the serjeant's, was originally an iron scull-cap, worn by knights

under their helmets. Blackstone says it was introduced before 1259, to hide the tonsure of such renegade clerks as chose to remain as advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon.

Cohon, Mich., engineer, b. 1632, d. 1704.

Coin—silver, first coined by Phidon, king of Argos, 869 B. C.; silver money coined at Rome, 269 B. C.; before then brass money only was used, a sign of no correspondence with the East, where gold and silver were used long before; coin first used in Britain, 25 B. C.; in Scotland of gold and silver, 220; coin was first made round in England in 1101; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the largest current coin; gold first coined in England, 1087; groats first coined in Bohemia, 1301; copper money used only in Scotland and Ireland, 1399; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half groats the largest silver coin in England, 1531; in 1347, a pound of silver was coined into 22 shillings, and in 1352, a pound was coined into 25 shillings; in 1414, they were increased to 30 shillings; and in 1500, a pound of silver was coined into 40 shillings. In 1530 they were extended to 62, which is the same now. The money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1068; crowns and half-crowns first coined, 1551; copper money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coin introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially in London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I., 1620; milling coin introduced, 1662; halfpence and farthings first coined by government, 16th Aug., 1672; guineas were first coined, 1673; silver coinage, 1696; broad



pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732. Five shillings and three-penny pieces in gold were issued in 1716 and 1761. One million was coined in 1710 from French louis d'ors. Halfpence issued for the Isle of Man by England, 1786. Dollars were issued by the bank at 4s. 9d. each, 4th March, 1797. Seven shilling pieces were issued in Dec., 1797.

The whole money coined in England since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, including the debased silver of the three preceding reigns, up to the year 1793, was as follows:—

By Queen Elizabeth -	5,832,932
King James I. -	2,500,000
Charles I. -	10,499,544
Cromwell -	1,000,000
Charles II. -	7,524,105
James II. -	3,737,637

Before the Revolution 31,094,218

By King W. III., including re-coinage	10,511,963
Queen Anne -	2,691,626
King George I. -	8,725,921
King George II. -	11,966,576

Before Geo. III.'s reign 33,896,086

Total during reign of Geo. III., till 25th Mar. 1793, including re-coinage -	51,073,362
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Total coined from the year 1558 to 1793, being 235 years - 116,063,666

Of this 116,063,666*l.* sterling, there were 32,000,000*l.* in silver, long before the revolution. The whole gold coinage did not exceed six millions, all payments till then being mostly made in silver; and so much is the nature of our coinage changed, that, during the reign of George III., the whole silver coinage only amounted to 63,101*l.*

The coinage of gold and silver in 4 years amounted to 6,191,825*l.*

Coined in 1793	2,747,430	0	6
in 1794	2,553,894	12	0
in 1795	497,711	5	6
in 1796 only	391,789	2	0
in 1797	2,000,297	0	0

8,192,122 0 0

Davenant estimated the coin in the kingdom, in 1711, to be about 12,000,000*l.* Anderson estimates it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000*l.*; and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1786, to amount to 20,000,000*l.*, and at present at 37,000,000*l.*

The gold coin brought into the mint by proclamation, in 1773, 1774, and 1776, amounted to 15,563,593*l.* 10s. 8d. The expense attending the loss in collecting, melting, &c. to government, was 754,019*l.* 19s. 6d.

The mint of the United States of America, established 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before. The gold coins are eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. The first is exactly five and forty shillings, English money, or ten dollars American coin. The dollars are coined in the same divisions of half, and quarter, which makes the course of exchange simple, and suits the reckoning to every capacity; ten quarter dollars make the quarter eagle, ten half dollars the half eagle, and ten dollars the eagle. There is, beside, one more silver coin, which is called a dime, and is the tenth part of a dollar. The copper coin is called a cent, and is the tenth part of a dime.

Coin in bullion first legally permitted to be exported, 1663.

Coining with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

Cokayne, Sir Aston, b. 1608, d. 1684.

Coke, Lord Chief Justice, b. 1549, d. 1684.

College of the four nations at Paris, built 1670.

- Colbert, J. B., French statesman, b. 1619, d. 1683.
- Colchester, built 125 B. C.; castle burnt, 912; monastery of St. John built, 1097; walled, 1382.
- Cold Norton Priory, Oxfordshire, built 1160.
- Coldingham Nunnery, Scotland, ravaged by the Danes, 869.
- Coles, Elisha, the grammarian, b. about 1640, d. 1680.
- Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, b. 1466, d. 1519.
- Coligni, Admiral, b. 1516, assassinated 1572.
- Collin, Henry Joseph Von, dramatic writer, b. at Vienna, 1772, d. 1811.
- Collin, Matthæus, tutor to the duke of Reichstadt, d. in 1824.
- Collars of S.S., in honour of St. Sulpicius, the fashion of wearing began, 1407.
- College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, 18th Aug., 1681.
- Collier, Mr. Jos., d. 20th Feb., 1776.
- Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, b. 1650, d. 1726.
- Collingwood, Admiral, Lord, b. 1748, d. 1810.
- Collins, John, mathematician, b. 1624, d. 1683.
- Collins, Anthony, b. 1676, d. 1729.
- Collins, Arthur, b. 1682, d. 1760.
- Collins, William, poet, b. about 1720, d. 1756.
- Collinson, Peter, botanist, b. 1694, d. 1786.
- Colman, George, b. 1733, d. 1794.
- Colnett, James, the first explorer of the Western coast of Japan, 1791.
- Cologne, made an imperial city, 959; made archiepiscopal, 742; electoral, 1021.
- Cologne sustained great damage, its bridge, with 100 persons, waggons, &c., carried away by a flood, 1st Dec., 1747.
- Colossus of Rhodes, 720,000 lbs. weight, thrown down by an earthquake 224 years B.C., and sold to a Jew, A.D. 684.
- Colquhoun, Patrick, b. 1745, d. 1820.
- Colson, John, of Cambridge, d. 1761, aged 80.
- Colston, Edward, institutor of several charitable establishments, b. 1636 d. 1721.
- Colton, Rev. Caleb, author of *Lacon*, d. 28th April, 1832.
- Columbo, the British troops at, murdered in cold blood by the Adigaar of Candy, 6th June, 1803.
- Columbus, Christopher, b. 1442; discovered America, 1492, d. 1506.
- Columbus, Barthol, map and chart maker, d. 1514.
- Combe Abbey, Warwickshire, built 1150.
- Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, built 1134.
- Combinations amongst journeymen forbidden by law, 21st June, 1799.
- Comedy, the first acted in Athens on a scaffold, by Susarion and Dolon, 562 B. C.; those of Terence first acted, 154 B. C.; the first in England, 1551.
- Comenius, J. Amos, Moravian grammarian, b. 1592, d. 1671.
- Comet steam boat was run foul of by the *Ayr*, near Greenock, when she sunk, and 50 out of 60 passengers perished, Oct. 21, 1825.
- Comets had the parabolic form of their orbits demonstrated, 1680.
- Comets appeared to England in 1680-82, 1798, 1808-11.
- Comines, the historian, of Flanders, b. 1446, d. 1509.
- Commandments given to Moses, 1491 B. C.
- Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, translated into the Saxon language, 781.
- Common Prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.
- Commerce of England, 1791.
- |             |   |   |           |
|-------------|---|---|-----------|
| Exports     | - | - | 7,000,000 |
| Imports     | - | - | 5,000,000 |
|             |   |   | 2,000,000 |
| Re-imported | - | - | 1,000,000 |
|             |   |   | 3,000,000 |
- Balance in favour 3,000,000  
See the different articles of produce under their proper titles.
- Commissioners of sewers first appointed 1425.

Commissioners of public accounts appointed, 1780.

Commend me to such a friend, i. e. tell him I am his humble servant, originated in the word *commendatus*, in Doomsday-book, meaning one who lived under the patronage of a great man.

Common Council of London, first appointed 1208.

Common Pleas, court of, established 1215; erected in Westminster Hall 1741.

Commons, House of, Westminster, totally destroyed by an accidental fire, 16th Oct., 1834.

Commutation tax commenced, 1784.

Companies:—African company established, 1618, 1762. In 1746, government owed the company 11,686,800*l.* and its divided capital amounted to 10,780,000*l.* both of which continued till 1776.

African institution society instituted, 1806.

Agricultural societies established in England, 1787.

American philosophical society instituted 2nd Jan., 1672.

Amicable society incorp. 1706.

Antiquarian society incorporated, 2nd Nov., 1751.

Antiquarian society at Edinburgh, instituted 18th Dec., 1780.

Antiquarian society at Newcastle, 1812.

Apothecaries' company, London, incorporated 1617.

Armourers' company, London, incorporated 1423.

Artillery company revived, 1610.

Artists, society of, London, incorporated 26th Feb., 1765.

Arts and Sciences, society of, London, instituted 1753.

Arts and Sciences, society established at New York, 1765.

Arts, royal, at London, instituted 1768.

Augmentation office, estab. 1704.

Bankers' company, London, incorporated 1307.

Bank of Amsterdam, founded 1609; of Venice, 1157; of Rotterdam, 1635.

Bank of England established, 1693

Bank notes at 13 and 14 per cent. dis. and 15 and 20; also paid three per cent. on their bank notes once in three months, 1697.—The dividend on their stock raised from five to seven per cent. March 19, 1788.—Lent government, in 1693, the sum of 1,300,000*l.* at eight per cent.—In 1696, their stock amounted to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s*

In 1709, they augmented it to 4,402,343*l.* when they advanced government 400,000*l.*; and in 1714 another loan of 1,500,000*l.*

In 1742, government was indebted to them 3,200,000*l.* See Banks.

Bank of Scotland established 1695.

Bank of Copenhagen, 1736.

Bank of Berlin, 1765.

Bank Casse d'Escompte, in France, 1776.

Bank at Petersburg, 1786.

Banks, savings, first established in different places in England, 1816.

Barber-Surgeons' company, London, incorporated, 1308.

Barnard's-inn society, in Chancery-lane, commenced 1445.

Bible society, naval and military, instituted 1780.

Blacksmiths' company, London, incorporated 1577.

Blackwell-hall factors' company, London, established 1516.

Blind, school for the, instit. 1799.

Book society, Dissenters, for tracts, instituted 1750.

Bowyers' company, London, incorporated, 1620.

Brewers' company, London, incorporated 1438.

Bricklayers' company, London, incorporated 1568.

British herring fishery, incorporated 1750.

British institution founded, 4th June, 1805; opened, 18th Jan., 1806.

British and foreign bible society, 1804.

British and foreign school society, instituted 1815.

- British linen company erected, 1746.
- British mineralogical society commenced 1799.
- British museum, established 1758.
- British society incorporated for extending the fisheries, 1786.
- British lying-in hospital for married women, instituted 1749.
- Butchers' company, London, incorporated 1604.
- Cabinet council first constituted, 25th April, 1670.
- Cap-makers' company, London, incorporated 1650.
- Card-makers' company, London, incorporated 1629.
- Carpenters' company, London, incorporated 1344.
- Charitable corporation instituted, 1708; abolished, 1731.
- Chatham chest first established, 1582.
- Chelsea water-works company, incorporated 1722.
- Christian knowledge, society for promoting, instituted 1698.
- Clement's-inn society, established 1471.
- Clergymen's widows' and orphans' corporation established in England, July, 1670.
- Clergymen's sons', &c. society, estab. in Scotland, Oct. 1794.
- Clifford's-inn society, began 1345.
- Clock-makers' company, London, incorporated 1632.
- Cloth-workers' company, London, incorporated 1482.
- Coach-makers' company, London, incorporated 1677.
- Condition of the poor, society for bettering the, instituted 1796.
- Comb-makers' company, London, incorporated 1650.
- Commissioners of sewers first appointed, 1425.
- Companies first established in London, 1198.
- Cooks' company, London, incorporated 1481.
- Coopers' company, London, incorporated 1501.
- Cordwainers' company, London, incorporated 1410.
- Curriers' company, London, incorporated 1605.
- Cutlers' company, London, incorporated 1417.
- Deaf and dumb asylum instituted, 1792.
- Drapers' company, London, incorporated 1469.
- Dublin society incorporated, 1750.
- Dyers' company, London, incorporated 1469.
- East India company, at Embden, established 1750.
- East India company, in England, established 1600; their stock then consisting of 72,000*l.* when they fitted out four ships; and, meeting with success, they continued for many years; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* per ann. for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, 2nd April, 1744; board of controul instituted, 1784; charter renewed, 1813; their commercial character relinquished in 1834.
- East India company's alms'-houses, founded 1656.
- East India company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.
- East India company of France, established 1627; abolished by the national assembly, and the trade laid open, 26th Jan., 1791.
- East India company of Holland, incorporated 1604.
- East-land company incorp., 1579.
- Electrical dispensatory, London, instituted 1793.
- Emanuel hospital, Westminster, instituted 1534.
- Embroiderers' company, London, incorporated 1591.
- English copper office, incorp. 1691.



- Excise office, formed 1643.
- Eye, royal infirmary for the, instituted 1804.
- Eye, London infirmary for, instituted 1804.
- Fan-makers' company, London, incorporated 1709.
- Farriers' company, London, incorporated 1673.
- Felt-makers' company, London, incorporated 1604.
- Fishermen's company, London, incorporated 1536.
- Fishmongers' company, London, incorporated 1536.
- First fruit's office established, 1543.
- Fletchers' company, London, incorporated 1526.
- Founders' company, London, incorporated 1614.
- Frame-work-knitters' company, London, incorporated 1664.
- Fruiterers' company, London, incorporated 1604.
- Furriers' company, London, incorporated 1509.
- Furnival's-inn society began 1563.
- Gardeners' company, London, incorporated 1616.
- Geological society instituted 1813.
- Girdlers' company, London, incorporated 1448.
- Glass-sellers' company, London, incorporated 1664.
- Glaziers' company, London, incorporated 1637.
- Glovers' company, London, incorporated 1556.
- Gold and silver wire-drawers' company, London, incorporated 1623.
- Goldsmith's company, London, incorporated 1327.
- Gray's-inn society began, 1357; house built, 1687.
- Greenock society for the encouragement of arts and sciences, formed 1812.
- Grocers' company, London, incorporated 1429.
- Gunsmith's company, London, incorporated 1638.
- Haberdashers' company, London, incorporated 1407.
- Hackney-coach office established, 24th June, 1694.
- Hamburgh company, incorporated 1296.
- Hand-in-hand fire office, incorporated 1696.
- Hat-band makers' company, London, incorporated 1638.
- Hawkers' and Pedlars' licence office, 1697.
- Herald's college, instituted 1340.
- Herring fishery, established 2nd Sept., 1750.
- Highland society for agriculture, instituted Feb., 1785.
- Horner's company, London, incorporated 1638.
- Hudson's-bay company, incorporated 1670.
- Humane society, instituted 1774.
- Inn-holders' company, London, incorporated 1515.
- Institution, the national benevolent, at Gloucester, for the relief of distressed persons in middle life, of whatsoever country or persuasion, 1812.
- Institution, Devon and Exeter, for the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts, 1812.
- Irish working schools' society, incorporated Oct., 1773.
- Ironmongers' company, London, incorporated 1464.
- Joiners' company, London, incorporated 1564.
- King's college in Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded and incorporated by charter 7th Oct., 1802.
- Lead office, established 1692.
- Leather-sellers' company, London, incorporated 1442.
- Lincoln's-inn society, established 1310.
- Literary fund for the relief of distressed authors, established 1790.
- Liverpool society of arts, instituted 1810.
- Linnæan society, founded 1788; incorporated 1802.
- London assurance office, charter granted 1716.
- London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing magistrates, 1208.
- London institution commenced, 1805.

- Loriners' company incorporated, 1488.
- Lyon's-inn society established, 1420.
- Marine society established, 1756 ; to whom W. Hicks, Esq. left 300*l.* per annum, 1763 ; incorporated, 1772.
- Masons' company, London, incorporated 1677.
- Medical society at Dublin instituted 1785.
- Mercers' company, London, incorporated 1393.
- Merchant-tailors' company, London, incorporated 1466.
- Military academy, Woolwich, established 1741.
- Mine and battery company incorporated 1568.
- Mines, royal, established 1565.
- Mint office in the Tower established, 1066.
- Musicians' company, London, incorporated 1604.
- Naval asylum instituted by the Duke of Clarence, 1801.
- Navy office founded, 4th Dec., 1644.
- Needle-makers' company, London, incorporated 1656.
- New inn society founded, 1485.
- Ostend company erected, Jan. 1722, 1723 ; abolished, March, 1731-2.
- Paper-stainers' company, London, incorporated 1580.
- Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated 1768.
- Parish clerks' company, London, incorporated 1232.
- Patten-makers' company, London, incorporated 1670.
- Pensioners, band of, estab. 1590.
- Pewterers' company, London, incorporated 1744.
- Philanthropic society commenced, 1788.
- Physicians' college incorporated. Sept. 23, 1518.
- Physic, school of, established in Dublin 1814.
- Pin-makers' company, London, incorporated 1636.
- Plasterers' company, London, incorporated 1500.
- Plumbers' company, London, incorporated 1611.
- Poulterers' company, London, incorporated 1503.
- Preston Guild established, 1172.
- Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established 1699.
- Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated 1701.
- Propagation of the gospel in New England, society from the, incorporated 7th Feb., 1662.
- Raine's charity began to portion out four young women, 1758.
- Reformation of manners, society for, formed 1698.
- Royal exchange assurance office, charter granted 1716.
- Royal miners' comp., incorp. 1564.
- Royal society, London, instituted 30th Dec., 1660 ; incorporated 1663.
- Royal institution of Great Britain commenced 1800.
- Royal society of arts, instituted in London, 1768.
- Royal society of musicians, 1785.
- Russel institution, com. 1808.
- Russia company, incorporated 1555.
- Saddlers' company, London, incorporated 1280.
- Salt-office, established 1694 ; duties formed 15th June, 1702.
- Salters' company, London, incorporated 1558.
- Samaritan society at the London hospital, commenced 1791.
- Scots' corporation began, 1665.
- Scriveners' company, London, incorporated 1616.
- Seamen's widows' corporation blt. 13th Oct., 1732.
- Secretary of state's office began, 1530.
- Shipwrights' company, London, incorporated 1610.
- Sick and wounded seamen's incorporation began, 24th June, 1747.
- Silk-throwsters' company, London, incorporated 1629.
- Sion-college, London-wall, founded 1623 ; incorporated 1664.
- Skinners' company, London, incorporated 1327.

- Soap-makers' company, London, incorporated 1638.
- Spectacle-makers' company, London, incorporated 1630.
- Stamp office established, 1694.
- Staples'-inn society estab. 1415.
- Starch-makers' company, London, incorporated 1632.
- Stationers' company, London, incorporated 1556.
- Surgeons' company, London, incorporated 1745.
- Surrey institution com. 1808; dissolved, 1823.
- Tallow-chandlers' company, London, incorporated 1463.
- Temple, three societies' of the (inner, middle, and outer), 1340; founded 1560.
- Thavie's-inn society, estab. 1519; dissolved 1768.
- Tin-plate workers' company, London, incorporated 1670.
- Tobacco-pipe-makers' comp., London, incorporated 1663.
- Trinity house founded by Sir Th. Spert, 1512; incorp., 1685.
- Turkey company, incorp., 1685.
- Turners' company, London, incorporated 1604.
- Victualling office instituted, 10th Dec., 1663.
- Vintners' company, London, incorporated 1437.
- Upholders' company, London, incorporated 1627.
- Wardrobe, great, in Scotland-yard, established 1485.
- Watermens' company, London, incorporated 1550.
- Wax-chandlers' company, London, incorporated 1484.
- Weavers' company, London, incorporated 1164.
- Welsh copper-office, incorp. 1694.
- Wheelwrights' comp. incorp. 1670.
- York-buildings water-works' company, incorporated 1691.
- Companies, twelve first established in London, 1194.
- Compass, seaman's, invented in China, 1120 B. C.; said to be used at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed 1500; its dipping, 1576.
- Compound waters highly taxed, 29th May 1729.
- Compters of London, built near Newgate, 1789 to 1791, cost 20,473*l*.
- Concert, the first subscription one was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London was in 1678.
- Conciliatory act, for treating with the American colonies, 7th Feb., 1778.
- Conciliatory terms offered to America, and rejected, 13th Ap., 1778.
- Conception of the Virgin Mary, order began 1619.
- Conception of the Virgin, festival of, instituted 1387.
- Conclave for the election of popes first ordered 1274.
- Concubines allowed the priests 1132.
- Confession, auricular, introduced 1254.
- Confirmation took place 190.
- Concord, order of knighthood, began in Brandenburgh 1660.
- Condamine, M. de, F.R.S., d. 8th Feb., 1774, aged 74.
- Condé, Prince of, b. 1621, d. 1686.
- Condorcet, Marq. de, b. 1743, d. 1793.
- Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, b. B.C. 551.
- Congo kingdom discovered and settled by the Portuguese 1482.
- Congress abolished the British authority in the American colonies 5th May, 1776.
- Congreve, William, b. 1670, d. 1729.
- Conic Sections, the first idea of, arose B.C. 240.
- Coninsburg Castle, Yorkshire, existed in 489.
- Conjunction of the sun, moon, and planets 1186; of Saturn and Jupiter 1394.
- Conon of Samos, Greek astronomer, flourished B.C. 400.
- Consecration of churches instituted 153.
- Consecration of bishops, the form ordained 1549.
- Convents and other religious orders suppressed in the two Sicilies by order of King Joachim Murat 1809; abolished in Spain 1811; restored in Spain May, 1814; restored in the two Sicilies 1815.
- Conservators of public liberties chosen in England 1215.

Conspiracies and insurrections, the most remarkable, in ancient and modern history.—A conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore the banished Sextus Tarquin and the regal government; the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned in it, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father 507 B.C.—Another, by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496.—Of Catiline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for the year, 63.—An insurrection in Spain which cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, A.D. 1560.—At Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, 26th June, 1749.—At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the king, 1758.—At Algiers, on account of tribute, 1761.—At Madrid, when they obliged the king to banish the Marquis Squillace, 1769.—At the Brazils, 1772.—At Palermo, 26th Oct., 1773.—At Stockholm, in 1792, when Gustavus III. was assassinated by Ankerström.—At St. Domingo and the other French West India islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1794.—In Dublin, 1803.—Of the Prince of Asturias against his father, 1807.—Of the inhabitants of Madrid against the French, in which many persons were killed, 1808.—At Algiers, 1808.

Conspiracies and insurrections in England.—A conspiracy of the Norman barons against William I., 1074.—Against William II. 1088 and 1093.—Against Henry II. by his queen and children, 1173.—Insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III., 1224.—A conspiracy against the same king for cancelling Magna Charta, 1227.—

Of the barons against Henry III., 1258.—Of the Duke of Exeter and others against the life of Henry IV., discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400.—Against Henry V. by the Earl of Cambridge and others, 1415.—Of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, against his nephews Edward V. and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483.—Imposture of Lambert Simnel, 1486.—Imposture of Perkin Warbeck, 1492.—Of the Earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII., 1506.—Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 H. VIII., 1517.—Against Queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; all these conspirators were executed.—Against James I. by the Marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1604.—Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell, discovered by his associates; Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself before he was to have been executed, 1656.—An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657.—Of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II., 1660.—A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized and wounded the Duke of Ormond, and would have hanged him, if he had not escaped, 1670; they stole the crown, 1671.—Of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits, countenanced by the pope, to assassinate Charles II., discovered by Dr. Young and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesden, Hertfordshire, in his way from Newmarket, called the Rye-house plot, 1683.—Of Lord Preston, the Bishop of Ely, and others, to restore King James, 1691.—Of Granvil, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate



- King William in Flanders, 1692.—A conspiracy by the Earl of Aylesbury and others to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the Assassination Plot, 1696.—Of Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in favour of the Pretender, against Queen Anne, 1703.—Of the Marquis Guiscard, 1710.—To assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the king as an usurper, 1718.—Of counsellor Layer and others to bring in the Pretender, 1722.—Of Col. Despard and his associates to assassinate George III. and to overturn the existing government, 1803.—Of Thistlewood and others, 1820.—See Riots, Insurrections.
- Constant, M. Benjamin, French orator and political writer, d. 1830.
- Constantine the Great d. 337, aged 66.
- Constantine, Emperor of Rome, d. at York 306.
- Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 330; was made the seat of an emperor, 1268; cadies or justices introduced to decide the disputes between the Greeks and Turks, 1390; taken by Mahomet II. 29th May, 1453, who put an end to the eastern empire 1458; walled 20 miles round, 413; had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, 27th Sept., 1729; again, which burnt five days, 31st May, 1745; again, 12,000 houses, 29th Jan., 1749-50; again, near 10,000, in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake and 3000 inhabitants killed, 2nd Sept., 1754; had 5000 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, 5th July, 1756; considerable havoc made in 1761-5-7-9-71; had 2000 houses burnt 4th Sept., 1778; 600 houses were burnt 19th Feb., 1782; 10th June following 7000; and 22nd Aug. following there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn mills, &c., destroyed. On 5th Aug., 1784, 10,000 houses, &c., were destroyed another destroyed 10,000 houses 4th Aug., 1784; 32,000 houses were destroyed by fire between March and July, 1791; 7000 were destroyed 1782; and the same number were destroyed Aug. 1795. The suburb of Pera had 1300 houses and several magnificent buildings burnt down 13th March, 1799. In 1812 and 1813, 300,000 of its inhabitants destroyed by a pestilence. In Aug., 1816, 1200 houses and 2000 shops destroyed by fire; 12,000 houses, 30 mosques, 400 boats, and 400 people, burnt in 1823.
- Constantinople, Armenian church opened at, 26th Jan., 1834.
- Consuls first chosen at Rome B.C. 508.
- Consul, the first English one in Italy 1485; in Portugal 1683.
- Contractors with government disqualified from sitting in parliament 1782.
- Contributions from the public demanded by act of parliament, from all persons whose wages were 4*l.* per annum, 1695.
- Contributions, voluntary, to support the British government against the machinations of France, amounted to 2,500,000*l.*, 1798; transmitted to England from India 200,000*l.*
- Contributions for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell at the battle of the Nile, 35,260*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
- Conventicles punished by law 1661.
- Convicts first sent to Botany Bay 1785.
- Convocation of the clergy first summoned to meet by writ Ed. I. 1695.
- Cook, Thomas, bookbinder, hung and gibbeted at Leicester for the murder of Mr. Paas, 10th Aug., 1832.
- Cooke, George, an eminent English engraver, b. 1780, d. 1834.
- Cook, Capt. James, the navigator, b. 27th Oct., 1728, killed 14th Feb. 1779.
- Cooke, George, celebrated English actor, b. 17th April, 1756, d. at New York, 26th Sept., 1812.
- Cooke, Sir Anthony, learned lawyer, b. about 1506, d. 1576.

- Cooper, Rev. Edward, divinity writer, d. 26th Feb., 1833.
- Cooper, Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, chronologist, b. about 1517, d. 1594.
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, b. 1621, d. 1683.
- Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury, b. 1671, d. 1713.
- Cooper, John Gilbert, poet, b. 1723, d. 1769.
- Coote, Sir Eyre, b. 1726, d. 1783.
- Copenhagen founded 1169; made a city 1319; made the capital of Denmark 1443; burnt 1728, when 77 streets were destroyed; had its royal palace destroyed by fire 26th Feb., 1794, to the amount of twenty millions of rix-dollars, equal to 4,500,000*l.* sterling; above 100 persons lost their lives. Its arsenal, admiralty, &c., with near 50 streets having 1363 houses, were destroyed by fire on 5th June, 1795; it raged 48 hours. Bombarded by the English 18th July, 1807.
- Copernicus, of Thorn, in Prussia, b. 10th Jan., 1472, d. 1543.
- Copes instituted 256.
- Copper first imported from Virginia, Oct., 1730.
- Copper money first coined in Scotland by order of parliament 1466; in Ireland 1399; in France 1580; in England the first legal, in 1689. Tradesman's tokens, or halfpence, were coined in 1672. Penny pieces first issued 26th July, 1797; halfpence on the same principle issued Jan., 1800.
- Copper mines first discovered in Sweden 1396; in England 1561; revived in England 1689; found in New York 1722. The Parry's copper mine in Anglesea has a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually, 1790. The quantity exported in 1799 was 97,125 cwt. 2 qrs. 7lbs., at 6*l.* 9*s.* per cwt. amounted to 626,459*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*
- Copper, account of the quantity and prices of the different articles of, purchased for the use of his Majesty's navy, from the 29th of April, 1799, to the 17th of March, 1800;

- and also of old copper delivered in payment for the same, with the prices as far as it can be made up:
- Copper sheets 615 tons 15 cwt. 13lb.; copper bolts and rings 123 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 25lbs.; copper nails 15 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 23lbs.; Mixed metal nails 158 tons 14 cwt. 12lbs. Value 128,325*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
- Old copper returned to the contractors in part payment for the new, 37,596*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*
- Copper coin forbidden to be counterfeited 1771.
- Copyright secured by act of parliament 1710; further secured by act passed in 1814.
- Corah, Dathan, and Abiram swallowed up in the earth B.C. 1480.
- Coram, Capt. Thomas, projector of the Foundling Hospital, d. 29th March, 1751, aged 84.
- Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, poet, b. 1582, d. 1635.
- Corelli, musician, b. 1653, d. 1713.
- Corfe Castle, Dorset, built 970; borough of, disfranchised 1832.
- Corfu, a magazine at, destroyed by fire, when 72,000lbs. of powder and 60 bomb shells blew up, killing 180 men, 11th March, 1789.
- Corinna, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome 31st July, 1776, d. 1800.
- Corinth, kingdom of, estab. B.C. 1355.
- Coriolanus banished from Rome B.C. 491.
- Cork, city of, in Ireland, inclosed 1170.
- Corn, export of, allowed from Britain 1437; value of quantity exported in 1765, 681,000*l.*; imported in 1800, 2,611,667 qrs., and of oatmeal 1,039,079 cwt.
- Corn, bill to permit the exportation of, passed 1813; to permit the importation when British wheat shall be at 80*s.* per quarter, 1815; to permit foreign corn warehoused to be taken out for home consumption, 1826.
- Corn, prices of, and their variations during the following years:—In 1784 the prices varied from 48*s.* 2*d.* to 41*s.* 10*d.*; difference 6*s.* 4*d.* In 1785 the prices varied from

37s. 5d. to 34s. 6d.; difference 2s. 11d. In 1786 the prices varied from 36s. 2d. to 33s. 10d.; difference 2s. 4d. In 1787 the prices varied from 44s. 10d. to 36s. 1d.; difference 8s. 9d. In 1788 the prices varied from 45s. 1d. to 42s. 9d.; difference 2s. 4d. In 1789 the prices varied from 54s. 11d. to 47s.; difference 7s. 11d. In 1828 the prices varied from 75s. 3d. to 56s.; difference 19s. 3d. In 1829 the prices varied from 75s. 3d. to 56s. 3d.; difference 19s. In 1830 the prices varied from 72s. 11d. to 56s. 1d.; difference 16s. 10d. In 1831 the prices varied from 73s. 5d. to 60s. 5d.; difference 13s. In 1832 the prices varied from 63s. 5d. to 52s. 5d.; difference 11s.

Cornaro, Lewis, b. 1467, d. 1565.

Corneille, Peter, dramatic poet, b. 6th June, 1606, d. 1684, aged 78.

Corneille, Thos., poet and historian, d. 1709, aged 84.

Cornelius Nepos d. about 25 B.C.

Cornish, an alderman of London, hanged and quartered 19th Oct., 1685, for high treason.

Cornwall, the first Duke of, 1337.

Cornwallis, Marquis, K.G., b. 1738, d. in India 1805.

Coronation of William and Mary, 11th April, 1689.

Coronation of George IV. in Westminster Abbey, 19th July, 1821.

Coronation of William IV. in Westminster Abbey, 8th Sept., 1830.

Coronation chair and stone of destiny brought from Scotland 1296.

Coroners officers of the realm in 925.

Corpus Christi day, 25th May, the profane exhibition of the cat on, suppressed 1757; festival of, appointed 1265.

Corpus Christi Col., Oxford, founded 1516.

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded 1351.

Corsica dependent on Genoa until 1730; ceded to France 1770; offered to Germany for 150,000*l.* in 1731; surrendered its sovereignty to Great Britain 1794; relin. 1796.

Cortes, assembly of, in Spain, convoked 15th June, 1808; dissolved 7th June, 1812.

Cortez, Ferdinand, conqueror of Mexico, b. 1485, d. 1547, aged 62.

Corunna, in Spain, arsenal at, destroyed by fire, 60 persons killed and 50 wounded, 11th March, 1794.

Cosmo de Medicis d. 1464, aged 75.

Costard, George, astronomical writer, b. about 1710, d. 1782.

Coster, Lawrence, d. about 1440.

Cotes, Roger, the mathematician, b. 1682, d. 1716.

Cotte, the French architect, d. 1735, aged 79.

Cottin, Madame de, b. 1772, d. 1807.

Cotton, Sir Robert, antiquary, b. 1570, d. 1631.

Cotton manufacturer's utensils prohibited to be exported 1774.

Cotton duty instituted 1785.

Cotton-wool, used in English manufactures in 1787, was valued at 7,500,000*l.* and weighed about 22,600,000*lbs.* The quantity manufactured in 1791 was 32,148,906*lbs.* One pound of cotton-wool, when spun, has been worth five pounds sterling; and when wove into muslin and ornamented in the tambour, is worth 15*l.*, yielding 5,900*l.* per cent. on the raw material. Again, one pound of cotton has produced 205 hanks, each hank, when extended, measured 203,000 yards. In this manufacture, in 1787, there were in England and Scotland 143 water mills, which cost 715,000*l.*; and 550 mule jennies, of 50 spindles each, worth 19,250*l.*; 20,070 hand jennies, of 80 spindles each, worth 140,490*l.*; buildings, carding-machines, &c., worth 125,260*l.* Money employed in the manufacture 1,000,000*l.*, which gives employment to above 60,000 for spinning, and with its subsequent stage for preparation, employs 360,000 men, women, and children.

The increase of this manufacture is as follows:—

Years	lbs.	Value
1781..	5,101,920	£2,000,000
1782..	11,206,810	3,900,000

1783..	9,546,179 ..	3,200,000
1784..	11,280,236 ..	3,950,000
1785..	17,992,888 ..	6,000,000
1786..	19,151,867 ..	6,500,000
1787..	22,600,000 ..	7,500,000

The quantity imported was—  
British islands 6,600,000lbs.;  
French and Spanish settlements  
6,000,000lbs.; Dutch settlements  
1,700,000lbs.; Portuguese settle-  
ments 2,500,000lbs.; East Indies  
100,000lbs.; Smyrna and Turkey  
cotton 5,700,000lbs.: total quan-  
tity 22,600,000lbs. And was ap-  
plied as follows:—To the candle-  
wick branch 1,500,000lbs.; to  
the hosiery branch 1,500,000lbs.;  
to the silk and linen mixtures  
2,000,000lbs.; to the fustian  
branch 6,000,000lbs.; to calicoes,  
muslins, &c., 11,600,000lbs.

No. of lbs. imported into Great  
Britain in 1800, 56,010,732; in  
1810, 132,488,935; in 1820,  
150,043,082; 1831, 280,249,600.

Cotton manufactory at Durham totally  
consumed by fire, 7th Jan., 1804.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, when  
damage amounting to 49,000*l.* was  
sustained, 12th Aug., 1751.

Cottonian Library settled on the pub-  
lic 1701; damaged by fire 25th  
Oct., 1731.

Couchman, lieutenant of the Chester-  
field, and Morgan, lieutenant of  
marines, shot pursuant to sentence  
on board the Chesterfield, at Ports-  
mouth, 14th July, 1749.

Councils.—That at Jerusalem, when  
the first controversy was discussed,  
48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles,  
314, at which three English bishops  
were present; the first Nicene one,  
when 328 fathers attended, against  
Arius, 325; the first at Constanti-  
nople, when Pope Damasus pre-  
sided, and 150 fathers attended,  
381; that at Sardis, when 376 fa-  
thers attended, 400; the first at  
Ephesus, when Pope Celestine pre-  
sided, and 200 fathers attended,  
431; that at Chalcedon, when  
Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers  
attended, 451; the second at Con-  
stantinople, when Pope Vigilius

presided, and 165 fathers attended,  
552; one called the Milevetan  
council, 568; at Constantinople in  
600; at Rome in 649; the third  
at Coustantinople, when Pope Aga-  
tho presided, and 289 fathers at-  
tended, 680; the second at Nice,  
when Pope Adrian presided, and  
350 fathers attended, 787; the  
fourth at Constantinople, when  
Pope Adrian presided, and 101  
fathers attended, 869; that at Ver-  
celli, when Pope Leo IX. presided,  
1053; the Lateran one, when Pope  
Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fa-  
thers attended, 1112; the second  
Lateran one, when Pope Innocent  
II. presided, and 1000 fathers at-  
tended, 1139; the third Lateran  
one, when Pope Alexander III.  
presided, and 300 fathers attended,  
1175; the fourth Lateran one,  
when Pope Innocent III. presided,  
and 1185 fathers attended, 1215  
and 1217; at Lyons, 1255 and  
1274; that at Vienne, when Pope  
Clement V. presided, and 300 fa-  
thers attended, 1312; one at Con-  
stance, when Pope John XXII.  
and Martin V. presided, 1414; the  
sixth Lateran one, when Pope Ju-  
lius III. and Pius IV. presided  
against Luther, 1546. There have  
been several other provincial coun-  
cils, and others, as that of Avignon  
in France, and at Bituria in Tus-  
cany, 1431; at Tours in France,  
1448; at Florence in Italy, 1449;  
at Toledo in Spain, 1473; at Augs-  
burgh in Germany, 1548; at Co-  
logne in Germany, 1548; at Treves  
in Germany, 1548; at Cologne in  
Germany, 1549; at Mentz in Ger-  
many, 1549; and at Numantia in  
Spain, 1550.

Counsel first allowed to persons guilty  
of high treason, 21st April, 1696.

Counties, first division of, in England,  
900.

Counties first sent members to parlia-  
ment 1258.

County gaols have cost building as  
follows:—Gloucester, 18,009*l.*,  
contains 170 cells; Monmouth,  
4,000*l.*, contains 26 cells; Ipswich,



- 13,000*l.*, contains 86 cells; Sussex, 5,500*l.*, contains 30 cells; Oxford city, 4,500*l.*, contains 30 cells; Oxford county, 10,000*l.*, contains 80 cells; Manchester, 15,000*l.*, contains 140 cells; Preston, 9,000*l.*, contains 70 cells; Stafford, 18,000*l.*, contains 140 cells; Liverpool, 25,000*l.*, contains 300 cells; Dorchester, 12,000*l.*, contains 100 cells; Devon, 20,000*l.*, contains 160 cells.
- County courts first erected, 896.
- Couriers or posts invented by Charlemagne, 808.
- Courland made a duchy, 1561.
- Courts of conscience or requests in London began 1517; again in 1603; in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, 30th Nov., 1689; extended to the sum of 5*l.*, Oct. 1800.
- Courts of justice instituted at Athens B.C. 1272.
- Covell Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 14 in number, lat. 4° 30' N., lon. 168° 40' E., discovered 1832.
- Covent Garden Square built 1633.
- Covent Garden Church built by Inigo Jones; repaired 1789; burnt down 17th Sept., 1795; rebuilt after the same design 1798.
- Covent Garden Theatre built 1733; enlarged 1792; burnt down 20th Sept., 1808; rebuilt 1809.
- Coventry act passed 1669; regulated 1699.
- Coventry Abbey built 1043.
- Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced 25th Dec., 1670.
- Coverham Abbey, Yorksh., blt. 1280.
- Cow-pox, inoculation by, as a security against the small-pox, introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1800.
- Coward, a feudal expression, implying cow-herd, for which office a man void of courage was deemed only fit for.
- Cowdley House, Kent, the seat of Viscount Montagu, destroyed by fire, with all its valuable paintings and furniture, 25th Sept., 1793.
- Cowes Castle, in the Isle of Wight, built 1540.
- Cowley, Abraham, English poet, b. 1618, d. 1667.
- Cowley, Hannah, d. 11th March, 1809, aged 66.
- Cowling Castle, Kent, built 1481.
- Cowper, William, English poet, b. 1731, d. 1800.
- Cows, there were, in 1795, 8500 kept near London, which yielded about 28,713,000 quarts of milk, which sold to the milk people for 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per quart, and yielded 209,365*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or 24*l.* 13*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per annum per cow, at about 9 quarts a day. The consumers paid 3*d.* per quart, which amounted to about 358,912*l.* 10*s.*, yielding a profit of 149,547*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
- Cows, value of, imported into England in 1829, 1721*l.*; 1830, 2348*l.*; 1831, 1726*l.*
- Cox's Museum Lottery, 1773.
- Cox, Bishop, translator of the Bible, b. 1499, d. 1581.
- Crabbe, Rev. George, a celebrated British poet, the protégé of Edmund Burke, b. 1574, d. 1832.
- Cracow, in Poland, first founded, 700.
- Cranbourn Priory, Dorsetsh., blt. 980.
- Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1489, introduced to Henry VIII. 1529, burnt at Oxford, 21st March, 1556.
- Cratinus, the comic poet, fl. B.C. 464.
- Crayons, art of fixing discovered, 1749.
- Creak Priory, Norfolk, built 1206.
- Creation of the world began, according to Abp. Usher, on Sunday, 23rd Oct., in the year before the vulgar era of the birth of Christ, as given in the Hebrew text, 4004; in the LXX. 5872; in the Samaritan, 4700; of the Julian period, 710. Adam and Eve were created on Friday, 28th Oct.; they are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted and fall; sentence is passed upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the promise of the seed of the woman; they are banished Paradise.
- Creation, by patent, to tithes, first used in England by Edward III., 1344.
- Crebillon, P. J., dramatic writer, b. 1674, d. 1762.
- Crebillon, C. P. I., b. 1707, d. 1777.
- Crediton, Devonshire, 460 houses at, destroyed by fire, 14th Aug., 1743;

greater portion of the town burnt down, 2nd May, 1769; and 39 houses again burnt, 1st May, 1772.

Creech, Rev. Thomas, b. 1659, destroyed himself, 1702.

Creed, Lord's prayer, &c., permitted in the Saxon language, 746.

Cremetz, in Hungary, totally destroyed by a fire, 1777.

Crescent, order of knighthood, began at Naples, 1448.

Crichton, [the admirable, b. 1561, murdered 1582.

Crickeath Castle, Carnarvonshire, built 1206.

Crimea, part of, settled by the Russians, 1784.

Criminals ordered for transportation instead of execution, 1590; 72,000 executed in reign of Henry VIII.

Crimp-houses, in London, destroyed by the mob, Sept. 1794-5.

Cripplegate, London, pulled down and sold for 91l., July, 1760.

Crisp, Edmund, of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled, 1729.

Crockery first manufactured 1309 B.C.

Cræsus, the rich king of Lydia, flourished B. C. 562.

Croft, William, musician, b. 1677, d. 1727, aged 70.

Croisades to Palestine, began in 1096.

Cromwell, Oliver, the Protector, b. 25 April, 1599, d. 3rd Sept., 1658.

Cromwell, Mrs. S., great-great granddaughter of the protector, Oliver Cromwell, and last of the name, died at Cheshunt, 28th Feb., 1834, aged 90 years.

Cromwell, Lord, born 1490; made vicar-general, Oct., 1535; beheaded 28th July, 1540.

Cronstadt, near St. Petersburg, founded by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704, considerably injured by fire, 1741.

Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off, in the pillory, 1731.

Cross, St., hospital, Winchester, built 1132.

Cross, the sign of, first used by christians; A. D. 110.

Cross of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, A. D. 326.

Crösers first set upon steeples and spires, 568.

Crousaz, John P., b. 1663, d. 1750.

Croyland Abbey, Lincolnshire, built 718; destroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945; destroyed by fire 1091; again built 1112, about 30 years after which it was again burnt down, and finally rebuilt 1170.

Crown of England. Egbert was sole monarch of England, 827. From Egbert the crown descended regularly, with very little deviation. In the three succeeding reigns it was suspended by force, till the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, who indeed was not the next heir, because Edmund II. had a son living, Edward, an outlaw in Hungary. On Edward the Confessor's decease, Harold II. usurped the throne, though the right remained in Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the outlaw, and grandson of Edmund II. At this time, William I., duke of Normandy, claimed a right from a grant of Edward the Confessor, and by conquest transferred the crown to a new family. From him it descended to his second and third sons, William II. and Henry I., his eldest son Robert being kept out of possession by his brothers. Henry I. was succeeded by Stephen, grandson of William I. by his daughter Adelicia, his elder brother Theobald waiving his claim, and Maud, the daughter of Henry I. and granddaughter of Edward the outlaw, to whom the succession belonged, being excluded by force; however, her son, Henry II., as heir to William I., succeeded Stephen; though the proper heirs in the Saxon line were the sons of Malcolm, king of Scotland, by Margaret, the daughter of Edward the outlaw. But Henry I. having married the daughter of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Maud, and her son Henry II. coming to the crown, in some measure restored the Saxon line. From Henry II. the crown descended to his oldest son then living, Richard I. on whose death it was seized by his brother John, Henry II.'s youngest

son, in exclusion of his nephew Arthur. On the death of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, without issue, the crown properly descended to Henry III. son of John; and from Henry III. in an hereditary line of six generations, to Richard II., and this right of succession was declared in parliament by the 25th of Edward III. Richard II. resigned the crown, and the right resulted to the issue of his grandfather Edward III., and should have fallen on the posterity of Lionel, duke of Clarence, the first son of Edward III.; but Henry, duke of Lancaster, descended from the third son of Edward III., usurped it, under the title of Henry IV., pretending to be the next heir. Parliament (7th Henry IV.) settled it on him and his heirs. Henry IV. was regularly succeeded by his son and grandson, Henry V. and VI. Under Henry VI. the house of York, descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence, by the mother's side, began to claim their dormant right, and established it in Edward IV. by parliament. This king was succeeded by his eldest son Edward V., who was deposed and succeeded by his unnatural uncle, Richard III. his father's brother, on a pretence of bastardy. During this reign Henry VII., earl of Richmond, a descendant of the house of Lancaster, assumed the throne, and his possession was established by parliament, 1485. He marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward IV.'s daughter, the undoubted heiress of William the Conqueror, the families of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VIII., her eldest son, who transmitted the crown in succession to his three children, confirmed by parliament, 25th Henry VIII. c. 12. This statute was repealed by 28 Henry VIII. c. 7, by which, after the king's divorce from Ann Boleyn, Mary and Elizabeth were bastardized. They were again legitimated, and the succession was restored by

35 Henry VIII. c. 1. Parliament now asserted its right of directing the succession by 13 Elizabeth, c. 1. On the death of Elizabeth, succeeded James VI. of Scotland, our James I. (the lineal descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and his wife Elizabeth of York, the wife of James IV. of Scotland,) and in him were united, not only the different competitors since the conquest, but likewise the right of the Saxon monarchs, he being the direct lineal descendant of Malcolm, who married Margaret the daughter of Edmund II. From James I. the crown descended to his second son Charles I., his eldest son Arthur being dead. After him the succession was interrupted by the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, and his son Richard, but restored in 1668, in Charles II., eldest son of Charles I. He dying without legitimate issue, it passed to his brother James II., whom parliament excluded, and called in William of Orange and his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of James II. 1668, to the exclusion of her father and her brother. On the death of this William III., Anne, second daughter of James II. reigned; and she leaving no issue, the crown was settled by parliament, 12 and 13 William III. on the princess Sophia of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of James I., and her heirs, being Protestants. She dying before Queen Anne, her son George I. succeeded, in which family the crown has regularly descended to the present king.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 B. C.; first used in England, 872; the first tiara or triple one used by the pope, 1634; the first single one used by them was in 553; first double one, 1303.

Crown lands in England, valued at 120,626*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum, ordered by parliament to be sold, whose leases are between 3 and 31 years unexpired, 1786.

- Crown lands resumed by law, 1449.  
 Crown royal, order of knighthood, instituted in France, 802.  
 Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, d. 1751.  
 Croxton, Abbey, Staffordsh., blt. 1180.  
 Croyland, the monk of, murdered at Peterborough, 863.  
 Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers, first introduced, 461.  
 Cruden, Alexander, author of the Concordance, d. 1770, aged 69.  
 Crusade, the first, 1096.  
 Ctesias, the historian, d. 384 B. C.  
 Cuba discovered, 1492; settled in 1511; damaged by an earthquake and violent rain, 21st June, 1791, when 3000 persons perished, 11,700 cattle of various kinds, amongst them 3700 horses.  
 Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, b. 1617, d. 1688.  
 Cujas, James, French writer, b. 1520, d. 1590.  
 Cullen, Dr. William, of Edinburgh, d. 5th Feb, 1790, aged 78.  
 Cullen, Dr. Henry, of Edinburgh, d. 11th Oct., 1790.  
 Cullerne, Wiltshire, six miles from Bath, burnt, and 32 families reduced to destitution, 1st Apr., 1774.  
 Culross forest took fire accidentally, 25th July, 1803.  
 Culverins first made in England, 1534.  
 Cumberland, Richard, bishop, critical author, b. 1632, d. 1718.  
 Cumberland, Richard, English dramatic writer, b. 19th Feb., 1732, d. 7th May, 1811.  
 Cumberland, Duke of, attempt to assassinate the, 31st May, 1810; married the Dowager Princess of Salm, Aug., 1814, at New Strelitz, and, 29th Aug., 1815, re-married at Carlton House; motion for settling 6000*l.* per annum additional on both Duke and Duchess negatived in the House of Commons by a majority of one, 3rd July, 1815.  
 Cumberland, Duchess of, delivered of a son, 5th June, 1819.  
 Cunningham, John, the poet, b. 1729, d. 1773.  
 Cup, Sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.  
 Curaçoa, settled by the Dutch, 1634.  
 Curates, Stipendiary, law for the better support and maintenance of, 1813.  
 Curfew bell, established by William the Conqueror 1068, abolished in 1103.  
 Curran, John Philpot, Irish orator, b. 1750, d. 1817.  
 Currants first planted in England, 1533; brought from Zante, 1482.  
 Currie, James, a doctor at Liverpool, b. 1756, d. 1805.  
 Curtis, Wm. botanist, b. 1746, d. 1799.  
 Curtius, M., rode into a gulf at Rome, B. C. 362.  
 Curtius, Quintus, flourished A.D. 64.  
 Custom Stores, Dublin, damaged by fire, supposed to be wilful, 1833.  
 Custom House, London, Lower Thames-street, first built, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718; burnt down again, 12th Feb., 1814; rebuilt and opened for business, 12th May, 1817.  
 Custom House, long room of, fell in 26th Jan., 1825.  
 Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979; first granted, 1274; amounted to but 14,000*l.* in 1580; farmed for many years for 20,000*l.* till 1590; to 50,000*l.* in 1592; to 148,000*l.* in 1614; to 168,000*l.* in 1622; to 300,000*l.* in 1642; farmed for 390,000*l.* in 1666; amounted to 557,752*l.* in 1688; from 1700 to 1714, net amount was 20,241,468*l.* which, on a medium was 1,352,764*l.* amounted to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720; to 1,593,000*l.* in 1721; to 1,904,000*l.* in 1744; to 2,000,000*l.* in 1748; to 4,609,300*l.* in 1786; to 4,965,000*l.* in 1787; to 4,867,000*l.* in 1789; to 6,890,000*l.* in 1790; to 4,044,923*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in 1794; to 3,412,255*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1795; to 17,894,405*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* in 1828; to 16,516,271*l.* in 1832; and to 21,247,280*l.* in 1830. Its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782; seizures at the custom-house amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742. The report of the committee on the wet dock-bill has furnished the public with the most authentic evidence of the immense increase of our commerce.



- In 1790, the tonnage of foreign vessels cleared out from London was precisely double what it was in 1751. In 1795, this tonnage was more than one-third greater than in 1790.
- Cutting for the stone first performed on a criminal at Paris, with success, in 1474.
- Cuvier, Baron, the French naturalist, b. 1767, d. 1832.
- Cyder, called wine, made in England, 1234.
- Cymer Abbey, Merionethshire, built 1200.
- Cyphers, digits or figures in Arithmetic, invented by the Arabic Moors, 813.
- Cyprian, St., martyred, A. D. 258.
- Cyril, of Alexandria, flourished 412.
- Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourished 350.
- Cyrus, the Great, d. B. C. 529.

## D.

- D'ABLANCOURT**, French writer, b. 1606, d. 1664.
- Dach, John, of Cologne, a painter of history, b. 1566, d. about 1646.
- Dacier, Andrew, French critic, b. 1651, d. 1722.
- Dacier, Madam, French commentator, b. 1651, d. 6th Aug., 1720.
- Daire Castle, Cumberland, built B.C. 925.
- Daddi, Bernardo, an Italian history painter, d. 1380.
- Daddi, Cosimo, a Florentine painter of history, d. of plague, 1630.
- Daele, John Van, a Dutch painter of land and sea views, b. 1530, died 1601.
- Dædalus, British frigate, struck on a shoal and was lost, the crew saved, 16th July, 1813.
- Dædalus, the ancient architect, flourished B. C. 987.
- Daffier, N., a Genoese engraver, d. after 1752.
- Dagiu, Fran., a Venetian historical painter, b. 1714, d. 1784.
- Dahl, Michael, of Stockholm, a portrait painter, b. 1656, d. 1743.
- Daily, Lieut. Gen., served in the American war, b. d. 1832.
- D'Alembert, Mon., mathematician, b. 1717, d. 27th Oct., 1783.
- Dalens, Dirk, (Theodore), a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1659, d. 1688.
- Dalkeith, Scotland, extensive range of buildings at, consumed by fire, 30th Sept., 1812.
- Dall, Nich. Thomas, a Danish landscape and scene painter, d. in London, 1777.
- Dallamano, an Italian painter of architectural views, b. 1679, d. 1758.
- Dalrymple, Alex., b. 1737, d. 1800.
- Dalrymple, David, Sir, b. 1726, d. 1792.
- Dalton, Richard, an English artist, patronised by the Prince of Wales (afterwards G. IV.) and by the Earl of Charlemont, b. 1720, d. 1791.
- Damas in Barbary, nearly obliterated by an earthquake, when 60,000 souls perished, 3rd Dec., 1759.
- Damerham, Wilts., sustained 3000*l.* worth of damage by a fire, 14th July, 1755.
- Damery, Simon, a Flemish painter of history, b. 1597, d. 1640.
- Damien attempted to assassinate the king of France, 5th Jan., 1757.
- Damini, Pietro, of Castelfranco, an historic painter, b. 1592, d. of plague, 1630.
- Damm, Thomas, of Leighton, near Minchnal, Cheshire, d. 1608, aged 154.
- Dampier, William, the navigator, b. 1652, d. in the reign of Geo. I., date unknown.
- Dancing by cinque paces, introduced into England from Italy, 1541; incorporated in France, 1659.
- Dance, George, a British painter and architect, b. 1741, d. 1825.
- Dance. See Holland.
- Danchet, Anthony, French poet, b. 1671, d. 1748.
- Danckert, Henry, a Dutch painter and engraver, b. about 1630.
- Dancourt, F. E., a French actor and comic poet, b. 1661, d. 1726.

- Dandini, Cesare, a celebrated Florentine painter, b. 1595, d. 1658.
- Dandini, Vincenzo, a Florentine painter of history, b. 1607.
- Dandini, Pietro, a Florentine historic painter, b. 1646, d. 1712.
- Danedi, Giov. Stef. (Montalto,) an Italian historic painter, b. 1608, d. 1689.
- Danedi, Giuseppe, an Italian painter of scriptural subjects, b. 1618, d. 1688.
- Danegelt, a land tax first established by Ethelred II., 991; abolished by Stephen, 1135.
- Danet, Peter, French writer, d. 1709.
- Danhauer, a German painter of history and portraits, b. 1675, d. 1733.
- Daniel sent captive to Babylon, 606; interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; cast into the lion's den, 538; predicted the Persian empire, 534 B. C.
- Daniel, Samuel, poet and historian, b. 1562, d. 1619.
- Daniel, the French historian, b. 1649, d. 1723.
- Danks, Fran., a Dutch portrait and history painter, b. 1650, d. 1703.
- D'Anville, J. B. B., b. 1697, d. 1782.
- Dannecher, (J. H. Von, of Stuttgart, an eminent sculptor, b. 1758.
- Dante, Vincenzo, an Italian poet and painter, d. 1756.
- Dante, the great Florentine poet, author of the *Inferno*, b. 1265, d. 1321.
- Danti, Theodora, a female painter of Perugia, b. 1498, d. 1573.
- Danti, Antonio, a Roman portrait and history painter, b. 1634, d. 1675.
- Dantzic founded, 1169; first walled in, 1398; admitted to a suffrage in the election of kings of Poland, 1632; put themselves under the protection of Russia, 1703; compelled to acknowledge Stanislaus king of Poland, 1707; the king of Prussia seized upon the territory round the city, 1789.
- Dantzic, 300 persons at, killed and wounded, and 600 houses damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, 6th Dec., 1815.
- D'Arcon, I., inventor of the floating batteries, b. 1733, d. 1800.
- Darien settled in 1700.
- D'Arcy, Count, the philosopher, b. 1725, d. 1779.
- Darius, the Mede, king of Assyria, flourished B. C. 538.
- Darius, the last king of Persia, slain B. C. 330.
- Darlington, worsted mills at, belonging to Messrs. Pease, burned down, damage estimated at 35,000*l.* 19th Feb. 1817.
- Darlington Temple, Devon, blt. 1123.
- Darnley, Lord, married to Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561, murdered 10th Feb., 1567.
- Dartford Priory, Kent, built 1372.
- Dartford Cotton Mills, damaged by fire to the amount of 10,000*l.* 21st Dec., 1795.
- Darwin, Dr. Erasmus, d. 18th May, 1802, aged 70.
- Daubenton, I. J. M., b. 1716, d. 1810.
- D'Aubigne, French writer, b. 1550, d. 1630.
- Dauphiny annexed to the crown of France, 1349.
- Daun, Count, b. 1705, d. 1766.
- Dauphin of France, murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.
- Daurat, French poet, b. 1507, d. 1588.
- Davenant, Sir William, dramatic poet, b. 1605, d. 1668.
- Davenant, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, b. 1570, d. 20th April, 1641.
- Davenant, Ch., b. 1656, d. 1714.
- David, b. at Bethlehem, 1085; succeeded Saul in Israel, 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba, 1035; married her 1034; d. 1015 B. C.
- David, St., b. in the 5th century, d. about 544.
- David's, St., cathedral built, 1180; palace built, 1335.
- David, James Louis, restorer of the French school of painting, b. 1750, d. 1825.
- David, King. See Old Testament, events of.
- Davies, Sir John, lawyer and poet, b. 1570, d. 1626.
- Davies, Sneyd, Dr., poet, d. 1769.

- Davila, historian, b. 1576, d. 1631.
- Davington Nunnery, Kent, blt. 1153.
- Davis, J., English navigator, d. 1605.
- Davis's Straits discovered 1585.
- Davy, Robert, and English portrait painter, d. 1793.
- Davy, Sir Humphrey, b. 17th Dec., 1779, d. 29th May, 1829.
- Dawes, Philip, an English painter, pupil of Hogarth, b. , d. 1780.
- Dawes, Rich., critic, b. 1708, d. 1766.
- Davy, John, an eminent musical composer, d. in poverty, 22d Feb. 1824.
- Day, Thomas, b. about 1712, d. 1785.
- Day, Thomas, author of Sandford and Merton, b. 1748, d. 1789.
- Day, John, printer, who first introduced the Greek and Saxon characters into England, d. 1584.
- Dayes, Edward, a promising British painter, who fell by his own hand, 1804.
- Deaf and Dumb asylum, inst. 1792.
- Deal Castle, Kent, built 1539.
- Dean, Hugh, a British artist of great merit, but greater eccentricity, d. 1784.
- Dearth, 1194, so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20s., almost as much as 6*l.* now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8*l.* now, 1315; wheat sold for 3*l.* a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain; 1385; two others, 1348 and 1353, again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy berries, 1438; 2,000,000*l.* was paid for corn imported in a dearth, 1565; and 1,200,000*l.* in 1748.
- Deaths taxed, 1783.
- Death, Captain, killed in an engagement, 28th Dec., 1756.
- Debenhem, Suffolk, 38 houses at, destroyed by fire, 1st Mar., 1743-4.
- Deborah the prophetess, and third judge of Israel, with Barak, general of the Israelites, defeats the Canaanites under Sisera, at the waters of Megiddo; Sisera is killed by Jael the wife of Hcber, 1285; upon this battle was composed the beautiful song of Victory, in Judges, chap. v.; the land of Israel had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Ehud. See Old Testament, events of.
- Debt. See national debt and interest.
- Decameron of Boccaccio, a copy of this work, small folio, printed in 1471, knocked down to the Marquis of Blandford, at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, for 2,260*l.*, 17th June, 1812.
- Decemviri, first creation of, at Rome, B. C. 450.
- Decimal arithmetic invented 1602, by Simon Steven of Bruges.
- De Champagne, Philip, b. at Brussels, 1602, d. 1674.
- Decker, Thomas, cotemporary, and flourished with Ben Jonson.
- Declaration of rights, bill passed, 1689.
- De Courcy, had the privilege of standing covered before the kings of England, granted by King John, 1203.
- Dedications to books introduced in the time of Mecænas, A. D. 17; practised for the purpose of obtaining money, 1600.
- Dedication of churches introduced in the 4th century.
- Dee, John, mathematician and astrologer, b. 1527, d. 1608.
- Deeds in old English in Rymer's Fœdera, 1385.
- Deering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, 9th May, 1711.
- Defence, British 74 gun ship, stranded on the coast of North Jutland, when all the crew, except five seamen and one marine perished, 24th Dec., 1811.
- Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the king of England, 1520.
- Defoe, Daniel, a political writer, b. 1663, d. 1731.
- Degrees, academical, first introduced at Paris, previous to 1213.
- De la Fosse, a French artist, he painted the interior of the British Museum, b. 1640, d. 1716.
- Delany, Dr., miscellaneous writer, b. 1686, d. 1768.
- De-La-Plata river discovered, 1512.

De-La-Notte, Ghirendo, an artist who flourished 1570.

De-Launcey, a French engraver, b. 1739, d. 1792.

Delft, James William; a Dutch painter and engraver, b. 1580, d. 1640.

Delft, J. W., a Dutch painter and engraver, b. 1619, d. 1661.

Delft city founded, 1072; nearly destroyed by a fire, 1536.

Delft earthenware, invented at Tirenza, 1450.

Delille, Abbé, French poet, d. 1813.

Delisle, Jos. Nich., astronomer, b. 1688, d. 1768.

Delisle, William, geographer, b. 1675, d. 1726.

De Limer, Don John Taverra, native of Portugal, d. 1738, aged 198.

Delmont, Diodato, a Flemish historic painter, b. 1581, d. 1630.

Delolmc, J. L., b. 1745, d. 1807.

Delphos, temple of, burnt down, B.C. 548.

Delpo, Giacomo, a Neapolitan painter of architecture, b. 1709, d. 1754.

De Luc, J. A., b. 1726, d. 1817.

Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, 1529 B.C.

Deluge, general, threatened in the year of the world 1536; began 25th Nov., 1656, i. e. 2348 B.C.; it continued 377 days; Noah left the ark on Friday, 18th Dec., 2347 B.C.

Delvito, a Neapolitan painter of historical pictures, b. 1435, d. 1498.

Democritus, d. B. C. 361, aged 109.

Demoirre, Ab., celebrated mathematician, b. 1667, d. 1754.

Demosthenes, b. 381; recalled from banishment, 322; poisoned himself, 313 B.C.

Dempster, Thomas, historian and commentator, d. 1625.

Denbigh Abbey, built 1330; castle built, 1280.

Denham, Sir John, English poet, b. 1615, d. 1668.

Denham, Thomas, M. D., died 26th Nov., 1815.

Denmark united to Norway, 1412; separated from it, 1521; crown made hereditary, 1660; Pomerania

and the Isle of Rugen annexed to it in exchange for Norway, by treaty, 14th Jan., 1814.

Denmark, kings of, from Frederick I.

Frederick I. began	-	1523
Christian III.	-	1554
Frederick II.	-	1559
Christian IV.	-	1558
Frederick III.	-	1648
Christian V.	-	1670
Frederick IV.	-	1699
Christian VI.	-	1730
Frederick V.	-	1746
Christian VII.	-	1766
Frederick VI.	-	1808

Denner, Balthazar, of Hamburgh, a portrait painter, b. 1685, d. 1747.

Dennis, John, celebrated critic, b. 1657, d. 1733.

Dennis's Abbey, France, built 1140.

Dennis, St., order of, began in France 1267.

Denon, Baron, Dom. Vincent, a French painter, and one of the literary companions of Buonaparte in Egypt, b. 1747, d. 1825.

Denys, Jacques, a Belgian portrait painter, b. 1647.

D'Eon, Chevalier, b. 1728, d. 1810.

Depredations, value of, said to be committed annually in the metropolis. Among the small thefts are included pewter pots, stated at 55,000*l.*—

	£
Small thefts - - -	710,000
Thefts on rivers and quays	500,000
In dock-yards, &c. on the Thames - - -	300,000
Burglaries, highway-robberies, &c. - - -	220,000
Coining base money -	200,000
Forging bills, swindling, &c.	70,000
	<hr/>
	£2,000,000

Deptford, king's naval stores, erected there, 1513.

Deptford, destructive fire, which destroyed the Victualling Office, and two lighters in the river, 16th Jan., 1749; the store-house, 2nd Sept., 1758; the red-house, 26th Feb., 1761; and the king's mill, Dec., 1775.



- Derham, Dr. William, b. 1657, d. April, 1735.
- Dermody, the Irish Bloomfield, b. at Ennis, 1775, d. at Sydenham, 15th July, 1802.
- Derrick, Samuel, an author and Master of the Ceremonies at Bath, b. 1724, d. 1769.
- Dervet, Claude, of Lorraine, a portrait and historical painter, b. 1600.
- Derwentwater, Earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, 24th Feb., 1716.
- Deryck, Peter Cornelius, a Dutch landscape and portrait painter, b. 1568, d. 1630.
- Deryke, William, of Antwerp, an historic painter, b. 1635, d. 1697.
- Desaguliers, J. T., b. 1683, d. 1744.
- Desault, J. P., celebrated surgeon, b. 1744, d. 1795.
- Desani, Pietro, a Bolognese historic painter, b. 1595, d. 1647.
- Desbarres, Bonaventure, a French privateer, b. 1700, d. 1729.
- Descada, Isle of, discovered by Columbus, 1494.
- Descamps, John Baptist, of Dunkirk, a painter of history and landscape, b. 1714, d. 1791.
- Descent of Crown of England. See Crown of England.
- Deshayes, Jean Bap., of Rouen, an historic painter, b. 1729, d. 1765.
- Deshoulières, Ant., French writer, b. 1638, d. 1694.
- Desmaiseaux, Peter, b. 1666, d. 1745.
- Desmond, Thomas, Earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
- Despard, Col., and six associates, executed in Southwark, for high treason, 21st Feb., 1803.
- Desportes, Francis, a French painter of fruit, &c. b. 1661, d. 1773.
- Desportes, Philip, French writer, b. 1546, d. 1600.
- Desprez, Louis John, a French painter and architect, d. 1804.
- Deucalion died 1500 B.C.
- Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex, b. 1567, beheaded 1601.
- Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex, b. 1592, d. 1646.
- Devis, Arthur, an English portrait painter, b. 1711, d. 1787.
- Devis, Arthur William, an English landscape painter, (one of the Antelope crew, wrecked on the Pelew Islands,) b. 1762, d. 1822.
- Devizes Castle, built 1136.
- Devonport, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Devonshire House, Piccadilly, destroyed by fire, 1733.
- D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, b. 1602, d. 1650.
- Dewit. See Wit.
- Dewitt, John, statesman, b. 1625, d. 1672.
- Dey of Algiers assassinated by a soldier, 11th Dec., 1754.
- Dey of Tunis first appointed 1570.
- Deynum, John Bap. Van, of Antwerp, portrait painter, b. 1620, d. 1669.
- Deyster, Louis, of Bruges, a painter of portrait and history, b. 1656, d. 1711.
- Diamonds, nine of, called the curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament, part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds, voting for the introduction of the malt tax into Scotland.
- Diamonds first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.
- Diamond mines discovered at Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour, in the East Indies, 1640; that at Gaolcondo, 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half, valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and sold for 135,000*l.* to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng-Zeb weighed 793 carats. The mogul's weighed 279 carats, 779,244*l.* The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.
- Diamantini, Giu. Cavaliere, an Italian painter and engraver, b. 1660.
- Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt B. C. 356.
- Diaz, Michael, the navigator, d. 1512.
- Dibdin, Charles, writer of humorous ballads, b. 1748, d. 25th July, 1814.
- Dibdin, Charles, Jun. dramatic author and manager, d. 17th Jan., 1833.
- Dice, invented B. C. 1500; 3000 pair stamped in England, 1775.
- Dictum de Kenilworth, passed 1266.

- Dictators created at Rome, B. C. 497.  
 Dido flourished B. C. 833.  
 Didot, Francis Ambrose, the celebrated French printer, b. Jan., 1730, d. 18th July, 1804.  
 Diebitsch, Russian general who crossed the Balkan, d. 19th June, 1831.  
 Diepenbeck, Ab. Van., of Bois-le-Duc, an historic painter, b. 1607, d. 1675.  
 Diepraam, Ab., a Dutch painter of battle-pieces, b. 1655.  
 Diest, Ad. Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1655, d. 1704.  
 Dietrich, C. W. Ernest, of Weimar, landscape painter, b. 1712, d. 1774.  
 Dietzch, J. C., of Nuremberg, an engraver and landscape painter, b. 1710.  
 Dieu et mon Droit, "God and my Right," first used as a motto by Richard I. after a victory over the French, 1194.  
 Digby, Sir Edward, b. 1581; hanged with the other conspirators in the Powder Plot, 30th Jan., 1606.  
 Digby, Sir Kenelm, b. 1603, d. 1665.  
 Digges, Sir Dudley, statesman, b. 1538, d. 1639.  
 Dillenius, John James, professor of botany at Oxford, b. 1684, d. 1747.  
 Dinah. See Old Testament, events of.  
 Diodorus Siculus, writer, lived B. C. 45.  
 Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher, d. B. C. 324, aged 89.  
 Diogenes, Laertius, fl. A. D. 183.  
 Dion Cassius, flourished 229.  
 Dionysius Priory, Hants, built 1124.  
 Dionysius Periegetes, flourished about A. D. 140.  
 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, d. 368 B. C.  
 Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, flourished in the reign of Augustus B. C. 30.  
 Dionysius, the Areopagite, flourished in our Saviour's time.  
 Diophantus, the first writer on Algebra, 365.  
 Dipping needle, invented by Robert Norman, a compass maker of Radcliffe, 1580.  
 Discepoli, Giov. Bat., of Lugano, an historic painter, b. 1590, d. 1660.  
 Dispensation first granted by the Pope 1200.  
 Dissenters first separated from the Church of England, 1571.  
 Dissolution of monasteries by act, 1536, to the value of 361,000*l.* per annum, and 50,000 religious were maintained by it, equal now to 1,750,000*l.* There were 643 monasteries, 90 colleges, 374 chapelries, and 110 hospitals.  
 Distaff spinning first introduced into England by Bonavera, an Italian, 1505.  
 Distilling first practised in Spain by the Moors, 1150.  
 Distillation of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century; in Ireland, 1590.  
 Distillery in 1786 yielded in England, 421,193*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and in 1794, it yielded 680,573*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* If the tax on malt, and the product of the Scotch distilleries are included, it will be 900,000*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*  
 Diving bell first tried at Cadiz in presence of the Emperor Charles V.  
 Divorce, the first at Rome, B. C. 229.  
 Dobson, William, an eminent English portrait painter, b. 1610, d. 1646.  
 Docks, London, the first stone of laid, 26th June, 1802; opened, 30th Jan., 1805.  
 Docks, West India, in the Isle of Dogs, opened 21st Aug., 1802.  
 Docks, East India, opened 4th Aug., 1806.  
 Docks, Sheerness, opened 5th Sept., 1823.  
 Docks, St. Katherine's, opened 1825.  
 Doctor's Degrees began in England, 1607.  
 Dodd, R., a civil engineer and writer on canals, docks, &c. b. 1756, d. 11th April, 1822.  
 Dodd, Rev. Dr., b. 29th May, 1789, executed for forgery, 27 June, 1777.  
 Doddridge, Dr., b. 26th June, 1702, d. 26th Oct., 1751.  
 Dodington, Lord Melcombe. b. 1691, d. 1762.  
 Dodsley, James, d. 19th Feb., 1997, aged 74.  
 Dodsley, Rob., poet, b. 1703, d. 1764.  
 Dodsworth, Roger, antiquary, d. 1659, aged 79.  
 Dodwell, Henry, b. 1641, d. 1711.

- Does, J. Vander, the old, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1623, d. 1673.
- Does, S. Vander, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1653, d. 1717.
- Does, J. Vander, the young, a Dutch painter, b. 1563 d. 1693.
- Doggett, Thomas, the actor, d. 1724.
- Dog, order of knighthood, began 1070.
- Dog-stealers' Act passed, 1770; tax on dogs, 1796 and 1808.
- Dolci, Carlo, an eminent Florentine painter of history, b. 1616, d. 1686.
- Dollartsee, between Groningen and East Friesland, formed by an inundation, 1277.
- Dollond, Peter, an eminent English optician, b. 1730, d. 2nd July, 1820.
- Dolomieu, D. G., b. 1750, d. 1801.
- Dolon, the first comic actor, flourished 562 B. C.
- Dolwyddellan Castle, Caernarvonshire, North Wales, built 500.
- Domenichino, Zampieri, a Bolognese painter of history and portraits, b. 1581, supposed to have been poisoned, 1641.
- Domenique, Jean, a French painter and disciple of Claude, d. 1684.
- Domini, Girolamo, an Italian historic painter, b. 1681, d. 1739.
- Dominic, Cavaliere, a Roman historic painter, b. 1595, d. 1640.
- Dominici, Francesco, of Treviso, a portrait and history painter, d. 1600.
- Domingo, St., Isle of, discovered 1492; city founded, 1494; nearly destroyed, and the town of Port-au-Prince nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1791; given up by Rochambeau, the French governor, to the black troops, 19th Nov., 1803.
- Dominica discovered by Columbus, 3d Nov., 1493; considerable damage done on shore and among the shipping at, by a gale of wind, 23rd July, 1813; again, 15th Sept., 1816.
- Domitian assas. A. D. 96, aged 45.
- Domitian's Palace, at Rome, built A. D. 80.
- Domus Dei House, at Dover, built 1240.
- Don, river, overflowed its banks, and caused serious injury, 10th Aug., 1750.
- Don, a title first adopted by the King of Spain, 759.
- Donaldson, John, a Scotch painter of portraits in miniature, b. 1737, d. 1801.
- Donati, Bertolo, a Venetian historical painter, b. 1540, d. 1601.
- Donato, an old Venetian painter, b. 1427, d. 1478.
- Donato, or Donatello, a Florentine artist, b. 1383, d. 1466.
- Doncker, John, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1610.
- Doncker, Peter, a Dutch painter of history and portrait, b. 1612, d. 1668.
- Donducci (Il Masteletta), a Bolognese landscape painter, b. 1576, d. 1655.
- Doni, an Italian historic painter, b. 1472, d. 1560.
- Donne, D., b. 1573, d. 1631.
- Donnington Castle, Berks., built, 1260.
- Donosa, Josepho, a Spanish painter of architectural subjects, b. 1628, d. 1686.
- Doomsday-book began 900, finished 1086.
- Dorchester Cathedral first built 686.
- Dorchester, Dorsetshire, destroyed by an accidental fire, 7th Aug., 1613.
- Doria, And., Genoese admiral, d. 1560, aged 84.
- Dorigny, Michael, a French historical painter, b. 1617, d. 1665.
- Dorigny, Louis, a French painter and engraver, b. 1654. d. 1742.
- Dormitory, at Westminster School, rebuilt, 1719.
- Dorset, the young Duke of, killed by the falling of his horse, when hunting with Lord Powerscourt's hounds at Killiney, Ireland, 3rd Feb., 1815.
- Dorsington, in Warwickshire, greatly injured by fire, 3rd Aug., 1759.
- Dort, Holland, sea broke in at, and drowned 100,000 persons, 1421.
- Dossi, an Italian painter of history and portrait, b. 1490, d. 1560.
- Doudyns, W., an eminent Dutch historic painter, b. 1630, d. 1697.
- Doufflest, Gerard, a Flemish painter of history, b. 1594, d. 1660.
- Doughet, an Italian painter, b. 1600, d. 1663.

- Doughnomore, John Hely Hutchinson, (second) earl of, Baron Alexandria, a distinguished British officer, b. 1757, d. 1832.
- Doughty, W., an English portrait painter and engraver, flourished 1780.
- Douglas, Gawin, b. 1474, d. 1522.
- Douglas, Dr. John, Bishop of Salisbury, and English writer, b. 1719, d. 1596.
- Douglass Castle, near Edinburgh, destroyed by a fire, 11th Dec., 1758.
- Dove of Castile, order of knighthood, instituted 1379.
- Dover, Lord, an accomplished and learned British statesman and writer, d. 10 June, 1833, at the age of 36 years.
- Dover Castle built by Julius Cæsar; the tower built 47; the town fortified 1525; St. Mary's Church built 121; priory built 1130; pier, built 1549.
- Dover-cliff, part of, fell down, near Guildford battery, by which Mrs. Poole and her five young children and her niece were killed, 14th Dec., 1810.
- Dover foot barracks burnt down, owing to the carelessness of a plumber, 30th July, 1800.
- Douven, J. Francis, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1655, d. 1727.
- Douw, Gerhard, of Leyden, a celebrated painter, and pupil of Rembrandt, b. 1613, d. 1674.
- Doyen, Gab. Francis, a French historical painter, b. 1726, d. 1806.
- Dozello, a Neapolitan painter and architect, b. 1405, d. 1470.
- Draco flourished about 600 B.C.
- Draghi, Giov. Bat., a Geneose painter of history, b. 1657, d. 1712.
- Dragon, order of knighthood, in Hungary, began 1413.
- Dragoons first raised in England, 1681, sent to Oxford to awe the people, 7th Oct., 1715.
- Drakanburgh, Mr. Christian Jacob, died in Denmark, aged 146, 1770.
- Drake, Sir Francis, b. 1545, set sail round the world 1577, died 28th Jan., 1596.
- Draper, Sir W., died at Bath, 1787.
- Drayton, Michael, English poet, born about 1563, d. 1631.
- Drelincourt, Ch., b. at Sedan, 1595, d. 1669.
- Dresden founded 808; china invented 1702; tremendous explosion of gunpowder at, by which many lives were lost, 27th June, 1814.
- Dress restrained by act of parliament, 1455, 1574, 1580.
- Dreyet, Peter, a French engraver, b. 1697, d. 1739.
- Drew, Samuel, A. M., a distinguished metaphysical writer, b. 1765, d. 29th March, 1833.
- Drillenburgh, of Utrecht, a landscape painter, b. 1625.
- Droit D'Aubaine abolished in France, 5th Aug., 1790.
- Drolling of Berghem, a painter of subjects from common life, b. 1752, d. 1807.
- Dronheim, in Norway, 62 houses and 12 magazines at, destroyed by fire, value of damages 65,700*l.*, Dec., 1788.
- Druids destroyed by command of Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 60.
- Drummond, William, the poet, b. 1565, d. 1649.
- Drunkennes in the clergy restrained by canon law, 741.
- Drunkennes in the laity restrained by law, 975.
- Drury-lane and St. Giles's first paved according to act of parliament, 1605.
- Drury-lane theatre built, 1662; destroyed by fire, 1672; rebuilt, 1674; pulled down, 1791; rebuilt, 1794; burnt, 1809; rebuilt and opened to the public, 10th Nov., 1812. The receipts of the first year of the new theatre were, 79,925*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*; of the second, 68,389*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; of the third, 61,585*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; of the fourth, 49,586*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*
- Drusius, John, b. at Oudenarde, 1550, d. 1616.
- Druyvesteyn, Arnold Jansse, of Haerlem, a painter of landscapes, b. 1564, d. 1636.
- Dryden, John, an eminent British poet, b. 9th Aug., 1631, d. 1st May, 1700.



- Dublin City walls built about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1220; university founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1591; students admitted to its university, Jan., 1594; parliament house began, 1729, cost 40,000*l*.
- Dublin House of Commons, &c., destroyed by fire, 27th Feb., 1792; since the Union converted into a national bank. The city greatly damaged by an inundation of the Liffey, 2nd and 3rd of Dec., 1802.
- Dublin Custom House, first stone of, laid, 1730.
- Dubois, Edward, a Dutch landscape and portrait painter, b. 1622, d. 1699.
- Dubois, Simon, a Dutch painter of battle pieces and portraits, d. 1708.
- Duc, John L., a Dutch painter of cattle, assemblies, &c., b. 1636, d. 1695.
- Ducarel, Dr. Andrew Coltee, the antiquary, d. 29th May, 1785. aged 72.
- Ducart, Isaac, of Amsterdam, a flower painter, b. 1630, d. 1697.
- Duccio, a Florentine artist, restorer of Mosaic work, d. 1360.
- Duchange, Gasp., an engraver, b. 1660, d. 1754.
- Duchemin, Catherine, a French female painter of fruits and flowers, b. 1630, d. 1698.
- Duchesne, "father of French history," b. 1534, d. 1640.
- Duckworth, an English admiral, b. 1748, d. 1817.
- D'Udmie, reviver of stucco-work, b. 1494, d. 1564.
- Dudley, earl of Leicester, b. 1532, d. 1588.
- Dudley, Edmund, beheaded, Aug., 1510, aged 48.
- Dudley, duke of Northumberland (whose son married Lady Jane Grey), beheaded on Tower-hill, 22nd Aug., 1553.
- Dudley Castle, Staffordshire, built, 700; priory, built, 1160.
- Duelling, the first public one, 1096; in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; with small swords introduced into England, 1587.
- Dufau, Fortuné, of St. Domingo, pupil of David, an historical painter, d. 1821.
- Dufresne, C. L., a French painter of history and portrait, b. 1635, d. 1711.
- Dugdale, Sir Wm., b. 1605, d. 1686.
- Duiven, John, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1600, d. 1640.
- Duke of Clarence, ship, lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1803.
- Duke, first created in Scotland, 1393.
- Duke, title first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III., 17th March, 1337.
- Duke, grand, the title first given to the dukes of Tuscany, by Pius V., 1570.
- Dulin, Peter, a French painter of history, b. 1670, d. 1748.
- Dullaert, Heyman, a Dutch painter of history and portrait, b. 1636, d. 1684.
- Dulwich College, built, 1619.
- Dumouriez, the French general, seized the commissioners from the national convention, and quitted the army, 1st April, 1793.
- Dunbar, built, 1187.
- Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, 1039.
- Duncan, admiral lord, b. 1st July, 1734; d. 4th Aug., 1804.
- Duncombe, William, translator of Horace, d. 1769, aged 79.
- Dundas, Henry, Viscount Melville, b. 1740, d. 1811.
- Dunkirk founded, 966; sold to France for 200,000*l*., A.D. 1662.
- Dunmow Priory, Essex, built, 1110.
- Dunning, J., lord Ashburton, b. 1731, d. 1783.
- Dunoon Castle, Scotland, built before 1334.
- Duns Scotus, d. 1308, aged 37.
- Dunstable Priory, founded 1132.
- Dunstaffnage Castle, Scotland, built, 1307.
- Dunstan, St., d. 988, aged 64.
- Dunstan's, St., Church,
- Dunstanburg Priory, Northumberland, built, 1280.
- Dunz, John, a Swiss painter of flowers and fruits, b. 1645, d. 1736.

- Duomo, or Cathedral at Pisa, built, 1061.
- Duomo, or Cathedral at Florence, began, 1296; finished, 1444.
- Du Pan, Mallet, b. 1749, d. 1800.
- Dupenon, M. Anquetil, an historic painter, b. 1731, d. 1805.
- Dupont, Gainsborough, an English landscapè and portrait painter, d. 1797.
- Dupre, M., his villa, near Beaconsfield, the residence of Edmund Burke, destroyed by fire, 21st Apr., 1813.
- Durel, John, an English divine, d. 1683, aged 58.
- Durer, Albert, an eminent painter and engraver, b. at Nuremberg, 1471, d. 1528.
- D'Urfe, Thomas, English satirist and ballad writer, b. about 1630, d. Feb., 1724.
- Durham Castle, built, 1069.
- Durham, twenty-five dwelling houses at, burnt down, 1691.
- Durno, James, an English painter of history, b. 1750, d. 1795.
- Duty on brandy lowered 4s. 6d. per gallon, 10th May, 1787.
- Duties termed "incident duties," in 1787, yielded 2,000,000*l*.
- Dusart, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, pupil of Ostade, b. 1665, d. 1704.
- Duval, Nich., a Dutch historic painter, b. 1644, d. 1732.
- Duval, Philip, a French historical painter, pupil of Le Brun, d. 1709.
- Duvenede, Marc Van, a Dutch painter of history, pupil of Carlo Maratti, b. 1674, d. 1729.
- Duxburg, near Chorley, at, 26 persons drowned by the breaking of the ice under them, 13th Dec., 1812.
- Dyck, Daniel Vanden, a Flemish historic and portrait painter, d. 1670.
- Dyer, John, a British painter and poet, b. in Caermarthenshire, 1700, d. 1758.
- Dyeing, abuses in it, prevented, 1783.
- Dyeing and dipping their own cloths, the English were so little skilled in, 1608, that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale.

## E

- E**ACHARD, Rev. Dr. John, b. about 1636, d. 1697.
- Ear of Corn, order, began in Britany 1050.
- Earl first created in England about 886, when Alfred the Great was invested with the dignity and title by Ethelred I., grandson of Egbert.
- Earl Marshal, the first, appointed in England, 1383.
- Earthenware vessels first made by the Romans 715 B.C.; the first made in modern Italy 1710; the present improved kind began to be made in 1763 by Wedgwood in England.
- Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned twelve cities, 17 B.C.; Herculaneum buried by one, 79 A.D.; four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed up Nicomedia and several cities, 120; one in Macedonia swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one, from September to November, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five in different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages of the Cimabri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, 14th Sept., 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompeiopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the Isle of Coos

shaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and ninety towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1043; one on 8th April, 1076, in England; and again in 1081 and 1088, throughout England, followed by a scarcity, corn not ripe till Nov., 1090; one in Shropsh., 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege and Rottenburgh, in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Triaeth, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy for forty days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania and 15,000 souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1150; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic Sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, 14th Feb., 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; general one that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury, 1247; the greatest ever known in England, 14th Nov., 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, 21st May, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, 28th Sept., 1426; one at Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the Isle of Cuba, 1530;

at Reigate, Croydon, and Dorking, in Surrey, May, 1551; in China, 1556; in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston Chapel, &c., 17th Feb., 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c., 26th Feb., 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell; it was felt at Sandwich and Dover in Kent, 6th April, 1580; in Peru, 1581-2; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, 13th Jan., 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where several cities were swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became valleys full of water, 1596; at Peru, at Quito, and Arequipa, 1600; at Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, 27th March, 1638; at Mechlin, in Germany, 1640; in Norway, 24th May, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, 6th April, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677-8; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, when a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, 6th and 7th June, 1688; Smyrna destroyed, 10th July, 1688; Lyme, in Dorsetshire, nearly destroyed, 1639; Fort Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, Sept., 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished, and in the island 60,000, Jan., 1692; a dreadful one in the isle of Teneriffe, 24th Dec., 1704; one at Chfna, 19th June, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly swallowed up, Sept., 1726; at Boston, in New England, 29th Oct., 1727; the whole kingdom of Chili swallowed up, with St. Jago, 30th July, 1730; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, 10th Oct., 1731; one at Naples,

1731; another in the city of Avellino, which it destroyed, and Orina in great part, 29th Nov., 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Casa sunk 29 feet without destroying a building, 18th April, 1783; at Arundel and Shoreham, 25th Oct., 1735; in Ireland, which destroyed five churches and above one hundred houses, Aug., 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, 23rd Oct., 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, 4th Feb., 1739-40; at Leghorn, 5th and 6th Jan., 1742; in Somersetshire, 15th June, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from 27th Oct. to 20th Nov., 1746; it extended itself to Callao, which was destroyed, with about 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, 8th Feb. and 8th March, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, 2nd April, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulf of Venice, 5th Feb., 1751; the greatest part of the city of Adrianople destroyed, 22nd Aug., 1752; Grand Cairo had two-thirds of the houses and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up, 2nd Sept., 1754; the city of Quito in Peru destroyed, 24th April, 1755; the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houses were overthrown, May, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Seville, in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where in about eight minutes most of the houses and 30,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed; one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up, and above half of the island of

Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores isles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the island divided in two, 9th July, 1757; at Bourdeaux, in France, 11th Aug., 1758; at Tripoli, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas lost 6000 inhabitants, and several other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were destroyed, between Oct. and Dec., 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up in Nov., 1759; in Syria, 30th Oct., 1760; in the Molucca islands, 1763; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, 22nd May, 1766; at Martinico, Aug., 1767, where 1600 lost their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Comora and Buda, 28th June, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, 700 houses and 100 inhabitants were lost, in Dec., 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, 6th May, 1763; in Kerry in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimala, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, 15th Dec., 1773; at Radicofani, near Florence, in Italy, great damage was done, 5th Oct., 1777; at Smyrna, 25th June, 1778, which destroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Persia, where 15,000 houses were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants perished, 3rd March, 1780; at Calabria, and in the Isle of Sicily, 1783; again, 1784, which totally destroyed Messina, &c.; at Archindschan, when it destroyed the town and 12,000 inhabitants, 18th July, 1784; Arequito destroyed, 1785; in the north of England, 11th Aug., 1786; at Iceland, and some parts of Germany, Nov., 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct., 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, 10th April, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, 11th Aug., 1786; in Mexico, and other parts of New Spain, 18th April, 1787; Borgodi-San-Sapoloro, in Tuscany, had its cathedral, bishop's palace, &c.,



destroyed, 30th Sept., 1789, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c., and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c., swallowed up by an opening of the earth; in Westmoreland, at Arnside, 6th March, 1790; and in Scotland, in Oct., 1791; in Sicily and Calabria, Oct., 1791, particularly at Mileto and Monte Leone; at Lisbon on the 27th Nov., 1791, when many chimneys were thrown down, and much damage done; at Zante, in the Adriatic Sea, where many buildings were thrown down, and above 60 persons perished, 2nd Dec., 1791; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c., 2nd March, 1792; at Domingo, where 32 houses were overthrown at the Cape, April, 1793; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, on 29th Sept., 1793, but no very material damage done; in Turkey, where three towns, containing 10,000 inhabitants were lost, 3rd July, 1794; near Naples, where the city of Torre del Greco was nearly destroyed, 13th June, 1794; in different parts of the north of England, 18th Nov., 1795; at Sumatra, in the East Indies, great damage was done, and above 300 persons perished, 20th Feb., 1797; the whole of the country between Sta. Fé and Panama destroyed, including the cities of Cuzco and Quito, with 40,000 inhabitants, in Feb., 1797; there were several violent shocks in the West India islands in the same month; at Sienna, in Italy, when 50 persons lost their lives by the fall of buildings, 25th May, 1758. At Constantinople, 26 Oct., 1800, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings; it extended into Romania and Wallachia, to Bucharest and Adrianople; 12th June, 1802, an earthquake nearly destroyed Crema in Upper Italy; Minguin was entirely swallowed up in a lake; Brescia had three churches and twelve houses destroyed; so violent a shock in Holland as to cause the chande-

liers in Maaslin church to vibrate two or three feet, in Jan., 1804; at Dunning, in Scotland, 18th Jan. 1808; the church of La Tour, and most of the houses in Lucerne, partly destroyed, April, 1808; in March, 1812, the city of Carraccas and upwards of thirty other towns, scattered over a space of 300 square miles, were destroyed, 80,000 persons killed, and thousands more wounded; three shocks were felt at Swansea, in South Wales, in Dec., 1832.

Easley Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1152.  
East Angles, kingdom of, began 571; ended 792.

East Grinstead, tower at, fell down, 12th Nov., 1785; borough of, disfranchised 1832.

East Indies were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country 327 B.C.; by the Portuguese, 1497; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506; the first settlement was Goa. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England 33 Eliz., 1591; only one of them reached India, and after a voyage of three years, the commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East India Company's charter, on 31st Dec., 1600, their stock consisting of 72,000*l.*, they fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, they have continued ever since.

East India Comp.'s act passed 1718.

East India College at Haileybury, Hertfordshire, completed 1809.

East India Company in England established 1600; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent., 1683; a new company established, 1689; the old one re-established and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l.* per annum,

for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government faithfully to administer the laws there to the company's servants, 2nd April, 1774; board of control instituted, 1784; charter of, renewed, 1813; commercial part of the charter revoked, 1833, total estimated revenues in India, 1829-30, 22,054,416*l*.; grand total of charges in same year 22,862,985*l*. East India Company's almshouses founded, 1656.

East India Company at Embden established, 1750.

East India Company of Sweden erected, March, 1731.

East India Company of France established, 1627; abolished by the national assembly, and the trade laid open, 26th Jan., 1791.

East India Company of Holland incorporated, 1604.

East India House, Leadenhall-street, London, blt. 1726; enlarged, 1799.

East-land company incorporated 1579.

East Saxons, kingdom of, began 527, ended 746.

Eastburn House, Essex, built 1572.

Eastbury Priory, Sussex, built 1270.

Easter Island first discovered 1722.

Easter established, 68; controversy determined, 667.

Echard, Rev. Laur., the historian, b. 1671, d. 1730.

Eckhardt, John Giles, a German portrait painter, d. 1719.

Eclipses, total, of the moon, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon, 721 B.C.; at Syracuse, 413 B.C.; in Asia Minor, 219 B.C.; at Rome, 168 B.C., predicted by Q. Sul. Gallus; another, which terrified the troops and prevented their revolt, A.D. 14.

Eclipses, most remarkable, of the sun, observed at Sardis, predicted by Thales, 585 B.C.; at Athens, 424 B.C.; at Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A.D. 291; at Constantinople, 968; in France, 29th June, 1033, dark at noon-day; in England, 5 Stephen, 21st

March, 1140, occasioned a total darkness; another on the 22nd June, 2 Richard I., 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning; in the same year, the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses; another, 1331; a total, of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, 22 April, 1715.

Eclipse, solar, a remarkable one, 14th July, 1748; the quantity eclipsed was ten digits, and during the time of eclipse Venus made a beautifully brilliant appearance.

Edelinck, Gerard, a Dutch artist, b. 1641, d. 1707.

Eddystone Light House near Plymouth first built, 1696; blown down, 26 Nov., 1703; rebuilt 1706; burnt 1755; rebuilt 1759; burnt again 1770; rebuilt of stone after Smeaton's famous design, 1774.

Edema, Gerard, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1652, d. 1700.

Edgar Atheling d. 975, aged 70.

Edgar's Tower, Worcester, built 975.

Edgeworth, R. Lovell, b. 1744, d. 1817.

Edinburgh built 950; fortified, and castle erected, 1074; made the metropolis of Scotland by James III., 1482; James II. was the first king crowned there, 1437; new college, foundation of, laid, 1789; new Bridewell built 1791; bank of, foundation laid, 3rd June, 1801.

Edinburgh, fire at, 1544; great fire also in the Lawn Market, 1771; another 1795; one hundred houses destroyed by fire, the Tron Church greatly damaged, and the lead on the roof, melting with the heat, poured down in a stream and injured many, Nov., 1824.

Edmondsbury, St., monastery, Suffolk, built 663; enlarged 1031; the arches near the east gate built 1148.

Edridge, Henry, a British miniature painter, b. 1768, d. 1821.

Edsou, Calvin, the Living Skeleton, d. of "tabes mesenterica," or tapeworm, 14 feet long, 1833.

- Edwards, William, d. at Caereu, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, in 1668, aged 168.
- Edwards, Thomas, English critic, b. 1699, d. 1757.
- Edwards, Bryan, historian, b. 1743, d. 1800.
- Edwards, George, naturalist, b. 1693, d. 1713.
- Edwards, Jonathan, theologian, b. 1703, d. 1758.
- Edwards, William, architect, b. 1718, d. 1789.
- Edwards, Edward, a British painter of history, b. 1738, d. 1806.
- Edwards, Sydenham, a British botanical draftsman, b. 1768, d. 1819.
- Eeckhout, Gerbrant Vander, an eminent Dutch painter of portraits and history, and pupil of Rembrandt, b. 1621, d. 1674.
- Eeckhout, Anthony Vander, of Brussels, a painter of fruit and flowers, b. 1656, assassinated 1695.
- Eel of the silver kind, six feet in length, 35 inches in circumference, and 34lbs. in weight, taken in the Medway, Aug., 1810.
- Egialens, King of Sicyon, 2089 B.C.
- Eginhart, the historian, d. 845.
- Eginton, Francis, a British artist, the restorer of painting on glass, b. 1737, d. 1805.
- Egmont, Justus Van, of Leyden, an historic painter, b. 1602, d. 1674.
- Egremont Castle, Cumberland, built 1070.
- Egypt, the kingdom of, began 2188 B.C., and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province 31 after Christ, and subdued by the Turks 1525; the French army entered it in 1798, and conquered it, but were expelled by the English in 1801; revolted from Turkey and established an independent government, 1832.
- Egyptian goose shot near Stamford, Lincolnshire, Feb., 1806.
- Ehret, Geo. Dion., of Baden-Durlach, a celebrated botanical painter, b. 1710, d. 1770.
- Ehud, the Benjamite, being a second judge in an embassy, kills Eglon, and so relieves the Israelites from their second bondage, in the 80th year from their rest under Othniel, 1325. A little after this, Shamgar killed 600 Philistines, with an ox goad.
- Elbe River, inundation of, occasioning 90,000*l.* worth of damage, 31st Aug., 1631.
- Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.
- Elbucht, John Van, a Dutch painter of history, landscape, and sea-pieces, b. 1500.
- Eldon, near Thetford, Norfolk, fifty houses at, burnt down, 4th June, 1752.
- Elections made void by bribery, 1696, 1735, 1778, 1788.
- Electors of Germany first began 1298.
- Electrical Dispensatory, London, instituted, 1793.
- Electricity, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric stroke discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the Aurora Borealis and lightning, in 1769.
- Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1478.
- Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus, B.C. 1356.
- Elevation of the Host introduced, 1222.
- Eli, the eleventh judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh, B.C. 1116, aged 98.
- Elias, Matthew, of Cassel, a painter of history, b. 1658, d. 1741.
- Elijah, the prophet, 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta, 910; taken up into heaven, B.C. 896.
- Elisha, having prophesied for sixty years, d. B.C. 830.
- Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, built, 1586.
- Elizabeth, extra India ship, wrecked off Dunkirk, only 22 of the crew saved, 30th Dec., 1810.
- Ell, a yard in measure, fixed by the length of Henry the First's arm, 1101.
- Elliger, Ottomar, of Gottenburg, a painter of history and portrait, b. 1633, d. 1688.
- Elliger, Ottomar, the younger, of Hamburg, a scholar and painter, b. 1666, d. 1732.

- Elliot, Sir John, the English physician, d. 1787.
- Ellis, George, d. 1815, aged 70.
- Ellis, an English engraver, d. 1793.
- Ellis, Mr. W., d. at Liverpool, Aug., 1780, aged 130½ years.
- Ellis, Ellen, of Beaumaris, Anglesea, aged 72, brought to bed 10th May, 1776. She had been 46 years married, and her eldest child was 45 years old. She had not borne a child for 25 years previously.
- Elliston, R. W., a celebrated English actor, b. 1774, d. 1831.
- Elmer, Stephen, an English painter of dead game; &c., d. 1798.
- Elmes, Miss, murdered at Chelsea, 5th May, 1833.
- Elsheimer, Adam, of Frankfort, a landscape painter, b. 1574, d. 1620.
- Elsineur, in Denmark, built, 2 B.C.
- Elstol, William, a Saxon scholar, b. 1673, d. 1714.
- Elstree, Cambridgeshire, almost entirely destroyed by fire, 3rd April, 1774.
- Eltham Palace, built, 1269.
- Ely Monastery, built, 506; destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109; Bishop's House, Holborn, built, 1290; pulled down, and converted into sites for dwelling houses, 1780.
- Elzevir, Daniel, a Dutch painter, d. 1680.
- Elzevir, Louis, a Dutch painter, flourished, 1598.
- Emancipation of Roman Catholics in England, bill for the, passed the House of Com., 10th April, 1829.
- Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded 1584; sustained damage by fire, estimated at 20,000*l.*, Oct., 1811.
- Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, instituted 1534.
- Emerson, William, b. 1701, d. 1782.
- Emelraet, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1612, d. 1668.
- Eminence, the title of, first given to cardinals, 1644.
- Emigrations from England and Ireland, numerous, 1815; number of American and foreign vessels bringing emigrants to New York, 1192, in 1816; number of passengers, 7122.
- Emma, mother of Edward the confessor, accused of incontinence, 1042; stripped of her possessions, 1043; sent to Whorwell Nunnery, 1051.
- Empedocles, flourished B.C. 445.
- Emperors of Germany and Austria. See Germany and Austria.
- Empoli, Jacopo Da, an Italian historical painter, b. 1554, d. 1640.
- Empson, beheaded on Tower Hill, 28th Aug., 1510.
- Eneas, the Trojan prince, d. 1177, B.C.
- Enfield, Dr., b. 1741, d. 1797.
- Enghien, the Duke de, of the family of Condé, shot by order of Napoleon, 21st March, 1804.
- Engelraems, of Mechlin, an historic painter, b. 1527, d. 1583.
- Engelbrechtsen, of Leyden, an historic painter, b. 1468, d. 1533.
- Engines, building and machinery, used in and about collieries, destroying of, made capital offence, 1815.
- Engines for extinguishing fires, invented, 1663; improved, 1752.
- England originally inhabited by the Britons, a branch of the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ.—The western part, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Belgæ, the northern by the Brigantes, South Wales, by the Silures, and Norfolk and Suffolk, by the Icenî.—Invaded by Julius Cæsar, 55 B.C., subdued by Claudius, 46 A.D., and completely so by Agricola, in 85.—The Romans kept possession till 427.—Ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448. Conquered by the Saxons, 455, who were invited over by the ancient inhabitants, and they divided it into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy.—Erected into a kingdom by the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827.—Called England by order of Egbert, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A.D. 829.—The name of England and of Englishman, had been used



as far back as 688, but had never been ratified by any assembly of the nation.—Conquered by the Danes, 867.—Recovered by Alfred, 878.—Divided into counties and hundreds, 886.—A general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896.—An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 10,000*l.* in money, provided they retired, and discontinued their invasions, 993.—In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them no less than 36,000*l.* for peace, which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for Danegelt, by which ignominious name this first land tax was known and collected in England, till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor, in 1042, when it was 40,000*l.* annually.—William I. revived it as a crown revenue.—In 1013, Swein totally conquered England, was proclaimed king, and obliged Ethelred to retire to the Isle of Wight, who sent his wife and sons to Normandy; it remained in the hands of the Danish kings, till 1042.—William, duke of Normandy, claimed the crown, invaded England, defeated the reigning king Harold II., and the English were next governed by the Norman line, 1066.—A new survey made of England, and the register called Domesday-book, being, however, only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people the new Domesday-book.—Put under an interdict by the pope, for John's opposing his nomination to the see of Canterbury, 1208.—Interdict taken off on John's submission, 1214.—All in arms, 1215; Magna Charta was confirmed in this year.—Underwent a reformation in government, 1258.—Put under an interdict on Henry VIII.'s shaking

off the pope's supremacy, 1535.—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James VI. of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England, by the title of James I. 1603.—The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named Great Britain, 1707.—Ireland united to England and Scotland, and the whole denominated the British empire, 1st Jan., 1801.—Prince of Wales sworn in regent of the kingdom, during the indisposition of George III., Feb. 5, 1811.

England. See Chancellors of, England, descent of crown. See Crown of England, descent of.

England, the first geographical map of it, 1520. The island of Great Britain is about 520 miles in length, and the circuit of its coast makes about 1800 miles. The part constituting England and Wales is in length, from Newhaven in Sussex, to Berwick-upon-Tweed, 355 miles, and in breadth, from the South Foreland in Kent to the Land's End in Cornwall, 325 miles. The area of England and Wales, computed in acres, has been very differently stated by different authors; for as it has never been ascertained by an actual survey, various modes of computation have been adopted, which have disagreed materially in the result. The following are the principal estimates on this point:—By Sir William Petty, 28,000,000 acres; Dr. Grew, 46,000,000 acres; Dr. Halley, 39,938,500 acres; Templeman, 31,648,000 acres; Arthur Young, 46,916,000 acres; Rev. H. Beeke, 38,498,572 acres. In the returns relative to the poor, laid before the house of commons in 1804, it was stated that by the best computation England and Wales contained 58,335 square statute miles, and 37,334,400 statute acres. Scotland, with its islands, contains about 21,000,000 acres. The soil of South Britain is annually cropped in the following proportions:—Wheat, 3,080,000

acres; barley and rye, 850,000 acres; oats and beans, 2,800,000 acres; clover, rye-grass, &c., 1,120,000 acres; turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c., 1,120,000 acres; fallow, 2,100,000 acres; hop grounds, 35,000 acres; nursery grounds, 8,500 acres; fruit and kitchen gardens, 45,000 acres; pleasure grounds, 16,000 acres; land depastured by cattle, 17,000,000 acr.; hedge-rows, copses, and woods, 1,600,000 acres; ways, water, &c., 1,282,100 acres. Cultivated land, 31,056,600 acres; commons and wastes, 6,277,800 acres. Total, 37,334,400 acres. The number of horses for which duty is paid is 1,780,000. Their annual consumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, is—200,000 pleasure horses, 5 acres each, 1,000,000 acres; 30,000 cavalry, 5 acres each, 150,000 acres; 1,200,000 husbandry, 4 acres each, 4,800,000 acres; 350,000 colts, mares, &c., 3 acres each, 1,050,000 acres. Total, 7,000,000 acres. The total population of Great Britain, as it appeared by the returns made in 1801, including the army, navy, and merchantseamen, was 10,942,646; to which, if the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and the Scilly islands, are added, it may be taken at 11,000,000. *See Population.* But it is evident that the welfare of a nation, and its political strength, do not depend so much on its numerical population, as on the manner in which that population is employed; the proportion of productive to unproductive labourers of which it consists. No accurate account of this kind has ever been taken, but the following estimate of the different classes of persons who compose the present population of Great Britain, cannot be far from the truth:—Nobility and gentry, 5,000; clergy of the churches of England and Scotland, 18,000; ditto, dissenters of every description, 14,000; army and militia, including half-pay, &c., 240,000; navy and marines,

130,000; seamen in the merchants' service, 155,000; lightermen, watermen, &c., 3,500; persons employed in collecting the public revenue, 6,000; judges, counsel, attorneys, &c., 14,000; merchants, brokers, factors, &c., 25,000; clerks to ditto, and to commercial companies, 40,000; employed in the different manufactures, 1,680,000; mechanics not immediately belonging to ditto, 50,000; shopkeepers, 160,000; schoolmasters and mistresses, 20,000; artists, 5,000; players, musicians, &c., 4,000; employed in agriculture, 2,000,000; male and female servants, 800,000; gamblers, swindlers, thieves, prostitutes, &c., 150,000; convicts and prisoners, 10,000; aged and infirm, 293,000; wives and daughters of most of the above, 2,427,500; children under ten years of age, 2,750,000. Total, 11,000,000.

The total income of all classes of the community, both as arising from capital and labour, appears to be nearly as follows:—From rent of lands, 29,000,000*l.*; from rent of houses, 8,500,000*l.*; profits of farming, or occupation of land, 6,120,000*l.*; income of labourers in agriculture, 15,000,000*l.*; profits of mines, canals, collieries, &c., 2,000,000*l.*; profits of merchant shipping, &c., 1,000,000*l.*; income of stockholders, 20,500,000*l.*; from mortgages and other moneys lent, 3,000,000*l.*; profits of foreign trade, 11,250,000*l.*; profits of manufactures, 14,100,000*l.*; pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen, 5,000,000*l.*; income of the clergy of all descriptions, 2,200,000*l.*; judges, and all subordinate officers of the law, 1,800,000*l.*; professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c., 600,000*l.*; retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures, 8,000,000*l.*; various other professions and employments, 2,000,000*l.*; male and female servants, 2,400,000*l.* Total, 132,470,000*l.* If this statement, the total of which is corroborated

by the produce of the late income or property tax, is not far from the truth, it will not be difficult to form a similar estimate of the total national capital, viz.—Value of the land, at 28 years' purchase, 812,000,000*l.*; value of houses, at 20 years' purchase, 170,000,000*l.*; manufactories, machinery, steam engines, &c., 20,000,000*l.*; household furniture, 42,500,000*l.*; apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches, and jewels, books, carriages, &c., 40,000,000*l.*; cattle of all kinds, 90,000,000*l.*; grain of all kinds, 10,600,000*l.*; hay, straw, &c., 6,600,000*l.*; implements of husbandry, 2,000,000*l.*; merchant shipping, 12,800,000*l.*; the navy, 6,000,000*l.*; coin and bullion, 24,000,000*l.*; goods in the hands of merchants, &c., 16,300,000*l.*; goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders, 20,000,000*l.* Total national capital, 1,272,800,000*l.*

By the calculations of the committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above 20,000,000*l.* a year.

The following was delivered by the committee of agriculture, being a general view of the extent of the island of Great Britain, and the proportion between the waste and uninclosed, and the cultivated part thereof:—

## ACRES UNCULTIVATED.

England and Wales	7,888,777
Scotland	- - 14,213,224
	<hr/>
	22,107,001

## ACRES CULTIVATED.

England and Wales	39,027,156
Scotland	. . . 12,151,471
	<hr/>
	51,178,627

## TOTAL EXTENT.

England and Wales	46,915,933
Scotland	- - 26,369,695
	<hr/>
	73,285,628

The above estimate will give some general idea of the magnitude of this great source of national wealth.

Of the value of these wastes, were they improved in the manner of which they are capable, it is difficult to form any adequate idea. At the same time it may be of service to submit some data, as the basis of future calculation. On the supposition, therefore, that there are 22,000,000 of acres of waste and uninclosed lands in the kingdom, the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of the soil and surface, in the following manner:—

	ACRES.
Incapable of all improvement	- - 1,000,000
Fit to be planted	- 3,000,000
Fit for upland pasture	14,000,000
Fit for tillage	- - 3,000,000
Capable of being converted into meadow, or water-meadow	- 1,000,000
	<hr/>
Total	- 22,000,000

The 1,000,000 of acres, as being incapable of cultivation, must be estimated as of no annual value.

The 3,000,000, supposed to be fit for plantation, according to the ingenious calculation of the late bishop of Llandaff, may be worth 8*s.* per acre, or, in all, 1,200,000*l.* per annum. This, however, is the value of the annual produce, and not rent.

The 14,000,000 of acres of upland pasture, when improved, cannot be calculated at less than 5*s.* per acre of rent, or 3,500,000*l.* per annum.

The 3,000,000 of acres supposed to be convertible into arable land would certainly, when inclosed, be worth at an average 10*s.* per acre, or 1,500,000*l.* per annum.

The 1,000,000 of acres supposed to be converted into meadow, or water-meadow, cannot be calculated at less than 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre, or 1,500,000 in all.

The account may then be thus stated :—

	£
Rent of the upland pasture	3,500,000
Rent of the arable land -	1,500,000
Rent of the meadows -	1,500,000
	6,500,000
This must be multiplied by	
3, in order to give the	
annual produce -	3
	19,500,000
Add the annual produce of	
3,000,000 of acres, sup-	
posed to be planted,	
amounting to -	1,200,000
	Total £20,700,000

England, Wales, and Scotland, population of, in 1801, 10,942,646; 1821, 14,391,631; 1831, 17,000,000.

English parents forbidden by law from selling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.

English Coll. at Rome founded 854.

English Kings.—Before the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings; and when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such were Cogidunus and Prastitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian king, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mo-

ther of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the real government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldroinus King of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown: but being harassed by the Scots and Picts, in 448, to maintain his usurpation first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole; and though they were overthrown in many battles by King Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by King Arthur, yet the Britons were soon after his death so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the plain and fertile part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, began to reign 683, killed in battle Lothair, King of Kent, and Ethelwold, King of the West Saxons; turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; Kent, the first kingdom, was in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one.



The year of the Reign of the Sovereigns of England, corresponding with the year of Christ, from 1066 to 1830.

Wm. Conq. Oct. 14. 1 1066 22 1087	Edward I. Nov. 16. 1 1272 36 1307	Richard III. June 22. 1 1483 3 1485	James II. Feb. 6. 1 1685 4 1688
Wm. Rufus. Sept. 9. 1 1087 14 1100	Edward II. July 7. 1 1307 20 1326	Henry VII. Aug. 22. 1 1485 25 1509	Wm. & Mary Feb. 13. 1 1688 15 1702
Henry I. August 1. 1 1100 36 1135	Edward III. Jan. 25. 1 1326 52 1377	Henry VIII. April 21. 1 1509 38 1547	Anne. March 8. 1 1702 13 1714
Stephen. Dec. 2. 1 1135 20 1154	Richard II. June 21. 1 1377 23 1399	Edward VI. Jan. 29. 1 1547 8 1553	George I. Aug. 1. 1 1714 14 1727
Henry II. Oct. 25. 1 1154 36 1189	Henry IV. Sept. 29. 1 1399 14 1413	Queen Mary July 6. 1 1553 6 1558	George II. June 11. 1 1727 34 1760
Richard I. Aug. 13. 1 1189 11 1199	Henry V. March 20. 1 1413 11 1422	Elizabeth. Nov. 17. 1 1558 45 1603	George III. Oct. 25. 1 1760 61 1820
John. April 6. 1 1199 18 1216	Henry VI. Aug. 31. 1 1422 39 1461	James I. March 24. 1 1603 25 1625	George IV. Jan. 29. 1 1820 10 1830
Henry III. Oct. 17. 1 1216 57 1272	Edward IV. March 5. 1 1461 24 1483	Charles I. March 27. 1 1625 24 1648	William IV. June 26. 1 1830
	Edward V. April 9. 1 1483	Charles II. Jan. 30. 1 1648 38 1685	

N. B.—Every king's reign begins at the death of his predecessor. For example, George IV. began 29th Jan., 1820. The first year of his reign is complete 28th Jan., 1821.

THE HEPTARCHY.—The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent; its kings were—

1	Hengist began	-	455
2	Eske	-	488
3	Octa	-	512
4	Ymrick	-	534
5	Ethelbert	-	568
6	Eabald	-	617
7	Ercombert	-	640
8	Egbert	-	664
9	Lothaire	-	673
10	Edrick	-	685
11	Withred	-	686
12	{ Eadbert and } { Edelbert }		725
13	Edelbert alone	-	743
14	Alkric	-	760
15	Edelbert Pren	-	794
16	Cuthred	-	798
17	Baldred	-	805

This kingdom began 455, ended 823. Its first Christian king was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey: its kings were—

1	Ella began	-	491
2	Cissa	-	514
3	Chevelin	-	590
4	Ceolwic	-	592
5	Ceoluph	-	597
6	{ Cinigisil } { Quicelm }		611
7	Ethelwolf	-	634
8	Canowalch	-	643
9	Adelwach	-	649

This kingdom began 491, ended 754. Its first Christian king was Ethelwolf.

The kingdom of West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its kings were—

1	Cerdic began	-	519
2	Kenric	-	534
3	Ceaulin	-	560
4	Ceolric	-	592
5	Ceoluph	-	598
6	Cinigisil	-	611
7	Cuichelme	-	614
8	Kenwald	-	643
9	Adelwald	-	648
10	Lexburga	-	672
11	Censua, Eskwin	-	674

12	Kentwin	-	676
13	Ceadwald	-	686
14	Ina	-	688
15	Ethlard	-	727
16	Cuthred	-	740
17	{ Sigebert and } { Kenwolfe }		754
18	Brithrick	-	784
19	Egbert	-	800

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian king was Cinigisil.

The kingdom of East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its kings were—

1	Erchenwin began	-	527
2	Sledda	-	587
3	Sebert	-	604
4	{ Sexred } { Seward }		616
5	Sigebert the Little	-	623
6	Sigebert the Good	-	653
7	Swithelme	-	655
8	Sighere and Sebba	-	665
9	Sebba	-	683
10	{ Sigherd and } { Seofred }		694
11	Offa	-	705
12	Seolfred	-	707
13	Swithred	-	746

This kingdom began 527, ended 746. Its first Christian king was Sebert.

The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland.

Its kings were—

1	Ella, or Ida, began	-	547
2	Adda	-	559
3	Glappa	-	566
4	Theodwald	-	572
5	Frethulfe	-	573
6	Theodrick	-	579
7	Ethelrick	-	586
8	Ethelfrid	-	593
9	Edwin	-	624
10	Osric	-	633
11	Oswald	-	634
12	Oswy	-	643
13	Ethelward	-	653
14	Egfrid	-	670
15	Alfred	-	685
16	Osred I.	-	705

17 Kenred - - -	716
18 Oswick - - -	718
19 Ceolulphe - - -	730
20 Egbert - - -	737
21 Oswulph - - -	758
22 Edilwald - - -	759
23 Ailred - - -	765
24 Ethelred - - -	774
25 Alfwald I. - - -	779
26 Osred II. - - -	789
27 Ethelred restored - - -	790
28 Osbald - - -	796
29 Ardulph - - -	797
30 Alfwald II. - - -	807
31 Andred - - -	810

This kingdom began 547, ended 810. Its first Christian king was Edwin.

The kingdom of East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its kings were—

1 Uffa began - - -	571
2 Titullus - - -	578
3 Redwald - - -	599
4 Erpenwald - - -	624
5 Sigebert - - -	633
6 { Egrick } - - -	644
{ Annas } - - -	
7 Ethelric - - -	654
8 Ethwald - - -	655
9 Adwolfe - - -	664
10 Alfwald - - -	679
11 { Beorna and } - - -	749
{ Ethelbert } - - -	
12 Beorna alone - - -	758
13 Ethelred - - -	790
14 Ethelbert - - -	792

This kingdom began 571, ended 792. Its first Christian king was Redwald.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its kings were—

1 Crida began - - -	584
2 Whibba - - -	597
3 Cheorlus - - -	616
4 Penda - - -	625
5 Peada - - -	653
6 Wolfhere - - -	659

7 Ethelred - - -	675
8 Kenred - - -	704
9 Ceolred - - -	709
10 Ethelbald - - -	716
11 Offa - - -	757
12 Egfrid - - -	794
13 Kenwolfe - - -	795
14 Kenelme - - -	819
15 Ceoluph - - -	819
16 Bernulfe - - -	821
17 Ludecan - - -	823
18 Whitlafe - - -	825
19 Bertwolfe - - -	826
20 Burdred - - -	828

This kingdom began 584, ended 828. Its first Christian king was Peada.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms, were, for the most part, subject only to one monarch, who was styled king of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows:—

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455; defeated Vortimer at Crayford, Jan., 457; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury plain, 1st May, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 488.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, 477; assumed the title of king of the South Saxons, 491; died 499.

CERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur near Chard, Hampshire, 519; began the kingdom of the West Saxons the same year; died 534.

KENRIC, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cerdic, succeeded in 534, and died in 560.

CEAULIN, third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment, 593.

**ETHELBERT I.**, fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch, 593; St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by the king at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died 24th Feb., 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

**REDWALD**, third king of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died 624.

**EDWIN** the Great, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch in 624. He was the first Christian, and the ninth king of Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, 4th Oct., 633.

**OSWALD**, tenth king of Northumberland, and ninth monarch of Britain, 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, 1st Aug., 642.

**OSWY**, eleventh king of Northumberland, tenth monarch of Britain, 13th Oct., 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, 6th Nov., 655. He died 15th Feb., 670.

**WOLFHERE**, sixth king of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, 671; died 675, and was buried at Peterborough.

**ETHELRED**, seventh king of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 705, and died abbot of Bradney, 716.

**KENRED**, his nephew, eighth king of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, 705; reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.

**CEOLRED**, son to Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and four-

teenth monarch, 709; was killed in battle with the West Saxons in 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

**ETHELBALD I.**, tenth king of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, 716; built Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, 757.

**OFFA**, the eleventh king of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfrýd, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, 29th June, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

**EGFRÝD**, twelfth king of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, 13th July, 794; but died 17th Dec. following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

**KENWOLFE**, thirteenth king of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, 795. He conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in



819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

**EGBERT**, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the South of the island to be called England, 827. He died 4th Feb., 838, and was buried at Winchester.

**ETHELWULF**, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded to his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 853 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 854, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 855. He died 13th Jan., 857, and was buried at Winchester.

**ETHELBALD II.**, eldest son of Ethelwulf, succeeded in 857. He died 20th Dec., 860, and was buried at Sherborne, but removed to Salisbury.

**ETHELBERT II.**, second son of Ethelwulf, succeeded in 860, and was harassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborne, and was succeeded by

**ETHELRED I.**, third son of Ethelwulf, in 866, when the Danes again harassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Croyland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and in East Anglia they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, 27th April, 872, and was

buried at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire.

**ALFRED**, the fourth son of Ethelwulf, succeeded in 872, in the 22nd year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation at Wilton, in Wiltshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Athelney, in the county of Somerset, till, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, where King Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died 28th Oct., 900. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the groundwork of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings, and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and to induce them thereto, admitted none to offices except they were learned; and to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

**EDWARD** the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 901. In 911, Leolin, prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 925, and was buried at Winchester.

**ATHELSTAN**, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 925. In 937 he defeated two Welsh princes, but soon after, on their

making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty sovereigns, twelve dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anlaf, king of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the princes of Wales tributary, 939; and died 17th Oct., 941, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I., the fifth son of Edward the Elder, succeeded at the age of 18, and was crowned king at Kingston-upon-Thames, 940. On 26th May, 947, he was stabbed by Leolf, a noted robber, whom he had sentenced to banishment, and died of the wound. He was buried at Glastonbury.

EDRED, his brother, aged 28, succeeded in 948, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, 973. He imposed on the princes of Wales a tribute of wolves' heads, that for three years amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dec, in 960. He died 18th July, 975, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 12 years of age; was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston-upon-Thames, in 975. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law,

as he was drinking at Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on 18th May, 979. He was buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, 14th April, 979. In 982, his palace, with a great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who, in 999, received at one payment about 30,000*l.*, raised by a land-tax, called Dancgelt. A general massacre of the Danes, 13th Nov., 1002. Swein revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.*, which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the spring of 1008, they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of 20 years they had 469,687*l.* sterling. Soon after Swein entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swein took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013.

SWAIN was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He was killed 3rd Feb., 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and

ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned, 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north, but by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of

his subjects, and retiring to London he expired, 24th April, 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames, April, 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the isle of Alney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, 30th Nov., 1016, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him William IV.

CANUTE was established 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036, and was buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I., his son, began his reign, 1036; died, 18th May, 1039; and was succeeded by his younger brother,

HARDICANUTE, king of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by a son of Queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.

EDWARD the Confessor was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first king of England that touched for the king's evil, 1058; died 5th Jan., 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster Abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1066. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II., son of the earl of Kent, who began in 1066; de-

feated his brother Tosti and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions, at Stamford, 25th Sept., 1066; but was killed by the Normans at Hastings, 14th Oct. following.

WILLIAM I., duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II., 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, 14th Oct., 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, 25th Dec., 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1077; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy, by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son,

WILLIAM II. born 1057; crowned at Westminster, 27th Sept., 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug., 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I. born, 1068, crowned, 5th Aug., 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, 11th Nov., following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Matilda to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Louis of France; 1117; lost his queen, 1st May, 1118; his eldest son and

two others of his children shipwrecked and lost with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; married Adelia, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvain, 29th Jan., 1121; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died 2nd Dec., 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

**MATILDA**, or **MAUD**, daughter of Henry I., born 1101; married to Henry IV., emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobility swear fealty to her, 1126; buried her husband 1127; married Jeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed a right to the crown, 30th Sept., 1139; defeated Stephen at Lincoln, and confined him in Gloucester, 1141; besieged in Oxford, and fled from a window of Oxford Castle by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; her son Henry concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153. She died at Rouen, in Normandy, 10th Sept., 1167, and was buried in the abbey of Bec.

**STEPHEN**, born, 1105; crowned, 26th Dec., 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Matilda's half-brother, Feb., 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles at Dover, 25th Oct., 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Matilda.

**ADELA**, Stephen's queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died 3rd May, 1151, at Henningham Castle, Essex, and buried in a monastery at Feversham.

**HENRY II.**, grandson of Henry I., born, 1133; married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, on Whitsunday, 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII., king of France. He invaded England, 7th Jan., 1153, and had homage done him as successor to King Stephen, in a council held at Oxford, 13th Jan., 1154; returned into Normandy the spring following.—He began his reign 24th Oct., 1154; arrived in England 8th Dec., and was, with his queen, Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the same month; crowned in Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion in Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, 26th Oct., 1171, and reduced the island to his subjection in 1172; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, 8th July, 1174; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John, lord of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son, Henry, 11th June, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Jeffrey trodden under foot and killed, at a tournament in Paris, 19th Aug., 1187; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, 6th July, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fentevraud, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

**ELEANOR**, queen to King Henry II., died 1205.

**RICHARD I.** was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, 3rd Sept., 1189; released the king and people of Scotland from the oaths of homage they had taken to his father for 10,000 marks, 5th Dec., embarked at Dover, 11th Dec., 1189; set out on the crusade, and



joined Philip of France, on the plains of Vezelay, 29th June, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, 12th May, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, duke of Austria, 20th Dec., 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.*, and set at liberty, at Mentz, 4th Feb., 1194; returned to England, 29th March following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died 6th April, 1199; was buried at Fontevraud, and succeeded by his brother,

**JOHN**, the youngest son of Henry II., born at Oxford, 24th Dec., 1166; was crowned 27th May, 1199; divorced his wife Avisa, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulesme, and they were both crowned at Westminster, 8th Oct., 1200; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, 1st Aug., 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, 3rd April, 1203; the same year he was expelled the French provinces; imprisoned his queen, 1203; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, 8th June, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandulf, the pope's legate, 25th May, 1213; absolved, 20th July following; obliged by his barons to confirm Magna Charta, 9th June, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, 19th Oct., 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years.—He was succeeded by his son,

**HENRY III.**, born 1st Oct., 1207; crowned at Gloucester, 28th Oct., 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at

Gloucester, 7th May, (he laid the first stone of the new abbey church at Westminster in 1221,) 1219; married Eleanor, of Provence, dowager of the Earl Pembroke, 14th Jan., 1236; sold his plate and jewels to the citizens of London, 1248, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1253; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258-9; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, 14th May, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmondsbury, 16th Nov., 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

**ELEANOR**, Henry III.'s queen, died in a monastery at Amersbury, about 1292, where she had retired.

**EDWARD I.** born 16th June, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown 16th Nov., 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, 25th July, 1274; crowned at Westminster, 19th Aug. following, with his queen; went to France, and did homage to the French king, 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1282. Eleanor, his queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Herdby, in Lincolnshire, 1291, and was conveyed to Westminster, when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, 12th Sept., 1299; conquered Scotland, 1296, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c., died of a flux at Burgh-upon-the-Sands, in Cumberland, 7th July, 1307; was buried at Westminster, where, on 2nd May, 1774, some antiquarians, by consent of the chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried

466 years.—He was succeeded by his fourth son,

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, 25th April, 1284; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284.—He ascended the throne, 7th July, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; and was crowned with his queen at Westminster, 24th Feb., 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty-one persons, 16th March, 1309; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, 13th Dec., 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward, 10th Sept., 1325; dethroned, 13th Jan., 1327, and succeeded by his son, Edward III.; murdered at Berkeley Castle, 22nd Sept. following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, 13th Nov., 1313; succeeded to the crown, 13th Jan., 1327; crowned at Westminster, 1st Feb. following; he married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, 24th Jan., 1328; claimed the regency of France, 1328; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, 29th Nov., 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1333; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, and at the same time used the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, 1340; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, 4th Aug., 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, afterwards the House of Commons, built, 1348;

the order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their king and prince taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1358; the king of France ransomed for 300,000*l.*, 1359; four kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz.: England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his queen, d. at Windsor, 16th Aug., 1369; and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, 21st June, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II., son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born 15th June, 1330; created duke of Cornwall in full parliament, 7th March, 1337, the first in England that bore the title of duke; created prince of Wales, 1344; brought the king of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poitiers, 19th Sept., 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, 8th June, 1376; and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III., born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1396, and in 1372 he married the daughter of the king of Castile and Leon, and took that title.—In 1369, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford, from whom descended Henry VII.—He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, 6th Jan., 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, 30th Aug., 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., 16th June, 1377, when not eleven years old, and crowned at Westminster, 16th July following; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1381; married Anne,

sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, Jan., 1332, who died without issue at Shene, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 3rd Aug., 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the king of France, 31st Oct., 1396.—He was taken prisoner by Henry duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, 1st Sept., 1399; resigned his crown 29th Sept. following, and was succeeded by Henry IV.—Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, 13th Feb., 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster 14 years afterwards.

THOMAS, duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II., was smothered, 28th Feb., 1367.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, duke of Exeter, half-brother to Richard II., died without issue, 24th Dec., 1424, and was buried at St. Edmundsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

HENRY IV., duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III., born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II., who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, 13th Oct., 1399, when he created 47 knights of the Bath, including his three sons; conspired against, Jan., 1400; marched against the Welsh, 1402; married a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, 1402; she was crowned with great magnificence, 27th Feb. following, and died in 1417; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following.—He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, 20th March, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY V., who was born in 1388, and, when prince of Wales, was committed to prison for insulting one of the judges, 1412;

crowned at Westminster, 9th April, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, 25th Oct., 1415; pledged his regalia for 60,000*l.*, to push his conquests, 1416.—The emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catharine of France, 2nd June, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster, 22nd Feb. following; outlived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.—Henry died of a pleurisy at Rouen, 31st Aug., 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windsor, 6th Dec., 1421; succeeded to the throne, 31st Aug., 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, 6th Nov., 1429; crowned at Paris, 17th Dec., 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, 22nd April, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster, 30th May following; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1450; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed 2nd March following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV.; fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, 6th Nov., 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, 11th April, 1471; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury, by Edward, June, 1471; the prince killed in cold blood, 21st May, and Henry murdered in the Tower, 20th June following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49, afterwards removed to Windsor.

HUMPHREY, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV., was strangled by the order of his nephew, Henry VI., and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

EDWARD IV., born at Rouen, 29th April, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III. elected king, 3rd March, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 36,776 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, 29th March; was crowned at Westminster, 28th June, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1462; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, 1st March, 1465, who was crowned the 26th following.—Henry was taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, in Yorkshire, whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly, 1464; released and restored, 1470. Edward caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of malmsey wine, 11th March, 1478; died of a surfeit at Westminster, 9th April, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed, 11 March, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son,

EDWARD V., b. 4th Nov., 1470; proclaimed king at London, 9th Ap., 1483; deposed 20th June following; and, with the duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III., duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV., born 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married,) 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, 27th May, 1483; elected king, 20th June, and crowned 6th July following; ditto at York, 18th Aug.; lost his queen, 16th March, 1484; slain in battle, at Bosworth, 22nd Aug., 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII., born 1455; who landed at Milford Haven, 7th Aug., 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king, 1485; crowned 30th Oct., the same year; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 18th Jan., 1486, who was crowned 25th Nov., 1487 following; defeated Lambert Simnel, the impostor, 16th June, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown, 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; married his eldest son Arthur to princess Catherine of Spain, 14th Nov., 1501; prince Arthur died, 2nd April, 1502; queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, 11th Feb. following, and was buried at Westminster.—Mary, his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, 9th Oct., 1514, by whom she was left without issue, and she married, 2nd May, 1515, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, and died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmondsbury, where her corpse was discovered, 6th Sept., 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey.—Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1501; died of a consumption at Richmond, 22nd April, 1509, aged 54; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son,

HENRY VIII., born 28th June, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, 3rd June, 1509; crowned 24th June following; had a personal interview with Francis I. king of France, at Guisnes in Flanders, June, 1520, and again at Boulogne, 11th Oct., 1532; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; in Nov., 1534, he was declared Head of the Church by parliament; divorced queen Catherine and married Anne Bulleyn, 14th Nov., 1532; Anne crowned, 1st June, 1533; assumed the title of Head of the Church of England, in the



presence of his whole court, and received the first fruits and tenths; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, 30th Aug., 1535; Catherine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, 8th Jan., 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his second queen, to death, 19th May, and married Jane Seymour, 20th May, 1536, who died in childbed, 12th Oct., 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, 6th Jan., 1540; divorced her, 10th July, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, 8th Aug. following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, 13th Feb., 1542; the title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, 24th Jan., 1544, to the king and his successors; married Catharine Parr, his sixth wife, 12th July, 1543.—He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, 28th Jan., 1547, in the 56th year of his age; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son,

EDWARD VI., born 12th Oct., 1537; crowned Sunday, 20th Feb., 1547; who died of consumption at Greenwich, 6th July, 1553; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded, agreeably to his will, by his cousin,

JANE GREY, born 1537; proclaimed queen, 9th July, 1553; deposed soon after, and sent to the Tower, where she, with lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, 12th April, 1554, aged 17, by the order of

MARY, born 11th Feb., 1516; proclaimed 9th July, 1553; and crowned, 1st Oct., following; married Philip of Spain, 25th July, 1554; died of dropsy, 17th Nov., 1558; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister,

ELIZABETH, born 7th Sept., 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, 17th Nov., 1558; crowned at Westminster, 15th Jan., 1559; Mary, queen of

Scots, fled to England, 17th May, 1568, and was imprisoned at Tutbury castle, 3rd Dec., 1569; Elizabeth relieved the protestants in France with 100,000 crowns, besides artillery, 1568; a marriage proposed between the queen and the duke of Anjou, 1571; but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire, 8th Feb., 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the queen's favourite, beheaded, 25th Feb., 1601; the queen died at Richmond, 24th March, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary, queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I., born at Edinburgh, 19th June, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, 29th July, 1567, at 13 months 8 days old; married Anne, princess of Denmark, 20th Aug., 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, 24th March, 1603; first styled king of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, 7th May following; lost his eldest son, Henry prince of Wales, 5th Nov., 1612, aged 18 (his funeral expenses amounted to 16,016*l.*); married his daughter Elizabeth to the prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom his present majesty, William IV. is descended; went to Scotland, 14th March, 1617; returned 15th Sept., 1618; lost his queen, March, 1619; died of an ague, 27th March, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I., born 19th Nov., 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, 7th March, 1623; succeeded to the crown, 27th March, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the king of France, the same year; crowned 2nd Feb., 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, Aug. 1641; returned, 25th Nov. following; went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five members, Jan., 1641-2; re-

tired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, 22nd Aug. following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, 5th May, 1646; sold by the Scots for 400,000*l.* 8th Aug. following; seized by cornet Joyce, at Holmby, 4th June, 1646; escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, 29th July, 1648; closely confined in Hurst castle, 1st December following; removed to Windsor castle, 23rd Dec., to St. James's, 15th Jan., 1649; brought to trial the 20th Jan., condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 49, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died in France, 10th Aug., 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, 25th April, 1599, chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a lieut.-general, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, 13th Aug., 1649; returned May, 1650; made protector for life, 12th Dec., 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct., 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of king, 8th May, 1657; died at Whitehall, 3rd Sept., 1658; and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed protector, 4th Sept., 1658; resigned, April 22nd 1659; died at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, 12th July, 1712, aged 90.

CHARLES II. born 29th May, 1630; escaped from St. James's, 23rd April, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, 1st Jan., 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, 25th May, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned 23rd April, 1661; married Catherine, infanta of Portugal, 21st May, 1662; accepted the city freedom, 18th Dec., 1674; died 6th Feb., 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy;

was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his queen, died, 30th Dec., 1705.

JAMES II. born 15th Oct., 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept., 1660, who died, 1671; married the princess of Modena, 21st Nov., 1678; succeeded to the throne, 6th Feb., 1685; Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., landed in England, 11th June, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, 20th June following; defeated near Bridgewater, 6th July; beheaded on Tower-hill, 15th July following, aged 35; James's queen had a son born, 10th June, 1688; the king fled from his palace, 10th Dec., 1688; was seized soon after at Feversham, and carried back to Whitehall; left England 23rd Dec. following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, 12th March, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, 6th Sept., 1701.

WILLIAM III., prince of Orange, born 4th Nov., 1650; created Stadtholder, 3rd July, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, 4th Nov., 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, 4th Nov., 1688; declared king of England, 13th Feb., 1689; crowned with his queen, 11th April, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, 14th June, 1690; and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, 1st July following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb., 1690; fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone, 26th Feb., 1702; died, March 8, aged 51; was buried 12th April following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

MARY, WILLIAM's queen, born 30th April, 1662; proclaimed (with her husband) queen regent of England, 13th Feb., 1689; died of the small-pox, 28th Dec., 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born 6th Feb., 1665 ; married to Prince George of Denmark, 28th July, 1683, by whom she had 18 children, all of whom died young ; she came to the crown, 8th March, 1702 ; crowned 23rd April following ; lost her son George, duke of Gloucester, by a fever, 29th July, 1700, aged 11 ; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, 28th Oct., 1708, aged 35 ; the queen died of an apoplexy, 1st Aug, 1714, aged 49 ; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I., elector of Hanover, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, born 28th May, 1660 ; created duke of Cambridge, &c., 5th Oct., 1706. Princess Sophia, his queen, mother of George II., died 8th June, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed 1st August, 1714 ; landed at Greenwich, 18th Sept. following ; crowned 20th Oct. same year at Westminster ; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, 11th June, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE II. born 30th Oct., 1683 ; created prince of Wales, 4th Oct., 1714 ; married the princess Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburg Anspach, 1705 ; ascended the throne 11th June, 1727 ; lost his queen of a mortification in her bowels, 20th Nov., 1737, aged 54 ; suppressed a rebellion, 1745 ; died suddenly at Kensington, 25th Oct., 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK LEWIS, prince of Wales, son of George II., born 20th Jan., 1707 ; arrived in England, Dec., 1728 ; married Augusta, princess of Saxe Gotha, 27th April, 1736 ; forbidden the court the year following ; died 20th March, 1751, aged 44 ; having had issue, Augusta, born 11th Aug., 1737, afterwards duchess of Brunswick ; George Augustus, afterwards king of England ; Edward Augus-

tus, born 25th March, 1759, died duke of York, 17th Sept., 1769 ; Eliza Caroline, b. 10th Jan., 1740, died Sept., 1759 ; William Henry, born 23rd November, 1743, duke of Gloucester, died 25th Aug., 1805 ; Henry Frederick, born 7th November, 1745, duke of Cumberland, married Oct., 1771, Anne Horton, daughter of lord Irnham, and died without issue, 18th Sept., 1790 ; Louisa-Anne, born 29th May, 1748, died 21st May, 1768 ; Frederick William, born 24th May, 1750, died 10th May, 1765 ; Caroline Matilda, born 22nd July, 1759, died queen of Denmark, 1775. His princess died of a consumption, 8th Feb., 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III., eldest son of Frederick, late prince of Wales, was born 4th June, 1738 ; created prince of Wales, 1751 ; succeeded his grandfather, 25th Oct., 1760 ; proclaimed the next day ; married Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, 8th Sept., 1761, who was born 19th May, 1744 ; and both were crowned, 22nd Sept., 1761. His majesty was deranged in mind from October, 1788, to March, 1789 ; on 24th April, 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral ; recovered from a second attack, 16th March, 1804 ; relapsed, 1810 ; continued insane till he died, 29th Jan., 1820. Their issue are,

1. George prince of Wales (the late king), born 12th Aug., 1762 ; married, 8th April, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, the second daughter of the duke of Brunswick (by Augusta, the eldest sister of George III.), born 17th May, 1768, by whom he had issue, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born 7th Jan., 1796, who died 6th Nov., 1817.

2. Frederick, duke of York, bishop of Osnaburg, b. 16th Aug., 1763 ; married at Berlin 1st Oct., and again by the archbishop of Canterbury, 21st Nov., to Frederica Charlotta Ulrica Catharina,

princess royal of Prussia, who was born 7th May, 1767; d. 5th Jan., 1827.

3. William Henry, born 21st Aug., 1765; duke of Clarence, passed through all the ranks of the navy, but received no command (afterwards William IV.).

4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, b. 29th Sept., 1766; married, 17th May, 1797, to Frederick William, duke (afterwards king) of Wurtemberg, who died, 1816.

5. Edward, duke of Kent, born 2nd Nov., 1767; died 23rd Jan., 1820.

6. Augusta Sophia, born 8th Nov., 1768.

7. Elizabeth, b. 22nd May, 1770.

8. Ernest Augusta, duke of Cumberland, born 5th June, 1771; married to the dowager princess of Salms, 29th Aug., 1814.

9. Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, born 27th Jan., 1773.

10. Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge, 24th Feb., 1774.

11. Mary, born 25th April, 1776; married to William Frederick, duke of Gloucester, 22nd July, 1816.

12. Sophia, b. 3rd Nov., 1777.

13. Octavius, born 23rd Feb., 1779; died 3rd May, 1783.

14. Alfred, born 22nd Sept., 1780; died 20th Aug., 1782.

15. Amelia, born 8th Aug., 1783; died 2nd Nov., 1810.

GEORGE IV., eldest son of George III., born 12th August, 1762; married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, 8th April, 1795; assumed the office of regent, 1810; succeeded to the throne, 29th Jan., 1820; died 26th June, 1830. Queen Caroline died 27th Aug., 1821. Princess Charlotte of Wales born, his only issue, 7th Jan., 1796; married Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, afterwards king of Belgium, 2nd May, 1816; died in child-bed, 6th Nov., 1817.

WILLIAM IV. born 21st Aug., 1765; married, 13th July, 1818, Adelaide, sister of the duke of

Saxe Meiningen, born 13th July, 1792; was appointed Lord High Admiral in 1827; succeeded his brother, George IV., 26th June, 1830.

Engraving on metal invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1423; on copper, as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by Prince Rupert, Palatine, 1648; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769; engraving on steel plates first practised, 1818, by Mr. Perkins.

Engraving on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Albert Durer, 1511; on glass invented at Paris by Boudier, 1709.

Engraving in England protected by a bill, 1775-7.

Ennius, Quintus, b. 237 B.C., d. aged 70.

Enoch translated into heaven A.M. 987, aged 365.

Entailing estates introduced by statute 1279, 1807.

Entertainment, places of, about London, licensed 1752.

Epaminondas, the Theban general, slain 363 B.C.

Epictetus flourished A.D. 40.

Epicurus, philosopher, b. 342, d. 271 B.C.

Epifanio, Raimondo, a Neapolitan historic painter, b. 1440, d. 1482.

Epimetheus, the inventor of earthen vessels, d. 171 B.C.

Epiphanius, b. in Palestine about 332, d. 403.

Epiphany, the feast of, instituted 813.

Episcopacy abolished in Scotland 1689.

Epsom, mineral spring first discovered at, 1630.

Equestrian statue, the first that was erected, of Louis XIV. of France, founded at one cast, 1699.

Era, that of Nabonassar, 747 B.C.; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 B.C.; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 B.C. The Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A.M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the meantime the civil account of the empire. The Ma-



- hometans began their Hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A.D. 622. The Greeks reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the first beginning A.D. 313, which among chronologers are still used. The Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A.M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus, A.M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic. The Jews had divers epochs, as, 1. From the beginning of the world, in the beginning of time; 2. From the universal deluge, ann. 2656; 3. From the confusion of tongues, ann. 2786; 4. From Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, ann. 2021; 5. From the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, ann. 1451; 6. From the year of the jubilee, ann. 2499; 7. From the building of Solomon's temple, ann. 2932; and 8. From the captivity of Babylon, A.M. 3357; but in historical computation of time are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh. The Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c., in 525; and in England in 816.
- Erasmus b. at Rotterdam 1467, d. 1536.
- Erfurt, in Thuringia, founded 476.
- Erinna, Greek poetess, contemporary with Sappho.
- Ermels, of Cologne, a painter of history and landscape, b. 1641, d. 1693.
- Ermine, the order of knighthood, began in France, 1450; in Naples, 1463.
- Ernesti, Augustus William, b. 1707, d. at Leipsic July 29th, 1801.
- Errante, Giuseppe, a Sicilian painter of history and portraits, b. 1760, d. 1821.
- Errard, Charles, a French painter of history and architecture, b. 1606, d. 1689.
- Errors, vulgar. See Vulgar Errors.
- Erskine, Thomas Lord, b. 1750, d. 17th Jan., 1824.
- Escalante, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1630, d. 1670.
- Escot House, near Honiton, destroyed by fire, 27th Dec., 1808.
- Escorial, in Spain, built 1562.
- Esher Place, Surrey, built 1414.
- Espagnoletto. See Ribera.
- Espinosa, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1600, d. 1680.
- Esquire first applied to persons of fortune, not knights' attendants, 1245.
- Ess, James Van, a Flemish painter of flowers, fruit, birds, b. 1570, d. 1621.
- Essex, Cromwell, Earl of, b. about 1490, beheaded 28th July, 1540.
- Essex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded 25th Feb., 1601.
- Essex, Mr., architect, b. at Cambridge 1723, d. 1784.
- Estcourt, Richard, dramatic writer, d. 1713, aged 48.
- Etching on copper invented with aqua fortis, 1512.
- Ethelbert's Tower, in Canterbury, built 1047.
- Etherege, Sir George, b. about 1636, d. 1683.
- Etna has had eruptions in 1169, 1329, 1408-44-47, 1536-64, 1669-94, when the city of Catania, with the adjacent country, were destroyed, and 18,000 people perished; again in 1699, 1787, and 1811; again in 1832.
- Etna, 26th May, 1830, seven new craters were opened, and eight villages with the inhabitants destroyed.
- Eton College built 1441; rebuilt 1569.
- Euclid d. about 280 B.C., aged 74.
- Eudisia d. 460, aged 60.
- Eugene, Prince, b. 1663, commanded at Hochstet, 5th Aug., 1704; victorious at Turin, 7th Sept., 1706; victorious at Oudenarde, 1708; wounded before Lisle, 1708; defeated the grand vizier at Peter-

warden, 5th Aug., 1716; d. 10th April, 1734, aged 73.

Euler, M., the mathematician, b. at Basil, 14th April, 1707, d. 7th Sept., 1783.

Euripides d. 407 B.C., aged 77.

Eusden, Rev. S., d. 27th Sept., 1730.

Eusebius b. 267, d. 338.

Eustatia, Isle of, settled by the Dutch, 1632.

Eutropius, historian, flourished 340.

Eutychius b. 876, d. about 933.

Evagrius, ecclesiastical historian, flourished 380.

Evan, Rev. T., founder of the Unitarian congregations in South Wales, b. 1765, d. 10th May, 1833.

Evans, Rev. John, a miscellaneous English author, d. 1832.

Evelyn, John, English writer and naturalist, b. 1620, d. 1706.

Evelyn, John, b. 1655, d. 1713.

Events, general: The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, and the library of the Ptolemies, containing 400,000 valuable books, in manuscript, were burnt by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C.—The second library, consisting of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, at the command of the caliph Omar, A. D. 636. The amphitheatre at Fidonia, now Castel Giubelio, fell in, and 50,000 people were killed, A. D. 26. 170 Roman ladies suffered death for poisoning their husbands, 331. A column of fire appeared in the air at Rome 30 days, 390. The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air; after devouring the fruits of the earth they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873. A prodigious quantity of snakes formed themselves into two bands, on a plain near Tournay, in Flanders, and fought with such fury that one band was almost destroyed, and the peasants killed the other by sticks and fire,

1059. Prince William, eldest son of Henry I., with his newly-married bride, daughter to the Earl of Anjou, Richard and Mary, two other of the king's children, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost in coming from Normandy, 1120. At Oxenhall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence like a mountain; remained so several hours, then sunk in as suddenly with a horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, 1179. The river Gulen, in Norway, buried itself under ground, 1334, but burst out soon after, and destroyed 250 persons, with several churches, houses, &c. The monastery of St. John, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381. Alice Hackney, who had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable, 1494. On Saturday, 17th February, 1571, Marcley Hill, near Hereford, moved from its situation; continued in motion till Monday following, carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill twelve fathoms high, and left a chasm forty feet deep, and thirty-two long, where it stood before.—A similar prodigy happened at Blackmoor, in Dorsetshire, 1533. Sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking Church, Tower Street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship-chandler's, 4th January, 1649: a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church. 3000 people killed at Gravelines, by an explosion from a magazine, 1654. A hill at Bulkely, near Chester, which had trees on it of a considerable height, sunk down, on 8th July, 1657, into a pit of water, so deep that the tops of the trees were not to be seen. An unaccountable

darkness (no eclipse) at noon day in England, so that no person could see to read, 12th January, 1679. On 6th April, 1679, a village called Boisa, near Turin, suddenly sunk, together with above 200 of the inhabitants, and was never after seen. A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680. Above 100 men were killed in Dublin, by the blowing up of a magazine of 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693. The family seat of Borge, near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake; 14 persons and 200 head of cattle were drowned, 1702. A body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation: it lasted from the evening of 6th March, till three o'clock the next morning, 1715. A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridge-shire, at a puppet-show, when 120 persons lost their lives, 1727. The heart of a man was found at Waverly, in Surrey, preserved 700 years in spirits, 1731. 100 yards of the north end of the island of Portland sunk into the sea, which did 4000*l.* damage to the pier, 20th Dec., 1735. The pier, with part of the land (nearly half a mile square), washed into the sea, Feb., 1792. The roof of the church, at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during the service, and killed 60 persons, 10th Oct., 1742. The Victory man of war, of 100 guns, lost, with Adm. Balchen, 1100 men, and about 50 gentlemen volunteers, Oct., 1744. A scaffold, built for spectators to see Lord Lovat beheaded, fell down; several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747. The Bath stage waggon burnt on Salisbury Plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, 20th May, 1758. The floor of the sessions-hall, at Poole, in Monmouthshire, fell when the court was sitting, and occasioned

the death of several persons, 11th Aug., 1758. The Prince George man of war burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 1758. The York Indiaman lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, 14th Nov., 1758. An Algerine xebec, of 22 guns, was lost in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, Sept., 1760. The roof of the opera-house at Rome fell in, 18th Jan., 1762. Lady Molesworth and her three children burnt by accident, 1764. A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre, at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch case, the jewels in the ears of others, and split several diamonds, Aug., 1769. At the fire-works exhibited at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage (afterwards Louis XVI.), the passages were so stopped up, that the people, seized with a panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; nearly 1000 persons lost their lives, 31st March, 1770. The Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771. At Chester, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, 5th Nov., 1772. The river Pever, in Gloucestershire, suddenly altered its course, and 10 acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed with the current, 1773. At Chamberry, in Sardinia, 18 persons, and several houses, were destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, 1773. At Abbeville, in France, an explosion of gunpowder destroyed 150 of the inhabitants, and 100 houses; the loss sustained was estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov., 1773. 66 Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, 3rd June, 1776. The London

East Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war, and 110 persons perished, 28th Dec., 1778. 400 of the inhabitants of Saragossa, in Spain, perished by a fire that burnt down the play-house, Dec., 1778. The vault under the church at Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, gave way during the celebration of mass, which occasioned the death of six hundred persons, 1778. The Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, was destroyed by fire, at Portsmouth, and great mischief was done by the explosion of the magazine, 30th April, 1795. The bridge of Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down while receiving the benediction, and killed several hundred persons that were upon and under it, 22nd Feb., 1779. The Royal George, of 100 guns, overset at Portsmouth; Admiral Kempenfelt and the crew lost; there were nearly 100 women and 200 Jews on board; news arrived at the Admiralty 30 Aug., 1782. The Swan sloop of war lost off Waterford, 130 persons perished, Aug., 1782. In St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes, a large plantation, with all the buildings, was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering every thing in its way, 16th Oct., 1784. At Winster, in Derbyshire, nearly sixty people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, 25th Jan., 1785. An unaccountable but total darkness at Quebec, &c., in North America, on Sunday, 16th Sept., 1785. The tower of the church of East Grinstead, in Sussex, fell down, 14th Nov., 1785. The floor of the sessions-house at New Malton, Yorkshire, gave way, when 300 persons fell 12 feet, but no lives were lost, 9th Dec., 1785. At Montpelier, in France, a booth wherein a play was performing, fell, and killed 500 persons, 31st July, 1786.

The playhouse at Bury, in Lancashire, containing upwards of 300 persons, fell down during the performance, and buried the audience under its ruins; five were killed, and many had their limbs broken, 5th July, 1787. The ground at Brixton, in Norfolk, for a very considerable extent, sunk nearly 30 feet, June, 1788. At Corfu, a magazine was destroyed by a fire, when 72,000lbs. of powder, and 600 bomb-shells blew up, and killed 180 men, 11th March, 1789. The Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck on an island of ice, Dec., 1789. In Crown-court, near Moorfields, Mrs. Clitherow, with her family and lodgers, consisting of 11 persons, were blown up while making fireworks by candle-light, 3rd Nov., 1791. At a theatrical entertainment at Clermont Ferrard, in France, the floor of the apartment gave way, when 36 persons were killed, and fifty-seven were much wounded, Dec., 1791. At Lublin, in Poland, two synagogues and a great number of houses were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town broken, and above 90 killed or dangerously wounded, by an explosion, occasioned by the axle-trees of ten carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, 28th June, 1792. The lake of Harantoreen, in the County of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground, 25th March, 1792. A piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants saved themselves, Feb., 1793. On 4th April, 1793, a spot of ground at Caplow wood, in the parish of Fawnhope, near Hereford, removed for the extent of four acres, filling up the adjoining road 12 feet high; and a yew tree was removed 40 yards without receiving any injury, though several large apertures were made near it. At Bayonne, in France, the chapel of the new



castle was blown up by gunpowder, and 100 persons lost their lives, 10th July, 1793. The barracks at Youghal, in Ireland, were blown up by accident, in Sept., 1793. The bog of Castleguard or Poulenard, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, moved in a body from its original situation to the distance of some miles, crossing the high road towards Doon, covering everything in its way, at least 20 feet in many parts, and throwing down several bridges, houses, &c., 20th Dec., 1793. At the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trod to death, by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, 3rd Feb., 1794; several others were greatly bruised, of whom some died. The theatre at Capo d'Istria, in Italy, fell, and crushed the performers and the audience to death, 6th Feb., 1794. At Grenelle, near Paris, by an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, nearly 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, 3rd Sept., 1794. The arsenal at Bandau blown up, 20th Dec., 1794. The arsenal at Corunna, in Spain, was destroyed by fire, 60 persons killed, and 50 wounded, 11th March, 1794. Woggis, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, 4th Aug., 1795. The floor of a Methodist Meeting-house, at Leeds, gave way, when 16 women, a man, and a child, were killed, and nearly 80 persons dreadfully wounded, 29th May, 1766. The theatre at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, Aug., 1796. The Amphion frigate was blown up at Plymouth, 22nd Sept., 1796, and all the crew perished. The Royal Charlotte, of 100 guns, was burnt by accident near Leghorn, 16th March, 1800; only 150 persons were

saved. On the last day of the year 1790, there was so thick a fog at Amsterdam, that the people could not see their way along the streets, but ran against each other, even though they had lights in their hands: about 250 perished by falling into the canals. The Union Packet of Dover was lost off Calais, 28th Jan., 1792. A similar accident had not happened for 105 years before. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, 1st May, 1808. Powder mills at Dartford blew up, when 3 persons perished, and the effects were felt at 30 miles' distance, 1827. Rev. Rob. Taylor convicted of blasphemy, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, 24th Oct., 1827. The tide rose three times within two hours upon the Kentish coast, 31st Oct., 1827. Bank notes, amount 20,000*l.*, stolen from the Warwick mail opposite to Furnival's Inn, Holborn, 21st Nov. 1827. First stone of New London Bridge on the city side laid by R. L. Jones, chairman of the Bridge Committee, 28th Dec., 1827. Cliff at Ringstead, opposite to Weymouth, commenced burning, 1827. E. G. Wakefield convicted of unlawfully carrying off Miss Turner, 23 March, 1827. Thames Tunnel gave way, when six men were drowned, 12th Jan., 1828. Brunswick Theatre fell down during rehearsal, many lives lost, 28th Feb., 1828. Mr. O'Connell, a Roman Catholic, returned to parliament for the county Clare, 5th July, 1828. Queen of Portugal visits London, 6th Oct., 1828. St. Katherine's Dock opened, 25th Oct., 1828. Burke, the Scotch murderer, who killed his victims by suffocation, executed, 28 June, 1829. Farringdon Market opened, 20th Nov., 1829. Manchester railway opened, 15th Sept., 1830. Suspension bridge at Broughton, Manchester, fell in while the 60th rifle brigade were passing over, 1st April, 1831. Frolic steamer lost

off the coast of South Wales, Ap., 1831. Exeter Hall, Strand, 29th March, 1831. Col. Brereton, who commanded the troops during the Bristol riots, shot himself rather than submit to trial by court-martial, 13th Jan., 1832. Dr. Bell, author of Madras system of education, died 28th Jan., 1832, leaving 100,000*l.* for the promotion of education. The Experiment, bound to Canada, wrecked off Calais, when 25 emigrants perished, 15th April, 1832. Royal assent given to the Reform Bill, 7th June, 1832. His Majesty assaulted at Ascot Heath races by Collins, a sailor, 19th June, 1832. Nineteen boats were upset, when the crews all perished, off the Shetland Isles, in a violent storm, 17th July, 1832. Pinney, Mayor of Bristol, tried for neglect of duty during the Bristol riots, 26th Oct., 1832. The citadel of Antwerp bombarded and taken by the French, 24th Oct., 1832.

Everdingen, Aldret Van, of Alkmaar, a landscape painter, b.1621, d.1675.

Everdingen, John Van, of Alkmaar, painter of still life, d. 1656.

Everdyck, a Dutch painter of history, b. 1610, d. 1652.

Evremond, St., b. 1613, d. 9th Sept., 1703.

Ewelme, Oxfordshire, fifteen houses at, burnt down, 23rd May, 1755.

Ewelme Palace, Oxfordshire, built 1424.

Exaltation of the cross, instit. 629.

Exchange, bills of—

No. at 1 <i>s.</i> duty, issued 1832,	54,938
at 5 <i>s.</i> - - -	171,650
at 15 <i>s.</i> - - -	12,652
at 30 <i>s.</i> - - -	1,413

Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine exchequer in Normandy, 1079; exchequer stopped payment from 2nd Dec., 1672, to May following; exchequer bills invented 1695; first circulated by the Bank, 1706; English and Irish exchequer consolidated, 1816.

Exchequer Office, robbed 1303.

Exchequer Chamber, court of, erected by Edward III., 1359; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.

Excise Office, the first established in England, 1643; its officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Excise Office, in Broad-street, London, built 1774.

Excise on beer, ale, &c., first imposed by act of parliament, 1643; bill passed, 25th Nov., 1650.

Excise scheme introduced into the house of commons, and opposed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. For one week, in 1773, it amounted to 28,000*l.* In 1744, it was 3,754,072*l.* In the same year the malt distillery of London was 459,000*l.* The revenue was 3,847,000*l.* in 1746; 5,540,114*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* in 1786; and 19,867,914*l.* 10*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in 1808.

Excise Duties. The average quantity of hops on which duty was paid in the years ending 5th of January, 1831, 1832, and 1833, was 27,991,502 lbs.; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834, was 32,747,310 lbs., making an increase of 4,755,808 lbs. The average quantity of malt on which duty was paid during the same three years was 36,535,056 bushels; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834, was 40,005,348 bushels, making an increase of 3,470,292 bushels. The average quantity of tea on which duty was paid in the same three years, was 30,529,581 lbs.; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th January, 1834, was 31,829,075 lbs. making an increase of 1,229,242 lbs. The average quantity of spirits on which duty was paid during the same three years was 21,978,809 gallons; and the quantity on which duty was paid in the year ending the 5th of January, 1834, was 21,840,719 gallons; so that the decrease has been 138,090 gallons.

- \*Excise of the United Kingdom in 1820, 29,675,988, in 1830, 19,990,092*l*.
- Excommunication from Rome forbidden to be used in England, under severe penalties, 1391.
- Exeter Change, New, in the Strand, London, opened with much ceremony, 29th March, 1831.
- Exeter castle built, 680; cathedral began, 1064; completed, 1485; new bridge began, 1770; county court house built, 1776; theatre built, 1783.
- Exeter College, Oxford, built 1316.
- Exeter conduit, constructed 1486.
- Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded 31st Dec., 1558.
- Eximeno, a Spanish painter of fruits, flowers, &c. b. 1674, d. 1754.
- Expenses during the wars in William III.'s reign, 30,446,382*l*.; during Queen Anne's reign, 43,360,008*l*.; during George the First's reign, 6,048,267*l*.; War began 1739, 46,418,689*l*.; War began 1756, 111,271,996*l*.; the American war, 139,171,876*l*.; Spanish and Russian armaments, 2,800,000*l*.; Debts contracted from 1792 to the conclusion of the war with France, 374,789,425*l*.
- Explanation, Irish act of, passed 1665.
- Exportation of Corn permitted by law, 1663; bounty granted on, 1689.
- Exports.—The following official list shows the real value of the exports for one year of British produce and manufactures:—I. Class. Manufactures.—1. Cotton manufactures, 23,587,300*l*. 2. Woollen manufactures, 5,500,921*l*. 3. Linen manufactures, 2,303,442*l*. 4. Silk manufactures, 136,402*l*.—II. Class. Produce of Mechanic Industry.—1. Hardware and cutlery exported, 455,494*l*. 2. Brass and copper goods, 672,495*l*. 3. Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, 1,059,123*l*. 4. Plated ware, jewellery, and watches, 200,000*l*. 5. Tin ore, and pewter and tin wares, 283,391*l*. 6. Hats of all sorts, 204,000*l*. 7. Leather and Saddlery, 213,000*l*. 8. Salt, 207,000*l*.
- Exports, declared value of, from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world:—in 1830, 38,251,502*l*.; in 1831, 37,163,684*l*. Value of, to Europe, in 1830, 22,291,278*l*.; to Africa, America, West Indies, 16,612,525*l*.; to the East Indies, China, &c. 17,170,307*l*.
- Eyck, Hub. Van, founder of the Flemish school of painting, b. 1366, d. 1426.
- Eyck, John Van, the supposed inventor of oil painting, b. at Maaseyk, 1370, d. 1441.
- Eyck, Gaspar Van, of Antwerp, a painter of marine views, b. 1625.
- Eyckens, John, a Flemish painter, b. 1625, d. 1669.
- Eyckens, Francis, a Flemish painter, b. 1627, d. 1673.
- Eyckens, the Old, a Dutch painter of landscape and architecture, b. 1599, d. 1649.
- Eye, royal infirmary for the, instituted 1804.
- Eye, London infirmary for the, instituted 1804.
- Eynhouedts, Rombout, a Dutch portrait painter and engraver, b. 1605.
- Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire, built 1005.
- Eyre, justices in; the office instituted by Henry II. 1184; the last instance of their holding a court in any of the forests, is believed to have been during the reign of Charles II.
- Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, destroyed by an earthquake, when 6300 inhabitants perished, 28th July, 1784.
- Ezra, flourished B.C. 447. See Old Testament, Events of.

## F.

- F**ABER, a Dutch portrait painter, d. in England, 1721.
- Fabius, Maximus, the opponent of Hannibal, died B.C. 203.
- Fabriaco, an Italian painter, b. 1392, d. 1480.
- Fabriano, Gentile da, of Verona, a painter of history and portraits, b. 1360, d. 1440.
- Fabricius, Charles, of Delft, a portrait painter, b. 1624, killed by the blowing up of a magazine, 1654.
- Fabricius, Caius, d. about 250 B.C.
- Fabrizzi, Antonio Maria, an Italian historic painter, b. 1594, d. 1649.
- Fabroni, Angiolo, Italian biographer, b. 1732, d. 22nd Sept., 1803.
- Fachetti, Pietro, a portrait painter of Mantua, b. 1535, d. 1613.
- Facini Pietro, a Bolognese historical painter, pupil of Caracci, b. 1560, d. 1602.
- Faenza earthenware, invented 1289.
- Fage, Raimond de la, of Languedoc, drew with the pen in an admirable style, b. 1648, d. 1690.
- Fahrenheit, G. D., b. 1686, d. 1736.
- Fairs and markets first instituted in England, by Alfred, 886. The first fairs originated in wakes, when the number of people assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called Feriæ or Fairs.
- Fairbrother, Mr., died at Wigan, in Lancashire, aged 138, May, 1770.
- Fairclough, Daniel, b. 1582, d. 1645.
- Fairfax, Edward, poet, lived in the reign of James I., d. about 1632.
- Fairfax, Sir John, general of the parliamentary army, b. 1611, d. 1671.
- Faistenberger, Anthony, of Inspruck, landscape painter, b. 1678, d. 1722.
- Faithorn, William, an English engraver, d. 1691.
- Fakenham, in Norfolk, much injured by a fire, 4th Aug., 1738.
- Falcieri, an Italian historic painter, b. 1628, d. 1703.
- Falco, Juan Conchillos, a Spanish painter of history, b. 1651, d. 1711.
- Falconer, W., poet, b. 1730, d. 1769.
- Falcone, of Naples, a painter of battles, b. 1600, d. 1680.
- Falconetto, an Italian painter and architect, b. 1461, d. 1534.
- Faldoni, an Italian painter and engraver, b. 1690.
- Falens, a Flemish painter in the manner of Wouvermans, b. 1684, d. 1733.
- Falkland Isles, discovered 1592.
- Falkland, Lucius Lord, b. 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept., 1643.
- Fallopium, Gabriel, the anatomist, b. at Modena, 1490, d. 1563.
- Falmouth, 22 houses and the theatre at, destroyed by fire, 21st Aug., 1792.
- Famine, which lasted seven years, 1708 B.C.; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 B.C.; in Britain, so that the inhabitants ate the bark of trees, 272 A.C.; one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 319; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1261, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1358; in England, 1389 and 1438, so great that bread was made of fern roots; in 1565 two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798; in the province



- of Vellore, in 1810, by which 6000 people perished; in the diocese of Drontheim in Norway, in consequence of the intercepting of supplies by Sweden, 5000 persons, 1813.
- Fancourt, Samuel, the first promoter of circulating libraries, b. 1678, d. 1768.
- Fanone, a Neapolitan painter, b. 1318, d. 1387.
- Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.
- Fanshawe, Sir Richard, b. 1607, d. 1666.
- Fanzone, an historic painter, b. at Faenza, 1562, d. 1645.
- Farelli, a Neapolitan painter of history, b. 1624, d. 1706.
- Farinato, Paolo degli Uberti, an Italian historic painter, b. 1522, d. 1606.
- Farinelli, B. C., an Italian singer, b. 1705, d. 1782.
- Farington, George, a British painter of history, b. 1754, d. 1788.
- Farley Castle, Somersetsh., blt. 1342.
- Farmer, Hugh, theologian, d. 1787, aged 73.
- Farmer, Richard, b. 1735, d. 1797.
- Farms, several in Suffolk destroyed by fire, supposed wilfully kindled, May, 1816.
- Farnaby, Thomas, b. 1647, d. 1757.
- Farnham Castle, Surrey, blt. 1138.
- Farquhar, George, dramatic writer, b. 1678, d. 1707.
- Farthings coined in silver by Henry VIII. 1522; in copper by Chas. II. 1678.
- Fassolo, Bernardino, of Pavia, an historic painter, fl. 1520.
- Fasts established, 138.
- Fator, a Spanish monk, poet, and painter, b. 1522, d. 1583.
- Fattone, Il. See Penni.
- Faucus, George, a French landscape painter, b. 1647, d. 1708.
- Faulkener, George, of Dublin, printer, d. 1753.
- Fauntleroy, Henry, a London banker, hanged for forgery, 30 Nov., 1824.
- Faust, or John Faustus, claimant of the invention of printing, d. 1466.
- Faux, Guy, executed in Parliament-yard, 31st Jan., 1606.
- Fava, Il Conte Pietro, a Bolognese nobleman and historic painter, b. 1669, d. 1744.
- Fawkes, Francis, an English poet, b. about 1721, d. 1777.
- Feddes, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1588, d. 1634.
- Fehling, Hen. C., a German historic painter, b. 1653, d. 1725.
- Fei, a Florentine painter of history and architecture, b. 1538.
- Female servants taxed, 1785; tax discontinued, 1792.
- Fencing schools prohibited in London, as introductory to duels, 1286.
- Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, b. 1651, d. 1716.
- Fenn, Sir John, d. 14th Feb., 1794, aged 55.
- Fenton, Elijah, b. 1683, d. 12th July, 1730.
- Fenton, Sir Geoffry, d. 1608.
- Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill, 28th Jan., 1697.
- Feodal or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1070. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discontinued in France by Louis XI., about 1470; restored and limited by Henry VII., 1495; abolished by statute, 12th Charles II., 1662.
- Ferdinand VII., king of Spain, b. 1784, d. 29th Sept., 1833.
- Ferdinando, Mau. de Paleotti, brother to the duchess of Shrewsbury, hanged for murder, at Tyburn, 28th Feb., 1717-18.
- Feret, a French landscape painter, b. 1674, d. 1737.
- Ferg, or Fergue, Paul Francis, of Vienna, an eminent landscape painter, b. 1639, d. of want, 1740.
- Ferguson, Robert, poet, b. 1750, d. 1774.
- Ferguson, William, a Scotch painter of still life, d. 1690.

- Ferguson, James, a British astronomer, mechanist and portrait painter, b. 1710, d. 1776.
- Ferguson, Adam, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, b. 1724, d. 22nd Feb., 1816.
- Fernandez, Luis, a Spanish painter of history, b. 1594, d. 1654.
- Fernandez, Francesco, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1604, killed in a quarrel, 1646.
- Fernandez, Antonio de Arias, a Spanish painter of history, b. 1604, d. 1684.
- Ferrada, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1620, d. 1678.
- Ferrajuoli, a Neapolitan historic painter, b. 1661.
- Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
- Ferrari, Gaudenzio, an Italian painter, b. 1484, d. 1550.
- Ferrari, Giov. And., a Genoese landscape painter, b. 1599, d. 1669.
- Ferrari, Luca de, of Reggio, an historic painter, b. 1605, d. 1654.
- Ferrari, Gregorio de, a Genoese historical painter, b. 1644, d. 1726.
- Ferrari, Abate Lorenzo, a Genoese painter of history, b. 1632, d. 1744.
- Ferrari, Orazio, of Voltri, a historic painter, b. 1606, d. of plague, 1657.
- Ferrari, Leonardo, painter of Bologna, b. 1620.
- Ferrars, George, English poet and historian, b. 1512, d. 1579.
- Ferrati. See Salvi.
- Ferrers, Lawrence, Earl of, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, 13th Feb., 1759-60; tried and condemned, 18th April, hanged at Tyburn, 5th May, 1760.
- Ferretti, a Florentine historic painter, b. 1692.
- Ferri, Ciro, an eminent painter, b. at Rome, 1634, d. 1689.
- Ferriars, Dr., critic and medical writer, b. 1764, d. 1815.
- Ferry boat upset in attempting to cross the Menai Strait, between Anglesea and Caernarvon, when 50 persons perished, 4th Dec., 1785.
- Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be kept by all Christians, 68. Rogation days appointed, 469. Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300. At first they were observed every hundred years; but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.
- Festival of the Jews, the principal, being the feast of the Tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day: it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C., but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B.C. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession.
- Feti, Domenico, of Rome, an historic painter, b. 1589, d. 1624.
- Feversham Abbey, Kent, built 1147.
- Fevre, Roland le, of Anjou, a portrait painter, b. 1608, d. 1677.
- Fevre, Claude le, of Fontainebleau, a painter of flowers, b. 1633, d. 1675.
- Fialetti, Odoardo, a Bolognese painter of history and portrait, b. 1573, d. 1638.
- Fiammingo, a Flemish historical painter, b. 1523, d. 1601.
- Fiaselli, Domenico, called also Sarzana, a portrait painter, b. 1589, d. 1669.
- Ficherelli, Felice, a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1605, d. 1660.
- Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, b. 1671, d. 1725.
- Field, Richard, theological writer, b. 1561, d. 1616.
- Fielding, Henry, English novelist, b. 1707, d. 1754, aged 47.
- Fielding, Sir John, d. 6th Sept., 1780.
- Fielding, Sarah, b. 1714, d. 1768.
- Fiery Ordeal enforced, 1042.
- Figino, Ambrogio, a Milanese portrait painter, d. 1590.
- Figures, arithmetical, introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991; into England 1253.
- Filicaja, Vincent, an Italian poet, b. 1542, d. 1707.
- Filicus, John, a Dutch painter of por-

- traits, conversations, &c. b. 1660, d. 1719.
- Filippi, Camillo, of Ferrara, a painter of history, d. 1574.
- Filippi, Sebastiano, a celebrated historical painter, b. at Ferrara, 1532, d. 1602.
- Filmer, Sir Robert, d. in 1647.
- Filocamo, Antonio and Paolo, two artists of Messina, pupils of Carlo Maratti, d. of plague, 1748.
- Finet, Sir John, English wit, b. 1571, d. 1641.
- Fingal, the Caledonian, d. 283.
- Finney, a British enamel painter, d. 1807.
- Finoglia, a Neapolitan historical painter, d. 1656.
- Finsbury District, London, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Fiorè, a Neapolitan painter of history, b. 1352, d. 1444.
- Fiori, Cæsar, a Milanese portrait painter, b. 1636, d. 1702.
- Fiori, Mario di, a Neapolitan painter of flowers, b. 1603, d. 1673.
- Fiorini, Giov. Bat., a Bolognese painter of historic subjects, fl. 1590.
- Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1077, 1087, 1092, 1132; and in 1136 London bridge, being of timber, was burnt. On London-bridge, which destroyed nearly 3000 persons, 10th July, 1212. One at Leadenhall, 1484. Westminster palace was burnt, 1540. The remarkable fire that burnt down 13,000 houses, the city gates, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, 2nd Sept., 1666, and burnt four days and nights. Drury-lane playhouse and near 60 houses were burnt, Jan. 1671-2. A fire at St. Catharine's, which destroyed about 700 houses. In Southwark, 600 houses, 1676. In the Temple, 26th Jan., 1679. Gray's-inn, 7th Feb., 1680. Whitehall palace burnt in part, April, 1690; totally consumed. 5th Jan. 1693. Thames-street, 120 houses burnt and above 50 persons perished, 13th Jan., 1715. 150 houses were burnt down in Nightingale-lane, Wapping, 4th Dec., 1716. Custom-house burnt, 1718. Billingsgate, 1718. Shadwell had 50 houses burnt, 10th Sept., 1736. Battle-bridge, 12th Aug., 1749. Cornhill, 25 Mar., 1748, 10 Nov., 1759, and 7 Nov., 1765. Inner Temple, 4th Jan., 1736-7. Cotton-wharf burnt, at 40,000*l.* damage, 12th Aug., 1751. Lincoln's-inn-square, 27th June, 1752. Billingsgate, 13th Jan., 1754. The Hermitage brew-house, 20,000*l.* damage, 1st May, 1755. Staple-inn, where four persons were burnt, 27th Nov., 1756. London temporary bridge, 11th April, 1759. In Duke-st., Lincoln's-inn, which burnt the Sardinian ambassador's chapel, 30th Nov., 1759. In King-street, Covent-garden, 50 houses burnt, 70,000*l.* damage, 23rd Dec., 1759. Fishmongers' Hall, and several houses in Thames-street, 10th Feb., 1761. East Smithfield had 23 houses burnt, 11th April, 1761. 14 houses in Swallow-street, 24th April, 1761; 30 houses burnt at Shadwell, besides barges, 2nd May, 1761. Vault under St. James's church, Piccadilly, burnt, 15th Jan., 1763. At Rotherhithe, 1st June, 1765. London-house, in Aldersgate-street, 1768. Throgmorton-street, 9th May, 1772. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, 10th May, 1772. Cornhill, 6th June, 1773. In the Tower, 31st Jan., 1774. In King-street, Covent-garden, 4th May, 1774. 20 houses were burnt at the Dock, Wapping, 28th Sept., 1775. At Sidney House, in the Old Bailey, 1st Aug., 1775. In Russel-street, Covent-garden, 29th Sept., 1775. At the Savoy, 2nd March, 1776. In Pope's-head Alley, Cornhill, 1st Dec., 1746. Greenwich Hospital, 2nd Jan., 1779. At Hermitage-stairs, which destroyed 31

houses, besides other buildings, 16th March, 1779. At Horsley-down, 30th April, 1780, of near 30 houses, besides warehouses and shipping. London-bridge water-works, 31st Oct., 1779. In the Strand, near the New Church, 1781. Gunn dock, Wapping, where 14 houses were burnt, 23rd Sept., 1783. At Mr. Seddon's, in Aldersgate-street and Bartholomew-close, which destroyed 100,000*l.* worth of goods, 5th Nov., 1783. Opposite Exeter Change, in July, 1784. In Abchurch-lane, 27th July, 1784. Spring-garden gate, 2nd April, 1785. Compton-street, 16houses, 12th June, 1785. Dock-head, which destroyed several warehouses, the loss very considerable, 2nd May, 1785. In Holborn, 13th June, 1785. James-street, Haymarket, 1786. Vine-street, Piccadilly, 2nd Oct., 1786. The corner of Bow-street, Covent garden, 10th Jan., 1788. The Opera-house, in the Haymarket, 17th June, 1789. In Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, 12th March, 1790. At the foot of Westminster-bridge, 20 persons killed or maimed, 18th Feb., 1790. In Aldersgate-street, 16th May, 1790. Fleet-street, 4th Oct., 1790. Rotherhithe, when 20 houses were destroyed, 12th Oct., 1790. Near the Hermitage, with 30,000*l.* damage, 1st April, 1790. The Albion-mills destroyed, 2nd March, 1791. From Cherry-garden-stairs to West-lane, Rotherhithe, destroyed, and several vessels, with 60 houses, 14th Sept., 1791. At a sugar-house, Well-close-square, &c. where 30,000*l.* damage was done, 12th Dec., 1791. The Duke of Richmond's house, &c. in Privy-gardens, burnt 21st Dec., 1791. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, burnt 14th Jan., 1792. Near Finsbury-square, Moorfields, at a timber-yard, with a loss of 10,000*l.*, 28th July, 1792. At Hawley's-wharf, Hermitage-wharf, which did 10,000*l.* damage, by destruction of sugar, 2nd Dec., 1793. In Duck-lane,

near Wardour-street, 13 houses were burnt down, 13th Dec., 1793. At Limehouse-hole, where many houses were burnt, 18th June, 1794. At Wapping, where upwards of 630 houses were destroyed, together with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were destroyed, 22nd and 23rd July, 1794; the whole loss was estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling: there was 40,000*l.* worth of sugar in one sugar-house; the whole is said to be the most dreadful accident of the kind since the fire of London in 1666. At Astley's theatre, near Westminster-bridge, which destroyed to the value of near 30,000*l.*, together with 19 other houses, 17th Aug., 1795. The elegant church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was burnt down by the carelessness of workmen employed in its repair, 17th Sept., 1795. At Shadwell 20 houses were burnt, 1st Nov., 1796. In the Minories, where 30 houses destroyed, 23rd March, 1797. The water-works at Shadwell, which conveyed water from the Tower to Limehouse, and raised 903 gallons in a minute, were burnt down in one hour and a half, on 12th Dec., 1797. The King's Bench prison had 50 apartments destroyed by an accidental fire, 14th July, 1799. Near the Custom-house, three large warehouses of West India goods, valued at 30,000*l.*, destroyed, 11th Feb., 1800. At Wapping, where 30 houses, besides warehouses, value 80,000*l.*, were burnt, and many lives lost, 6th Oct., 1800; it extended from Mew-stairs to Execution-dock. In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, 40,000*l.* was destroyed by fire at a brewery, 27th Sept., 1802. At the printing-office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Falcon-court, Fleet-street, where property to the amount of 80,000*l.* was burnt, 2nd Feb., 1803. The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey destroyed, 9th July, 1803. At an inn in Chelmsford, in which 120 Hanoverian troops



had been lodged a few hours before, 12 of whom were burnt, 22nd Oct., 1804. Eight persons burnt in Adam-street, Edgeware-road, 27th Jan., 1805. Covent-garden theatre totally destroyed by fire, 20th Sept., 1808. Part of St. James's Palace burnt down, 21st Jan., 1809. Drury-lane theatre, 24th Feb., 1809. Mr. Smeeton's printing-office, St. Martin's-lane, himself and wife destroyed in the flames, 27th May, 1809. In Conduit-street, at which Mr. Windham, in exerting himself to save Mr. North's library and manuscripts, received a blow in the thigh which proved the cause of his death, 8th July, 1809. At the wharf of Messrs. Poccocke and Buckley, Whitefriars-dock, by which timber to the amount of 30,000*l.* and nine valuable horses were destroyed, 1st Jan., 1810. At Reeve's floor-cloth manufactory, Little Tichfield-street, by which seven houses and Mr. Huntington's chapel were destroyed, 13th July, 1810. At the house of Mr. Paris, printer, in Tooke's-court, by which three houses were destroyed, and one woman burnt to death, 20th July, 1810. At Gillet's printing-office in Salisbury-square, 29th July, 1810, after a former calamity of the same kind in 1805. At the Mexican coffee-house, Lisle-street, Mr. Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, destroyed in the flames, 8th Dec., 1810. Goullee's pork-shop, corner of Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate-street, in which Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, nurse, maid-servant, and shop-boy perished, 22nd April, 1811. In Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, by which nearly half the street was destroyed, 18th June, 1811. At Mr. Holland's, tallow-chandler, South-Audley-street, by which that and several other houses were destroyed, 25th Aug., 1812. At Mr. Merle's, picture-frame-maker, Leadenhall-street, by which every house to Billiter-lane was consumed and three others, 17th Oct., 1812. At

the Commercial Hall, Skinner-street, which was entirely consumed, 4th April, 1813. At a fishmonger's near Vauxhall turnpike, by which the Oak tavern and Vauxhall chapel were destroyed, 12th Aug., 1813. At the premises of Messrs. Jones and Co., timber-merchants, King-street, Southwark, by which 15 other houses were destroyed, Dec. 1813. In Denmark-street, by which five houses were destroyed, and one woman lost her life, 18th Jan., 1814. At the Custom-house, Thames-street, by which the whole range of buildings and many other houses were destroyed, 12th Feb., 1814. At the mustard-mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones, Southwark, by which great devastation was made, several adjoining warehouses being destroyed, and a great extent of stabling belonging to Theel and Steel, 28th Aug., 1814. In High-street, Shadwell, by which 20 dwellings were consumed, 10th Oct., 1814. In Narrow-street, Limehouse, by which 16 dwelling-houses and several warehouses were burnt down, 11th Nov., 1814. At Mr. Bigg's, St. Paul's Church-yard, by which the house and two of his children were consumed, 19th Jan., 1815. Works belonging to the Gas Company in Dorset-street destroyed, 24th May, 1815. In Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House, by which two houses were burnt down, 4th June, 1815. In the range of buildings between the Crescent and America-square, by which nearly 20 houses were destroyed, 14th July, 1815. At the Mint, by which the eastern and southern wings of the building were unroofed, and the interior, containing the machinery, destroyed, 21st Oct., 1815. In Wardour-street, at the house of Mr. Seymour, three of whose daughters, the eldest only eight years of age, perished in the flames, 31st Oct., 1815. At Grove Place, Kentish Town, by which the house of Mr. Slack was destroyed, and himself fell a victim to the flames, 23rd Nov., 1815. In Red

Lion-street, Holborn, by which the house of a goldbeater was destroyed, and a child perished in the flames, 24th Nov., 1815. At an umbrella maker's, High Holborn, between Featherstone-buildings and Brownlow-street, by which six houses were entirely burnt to the ground, 28th Nov., 1815. In Crown-street, Finsbury-square, by which the house and warehouse of Mr. Mitchell were destroyed, 31st Dec., 1815. In Berkeley-square, at the house of Mr. Charles Boon, which, with its furniture and library, were destroyed, 11th Feb., 1816. At the Stock Exchange Coffee-house, which was entirely destroyed, as were several adjoining counting-houses, 23rd April, 1816. At the Plough Inn, Clapham, which was entirely destroyed, 29th May, 1816. Extensive premises of Mr. Irvine, No. 49 and 50, St. Mary-le-bone-street, entirely destroyed, with many new and unfinished carriages, 1st June, 1816. At the house of Mr. Dunkin, tallow-chandler, Aldersgate-street, which was destroyed, with the upper part of the adjoining house of Cockerton and Son, oilmen, 26th June, 1816; these houses had just been rebuilt in consequence of a similar conflagration in the preceding year. At Mr. Norris's carpet warehouse, which was under repair in consequence of having been burnt down ten months before, 20th Sept., 1816. At the shop of Mr. Falconer, carpenter, Turk's-head-yard, Oxford-market, by which that and five others were greatly damaged, 2nd Oct., 1816. At the warehouse of Mr. Henderson, by which several houses were burnt down, others damaged, and property to the amount of 40,000*l.* destroyed, 23rd Oct., 1816. Near Wapping Docks, by which the warehouses of Messrs. Viner and Co. and several adjoining ones were burnt down, 16th Dec., 1816. At Poplar, at the house of Mrs. Cock, by which that and nine other houses were destroyed; Mrs. Cock, at the age

of 80 years, perished in the flames, 50th Dec., 1816. The house of Mr. Driskall, Mount-place, Homerton-road, burnt to the ground, the damage estimated at 5000*l.*, 6th April, 1817. The house of Mr. Bainbridge, carver and gilder, High Holborn, totally destroyed by fire, 7th April, 1817. The extensive premises in Fleet-street, lately belonging to Mr. Mist, destroyed by fire, 23rd May, 1817. House of Mr. Black, oilman, facing Bermondsey church, destroyed by fire, and Mr. Black, his wife, and eldest child, found suffocated in the adjoining house, 28th June, 1817. At Mr. Wheater's, grocer, No. 460, Strand, by which ten houses were destroyed, and three persons perished in the flames, 1st March, 1818. At Mr. Clarke's, oilman, Somers' Town; and at Mr. Higgs', hat manufacturer, Webber-row, Blackfriars'-road, in the latter of which two children were burned, 14th April, 1818. At Messrs. Spencer's, Newton-street, High Holborn, which burned five houses, and damaged several others, July, 1818. In Ratcliff Highway, which consumed fifteen houses, Aug., 1818. In Nelson-street, Whitechapel, at the sugar-house of Mess. Craven and Shults, which did damage to the amount of 15,000*l.*, Aug., 1819. At the house of Mr. Worms, Whitechapel, in which three children were destroyed, Nov. 1819. The sugar-refinery of Messrs. Severn, King, and Co., was burned down; the loss was estimated at 80,000*l.*, Nov., 1819. At the house of Mr. Kerr, boot-maker, corner of Norfolk-street, Strand, which destroyed two houses and damaged several others, 17th Jan., 1820. In Thames-street, in the premises of Messrs. Thomas and Co., porter merchants; damage was done to the amount of 20,000*l.*, Feb., 1820. At Mr. Westlake's, ship-builder, Rotherhithe, which consumed seven houses, a brig, several warehouses, and property worth 50,000*l.*, March, 1820. In

Drury-lane, which destroyed a timber yard and ten houses, and threatened the destruction of the neighbourhood, 9th Nov., 1820. At Messrs. Smith and Co., sugar-bakers, Mile End, to the loss of 200,000*l.*, 11th Jan., 1821. In Gutter-lane, Cheapside, which destroyed three houses and damaged six, 27th Feb., 1821. On the premises of Messrs. Southall and Fossick, Gracechurch-street, which destroyed four houses and a meeting-house, and occasioned the death of four persons, 9th Sept., 1821. Four houses destroyed, and three persons burnt, in Prince's-street, Soho, 10th Sept., 1821. Three houses destroyed in Waterloo-row, Surrey-road, 19th Oct., 1821. At Mr. George Hoppe's, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, by which several houses were destroyed or injured, 3rd Nov., 1821. A West Indian man, of 300 tons burthen, destroyed in the river Thames, 16th Dec., 1821. The extensive premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, Paternoster-row, were consumed, 2nd March, 1822. At Mr. Briggs', tallow-chandler, Old Gravel-lane, which destroyed the house and several workshops, 4th June, 1822. Two houses destroyed in St. John's street, Clerkenwell, 20th June, 1822. The premises of Mr. White, boat-builder, at Rotherhithe, and another house, 28th June, 1822. Two houses in Adam-street, Adelphi, consumed, 29th June, 1822. The house of Mr. Wardell, provision merchant, Old Gravel-lane, 30th June, 1822. The premises of Messrs. Astor and Co., musical instrument makers, Tottenham-street, were destroyed, 20th July, 1822. A fire broke out in the plate-glass manufactory of Messrs. Reed and Co., Upper Smithfield, which reduced the premises to a heap of ruins; the loss was 100,000*l.* 11th Aug., 1822. The patent rope manufactory and all the machinery of Mr. Dun, at Stepney, consumed, 14th Aug., 1822. A fire destroyed the house of Mr. Stokes, calico-

printer, Grosvenor Market, 24th Aug., 1822. Two houses in Upper East Smithfield burned down, 26th Aug., 1822. Three houses burned in Old Round Court, 2nd Sept., 1822. The extensive premises of Messrs. Luntley and Milner, wholesale druggists, Bread-street Hill, nearly destroyed, 3rd Sept., 1822. A dreadful fire broke out at the floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Rolls and Goulston, in the Bermondsey-road, which consumed the premises, a timber yard, and destroyed or damaged nearly twenty houses, 16th Sept., 1822. Next door to the Architectural Library of Mr. Taylor, in Holborn, which destroyed that house and several others, and several works of art of the greatest value, 23rd Nov., 1822. Long's Hotel, Bond-street, nearly burnt down, 21st Dec., 1822. A destructive fire in Watling-street, which destroyed several houses, 16th Jan., 1823. Several houses and one person buried in New-street, Covent Garden, 12th May, 1823. Fifteen houses consumed in Red Lion-street, Bedford-square, and Featherstone Buildings, 24th June, 1823. A house consumed in the London-road, and several others damaged, 14th Sept., 1823. In King-street, Hammersmith, which destroyed two houses and damaged several others; a child was killed, 3rd Feb., 1824. A fire broke out at the extensive wharfs of Messrs. Pickford and Co., on the banks of the City Road Basin; the damage was estimated at 30,000*l.*, and two lives were lost, 26th Feb., 1824. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Bond, linen draper, Fleet-street, and communicated to that of Mr. Hill, chemist, and six others, which were completely destroyed; this fire opened a view of St. Bride's church, 14th Nov., 1824. On the following day, the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Wilkinson, upholsterers, Ludgate-hill, and several adjoining houses were burnt down. The tavern at

Cumberland Gardens near Vauxhall, 25th May, 1825. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Cruzzett, carver and gilder, Great Titchfield-street, which spread to several houses in Mortimer-street, Wells-street, and Great Portland-street, destroying 20 or 30 houses, including a timber-yard, St. Margaret's chapel, and Varley's picture gallery, in which were many fine works of art, the damage estimated at 200,000*l.*, 21st June, 1825. A fire in Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, in which three females were burnt to death, 29th July, 1825. A fire broke out at the corner of Anchor-court, Old-street, and destroyed five houses, 10th August, 1825. A fire at the house of Mr. Bell, oilman, Shoreditch, in which Mr. Bell perished, 13th Sept., 1825. A fire broke out at the patent shot manufactory of Messrs. Walker and Parker, near Waterloo Bridge, which was completely gutted, 5th Jan., 1826. Royalty Theatre burnt down, loss estimated at 18,000*l.*, 5th Jan., 1826. At Sheerness, 30th July, 1827. Duplin Castle, Perthshire, 11th Sept., 1827. Talacre, Flintshire, 12 Sept., 1827. Bramham-park Mansion, 21st July, 1828. Glasgow Theatre, 12th Jan., 1829. York Minster nearly destroyed, the fire communicated by a lunatic named Martin, 2nd Feb., 1829. Westminster Abbey discovered to be on fire, 27th April, 1829. Destructive fire at Manchester, 12th Oct., 1829. Ramsgate Theatre, 30th Nov., 1829. At Hinchbrook, the seat of Lord Sandwich, 22nd Jan., 1830. Argyll Rooms, Regent-street, 12th Feb., 1830. English Opera House, Strand, London, 16th Feb., 1830. Messrs. Haighton's, Bartholomew-close, 11th Aug., 1830, damage estimated at 200,000*l.* Residence of Lord Walsingham, Harley-st. where his Lordship perished, and Lady W. died of the injuries received, 27th April, 1831. At a fire in Monmouth-street some lives were lost, and also at another in Buck-

lersbury, 1833. Houses of Lords and Commons, Westminster, accidentally set on fire and destroyed, 16th Oct., 1834.

Fires occasioned by servants punishable, 1707.

Fire artillery in England, the first in Europe, 1347.

Fire engines invented, 1663; improved as now used, or nearly so, 1752.

Fire, method to prevent the spreading of, invented by Mr. David Hartley, 1764.

Fire ships first used by the English under Admiral Drake, 1588.

Fire watch first established in London, 12th Nov., 1791.

Fire-works for the peace displayed in the Green Park, 27th April, 1784.

Fire-works at Paris exhibited in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, the passages being stopped up occasioned such a crowd, that the people, seized with panic, trampled upon one another till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke down, and hundreds were drowned; near 1000 persons lost their lives.

Firmin, Thomas, the patriotic citizen of London, b. 1632, d. 1697.

First Fruit Office established 1543.

First Fruits act passed 1704.

First Fruits and tenths instituted by Clement V., 1306; first collected in England, 1316; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of poor clergy, 7th Feb., 1704.

Firwood, near Bolton, Lancashire, bleach-mills at, value 30,000*l.*, destroyed by fire 27th Oct., 1825.

Fish, the increase of, is said to be in the following proportions:—A flounder of two ounces contains 133,407 eggs or spawn; one of 24 ounces, 1,357,403. Herrings, weighing from four ounces to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ , from 21,285 to 36,960. Lobsters, from 14 to 36 ounces, contain 21,699. Mackarel, 20 ounces, 454,061. Prawn about 3806. Shrimps from 2849 to 6807. Smelts from 14,411 to 38,278. Sole of 5 ounces, 38,772; one of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 100,362. To which may be added the cod, which produces 3,686,760, and a ling 19,248,625.



## FISH CONDEMNED.

Return of the Quantity and Description of Fish seized and condemned as unfit for Food, by the Officer or Officers appointed for that purpose, in the City or Port of London, in each of three years.

Description of Fish.	In the year 1831. Number seized.	In the year 1832. Number seized.	In the year 1833. Number seized.
Salmon - - - -	3,310	8,150	664
Turbot - - - -	590	207	676
Cod - - - -	1,815	699	1,963
Soles - - - -	7,500	24,600	38,300
Herrings - - - -	2,030	3,000	1,448
Haddocks - - - -	635	6,700	6,783
Mackerel - - - -	32,050	92,410	4,027
Plaice, Maids, and Skate - -	61,245	19,950	124,160
Salt Fish - - - -	215	292	1,861
Whitings - - - -	870	400	1,500
Brill - - - -	650	180	413
Lobsters - - - -	27,340	6,025	8,653
Crabs - - - -	756	980	300
	138,206	163,584	190,748
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Periwinkles and Wilks - - - -	88	523	437
Muscles - - - -	10	15	15
Oysters - - - -	35	50	none.
Sprats - - - -	1,050	1,200	80
Shrimps - - - -	5	17	none.
	1,188	1,805	532
		Kits.	
Salmon (pickled) - - - -	—	126	—

Total number of fish seized and condemned	-	-	492,538
Bushels of sprats and small shell fish	-	-	3,525
Kits of pickled salmon	-	-	126

JOHN GOLDHAM,  
Yeoman of the Waterside, and Clerk of  
Billingsgate-market.

- Fish brought to London by land carriage, first practised 1761.
- Fish oil used in London amounted annually to 300,000*l*.
- Fish, Sim., English reformer, d. 1531.
- Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, b. 1459, beheaded 22nd June, 1535.
- Fishing towns legally regulated 1542.
- Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000*l*. for liberty to fish, 1683; Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from the shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen, where a tower was erected for that and other purposes, and the Dutch paid the tribute even in the memory of our forefathers."
- Fishmongers' Hall, old, in London, burnt 10th Feb., 1761; new one at London Bridge finished 1834.
- Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, wantonly put to death by Henry VIII., 3rd Feb., 1537.
- Fitzgerald, George Robert, hanged at Castlebar, 12th June, 1786.
- Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, mortally wounded in an attempt to take him into custody in Dublin, May, 1798.
- Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, eminent English judge, d. 1538.
- Fitzjames, James, Duke of Berwick, slain before Philipsburgh, 1734.
- Fitzpatrick, Richard, general in the army, and writer of several humorous political poems, d. 25th April, 1813.
- Fitzwilliam, W. Wentworth, Lord, the friend of Fox, b. 1748, d. 1833.
- Five-mile act passed 14th Oct., 1665. This act obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of oblivion, unless they were travelling, under the penalty of 50*l*.
- Flag, the honour of, given by the Dutch to England, 1674.
- Flameel, Bertholet, of Liege, an historic painter, b. 1614, supposed poisoned, 1675.
- Flamen, Albert, a Flemish landscape painter, flourished 1665.
- Flaminio, J. A., the poet, b. at Imola 1464, d. 1536.
- Flamstead, J., astronomer, b. 1646, d. 1719.
- Flanders erected into an earldom, 793; made part of France, 1795; annexed to Holland 1813.
- Flatman, Thomas, of London, a poet and painter, b. 1633, d. 1688.
- Flaxley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I., 1110, totally destroyed by a fire, damage estimated at 7000*l*., 1st April, 1777.
- Flaxman, John, an eminent English sculptor, b. at York 1755, d. 1826.
- Flaxman, Anne, wife of the sculptor, and an accomplished classical scholar, d. 6th Feb., 1820.
- Flecknoe, Richard, English dramatist, d. 1678.
- Fleet Market, old, opened 30th Sept., 1737; obelisk erected, 1775; a new market opened 7th June, 1780; removed 20th Nov., 1829.
- Fleet prison burnt by the rioters 7th June, 1780.
- Fleetwood, William, English law writer, d. 1594.
- Fleetwood, William, Bishop of St. Asaph, antiquary, d. 1723.
- Fletcher, James, author of the History of Poland, d. 3rd Feb., 1832, aged 21.
- Fletcher, John, dramatic writer (see Beaumont), b. 1576, d. 1625.
- Fletcher, Phineas, poet, d. 1650.
- Fletcher, Andrew, of Saltoun, b. 1650, d. 1716.
- Fleurieu, Ch. Pierre Claret de, b. 2nd July, 1738, d. 13th Aug. 1810.
- Fleury, Cardinal, d. 1743, aged 90.
- Fleury, Claude, French writer, b. 1640, d. 1723.
- Flinders, Capt. M., d. 1814.
- Flink, Govert, of Cleves, a landscape painter, b. 1614, d. 1660.
- Flint Castle, N. Wales, built 1185.
- Flogging.—By a return to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the British army in 1830, was 655; in 1831, 646; in 1832, 485; and in 1833, 370.

- Floor of an apartment at Clermont  
 Ferrand, France, gave way during a theatrical entertainment, when 36 persons were killed, and 57 had their limbs broken, or were severely wounded, Dec., 1791.
- Florence founded 1408 B.C.  
 Florence bridge built 1330.  
 Florian, Peter, b. 1755, d. 1794.  
 Florida discovered by Cabot 1500; settled in 1763.  
 Floris, Francis, of Antwerp, a painter and sculptor, b. 1520. d. 1570.  
 Flour mills, Lighthouse Quay, near Watford, destroyed by fire, and two men lost their lives, 9th June, 1814.  
 Flowers, the art of preserving them in sand first discovered, 1633.  
 Flushing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's house burnt, Jan., 1748-9.  
 Fogs, remarkable, in London, 1st Jan., 1720, when several chairmen fell with their fares into the canal in St. James's Park, others into Fleet-ditch, and much damage was done on the Thames. A fog equally dense occurred 10th Jan., 1812, and a third 20th Dec., 1813.  
 Folard, Chevalier, b. 1669, d. 1752.  
 Foler, Antonio, a Venetian painter of history, b. 1526, d. 1616.  
 Foley, Admiral Sir Thos., one of the heroes of St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, b. 1753, d. 3rd Jan., 1833.  
 Folkes, Martin, antiquary, d. 1754, aged 64.  
 Fontaine, John de la, French poet, b. 1621, d. 1695.  
 Fontaine-notre-Dame, village of, nearly destroyed by fire, 25th April, 1816.  
 Fontana, Prospero, a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1512, d. 1597.  
 Fontana, Lavinia, a female painter of Bologna, b. 1552, d. 1614.  
 Fontana, Alberto, a Venetian historic painter, d. 1558.  
 Fontebasso, a Venetian painter and engraver, b. 1709.  
 Fontenay, Jean Baptist Blain de, a Norman painter of fruits, flowers, &c., b. 1654, d. 1715.
- Fontenelle d. 9 Jan., 1767, aged 100.  
 Font-hill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000*l.*, 12 Feb., 1765.  
 Fonts instituted, 167.  
 Food, animal, permitted for men's use, 2357 B.C.  
 Fools, festival of, at Paris, held 1st Jan., and continued for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.  
 Foote, Samuel, the English Aristophanes, d. 21st Oct., 1777, aged 51.  
 Foppa, Vincenzo, a Milanese historic painter, d. 1492.  
 Forabosco, a Venetian portrait painter, b. 1600, d. 1660.  
 Forbes, John, the Bishop of Aberdeen, d. 1648.  
 Forbisher Straits discovered, 1578.  
 Ford, John, dramatic writer, b. 1586, d. about 1639.  
 Ford Abbey, Devonshire, built 1133.  
 Fordyce, David, professor of philosophy, d. 1751, aged 40.  
 Fordyce, Dr. George, d. 25th May, 1802, aged 66.  
 Forest, a French landscape painter, b. 1636, d. 1712.  
 Forest, New, Hampshire, first afforested, 1081.  
 Foreigners forbidden to follow trade by retail, 1487.  
 Foreigners indulged with one-half foreigners on juries, 1420.  
 Forfeited estates, resumption of, act passed, 1669.  
 Forfeited estates in Scotland, of the annual value of 29,694*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in England of 47,626*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, seized by government, 1716; those in Scotland restored by parliament Aug., 1784.  
 Forgery first punished with death in England, 1634.  
 Forging letters of attorney, for transfer of stock, made felony, 1722; punishment of death for, abolished 16th Aug., 1832.  
 Fornication made capital for the second offence, 1650.  
 Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the king's supremacy, 22nd May, 1538, aged 42.  
 Forster, John Reinhold, navigator, d. 9th Jan., 1799, aged 70.

Fort St. George, in India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

Fortescue, Sir John, d. 1465.

Forthorn, James, aged 127, d. at Grenada, in the West Indies, 10th Feb., 1773.

Fortification, the present mode introduced about 1500; Albert Durer first wrote on the science, 1527; many improvements made by Vauban towards 1700.

Fosse, Charles de la, an eminent historical painter, b. at Paris 1640, d. 1716.

Foster, Dr. James, the anabaptist, b. 1697, d. 1752.

Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, d. 1652.

Foster, Capt. Henry, one of the companions of Capt. Parry, drowned in the river Chagres, in Darien, 6th Feb., 1831.

Fothergill, Dr., b. 1712, d. 26th Dec., 1780.

Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, built 1408.

Foucher, of Bergen-op-Zoom, painter of rustic festivities, b. 1609, d. 1674.

Foucquet, Marshal Belleisle, b. 1684, d. 1764.

Foundling hospital first erected in Paris, 1677.

Foundling hospital in London was founded in 1736; incorporated, 1739; began to receive children, 1756; let part of their estate in 1797, which yields 2000*l.* a year addition to their income; building began, 1742; opened 1756.

Fountain in the Piazza Nornua, Rome, built 1682.

Fountain de Trevi, Rome, built 1751.

Fontaine, Sir Andrew, English antiquary, d. 1759.

Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1132.

Fouquieres, Jacques, Chevalier, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1580, d. 1659.

Fourcroy, Anthony Francis, chemist, b. 15th June, 1750, d. 16th Dec., 1809.

Fournier, P. S., the Parisian letter-founder, b. 1712, d. 1756.

Fowler, John, an English printer, d. 1575.

Fowler, Edward, Bishop of Gloucester, theologian, b. 1632, d. 1714.

Fox, Charles, an English painter and poet, b. 1749, d. 1809.

Fox, Charles James, an eminent British statesman, b. 1748, d. at Chiswick, 13th Sept., 1806; publicly interred in Westminster Abbey, 10th Oct., 1806.

Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, b. 1624, d. 1690.

Fox, John, martyrologist, b. 1517, d. 1587.

Fox Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered 1760.

Frames, stocking or lace, destroying of, made a capital offence, 1812, the law to continue in force till 1st March, 1814.

Frampton, in Dorset, nearly destroyed by fire, 12th April, 1796.

Frampton, house at, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Guide, burnt down, and one of his children and a female servant destroyed in the flames, 10th Oct., 1810.

France, the country of the ancient Gauls, a colony of the Belgæ from Germany, were permitted to settle in it 200 B. C. It was conquered by the Romans 25 B. C. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the latter kingdom under Clovis. Conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. An entire conquest by Henry V., who was made regent during the life of Charles VI., acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France in the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450. This is the only state in Europe that could boast a perpetual succession from the conquerors of



the western empire. Its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481. It was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. The assemblies, called the states general, first met in 1302, and continued to 1614. Scots guards were ever about the king, from the reign of St. Louis to that of Henry II. It continued through 41 reigns of kings from Charlemagne. King of, taken prisoner by the English, 1356, by Edward the Black Prince. The Taillon tax established, 1549. The French began to date from the birth of Christ, 1618; before they reckoned from the creation. Queen mother of, visited England, 1638. Law's banking scheme, something like the South Sea bubble in England, took place, 1716; destroyed, 1720. Francis I. taken prisoner by the imperialists, and carried into Spain, Aug., 1525; Francis II. killed at a tilting-match, 1559. Acknowledged the independence of America, 6th Feb., 1778. The national revolution commenced, 14th July, 1789; commemorated, 14th July, 1790. The title of citizen only allowed in France, 1792. Declared itself a republic, 1792. Abolished the vulgar era, and established a new division, 1793. The king, queen, and royal family, attempted to escape out of the kingdom, but were detained by force, 21st June, 1791, and were brought back prisoners to Paris. The king sanctioned the National Constitution, on 15th Sept., 1791. Attended on the National Assembly, and renounced the sovereignty, 10th Aug., 1792, when he was compelled to claim their protection, and they sent him to the Temple, where he was confined as a prisoner, distinct from the queen, &c. He was brought to trial, 19th Jan., and condemned on 20th Jan., 1793; put to death 21st Jan. His queen was beheaded 16th Oct.,

1793; Louis XVII. their only son, died in prison, 9th June, 1795; and the princess Maria Theresa Charlotte, their daughter, was delivered up in exchange for deputies, 26th Dec., 1795. France was formed into an empire, 5th May, 1804, and Buonaparte crowned emperor the 2d December following. Holland and the Hanscatic towns annexed to it, 9th July, 1810. The Italian territories on the left bank of the Cuza united to it, 5th Aug., 1810. The throne abdicated by Buonaparte, 5th April, 1814. Louis XVIII. raised to it, 3rd May, 1814. Peace between France and the Allied Powers, proclaimed at Paris, 31st May, 1814. Napoleon restored and expelled, 1815.

France, Kings of, from Hugh Capet—

Hugh Capet . . . . .	987
Robert . . . . .	996
Henry I. . . . .	1031
Philip I. . . . .	1059
Louis VI. . . . .	1106
Louis VII. the Young .	1137
Philip II. the August	1180
Louis VIII. . . . .	1223
Louis IX. . . . .	1226
Philip III. the Hardy .	1271
Philip IV. the Fair .	1285
Louis X. . . . .	1314
John . . . . .	1316
Philip V. . . . .	1316
Charles IV. the Fair .	1322
Edward of Eng. crowned	
Philip VI. the Courtier	1328
John . . . . .	1350
Charles V. the Wise .	1364
Chas. VI. the Well-beloved	1380
Charles VII. the Victorious	1422
Henry VI. of Eng. proclaim.	
Louis XI. . . . .	1461
Charles VIII. . . . .	1483
Louis XII. . . . .	1498
Francis I. . . . .	1515
Francis II. . . . .	1559
Charles IX. . . . .	1560
Henry III. . . . .	1574
Henry IV. . . . .	1589
Louis XIII. . . . .	1610
Louis XIV. . . . .	1643
Louis XV. . . . .	1715

Louis XVI. king of France, 1774 ; deposed 10th August, 1792 ; beheaded 21st Jan., 1793, and the country declared a republic.

Louis XVII. died 9th June, 1795, in prison. Napoleon Buonaparte crowned emperor 2nd Dec., 1804.

Louis XVIII., to whom the kingdom was restored, 1814. Napoleon restored and expelled, 1815.

Charles X., 1824 ; expelled 7th Aug., 1830.

Louis Philip, 9th Aug., 1830.

Francesca, Pietro Borghese, an historic painter, b. 1398, d. 1484.

Franceschi, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1540, d. 1596.

Franceschini, Cavaliere Marc Antonio, a Bolognese painter of history, b. 1648, d. 1729.

Franceschini, Giacomo, a Bolognese painter, b. 1672, d. 1745.

Franceschini, called Volterrano, an historic painter, b. 1621, d. 1689.

Franchi, Lorenzo, a Bolognese painter, b. 1582, d. 1630.

Franchi, Antonio, of Lucca, a painter of history and portraits, b. 1634, d. 1709.

Francia, Francesco, a Bolognese painter of history, &c., b. 1450, d. 1518.

Francis, St., died 1227, aged 46.

Francis, Sir Philip, b. 1740, d. 1818.

Franck, Jerome, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1540, d. 1611.

Franck, the Old, a painter of history, b. at Antwerp 1544 or 1546, d. 1616.

Franck, Francis, the Young, an eminent painter, b. at Antwerp 1580, d. 1642.

Franck, Sebastian, of Antwerp, a painter of landscape and history, b. 1573.

Franck, John Baptist, a painter of interiors, b. at Antwerp 1600.

Franck, Maximilian, d. 1651 ; Gabriel d. 1648, both painters at Antwerp.

Francklin, Thos., b. 1721, d. 1784.

Franco, Battista, a Venetian painter and engraver, b. 1498, d. 1561.

Francois, Lucas, the Old, of Mechlin, a painter of history and portraits, b. 1574, d. 1643.

Francois, Peter, a painter of landscape and portraits, b. at Mechlin 1606, d. 1654.

Francois, John Charles, an engraver, b. 1717, d. 1769.

Francois, Simon, of Tours, a portrait painter, b. 1606, d. 1671.

Frank, Mr., d. 10th Feb., 1792.

Frankfort declared an independent government by the allied sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, 1813.

Franking of letters by members of parliament claimed as a privilege, 1660-61 ; begun 1734 ; abridged, 1764 and 1775 ; annual amount of franked letters, 17,000*l.* ; the privilege further abridged, 1784 and 1795.

Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, b. at Boston 1706, d. at Philadelphia, 17th April, 1790.

Franquaert, Jacques, of Brussels, a painter and architect, b. 1596, d. 1666.

Fratellini, L. M., a Florentine painter in miniature and with crayons, b. 1690, d. 1729.

Fratellini, Giovanna, a Florentine lady, and painter in miniature, b. 1666, d. 1731.

Frauds by bankrupts punished by act passed 1782.

Frecond, Dr. John, b. 1675, d. 1729.

Freebairn, Robert, an English landscape painter, and pupil of Wilson, b. 1765, d. 1808.

Freeholders permitted to alienate their lands, 1492, 1512.

Freeholders not under 40*l.* per annum qualified to vote for members of parliament, 1429.

Freemasons' Hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, built, 1775 ; opened 23d May, 1776.

Freemasons forbidden in England, 1424 ; tolerated by act of parliament, 1699.

Freminet, Le Chevalier Martin, a French painter of history, b. 1567, d. 1619.

French language and customs first introduced into England, 1060.

French protestants expelled their native country, 1685.

French tongue expelled from the English law courts, 1362.

French protestants' hospital, London, incorporated, 1718.

Freres, Dirk, a Dutch painter of history, b. 1643, d. 1693.

Fresne, Charles du, French writer, b. 1610, d. 1688.

Fresnoy, Charles Alphonse du, a celebrated French poet and painter, b. 1611, d. 1665.

Fresnoy, Robert, an English divine, d. 1754, aged 84.

Freundweiler, a Swiss painter of history and portraits; b. 1755, d. 1795.

Friars and nuns, 10,000, turned out of the monasteries in England, 1536.

Fribourg, in Switzerland, founded 1179.

Friesland, East, and Harlingen, annexed to the kingdom of Hanover, 1815.

Frithelstoke priory, Devon, built, 1222.

Frits, Peter, of Delft, a painter of apparitions and extravagant subjects, b. 1635, d. 1682.

Frobenius, John, an eminent German painter, d. 1627.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, Admiral, d. 1594.

Froissart, John, chronicler, b. about 1333, d. 1402.

Frolic steam vessel lost and eighty persons drowned on the Ness Sands, Glamorganshire, 11th April, 1831.

Frost, an English landscape painter, b. 1744, d. 1821.

Frost, in Britain, lasted five months, 220; the Thames frozen nine weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen six weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland fourteen weeks, 359; the Pontus sea was entirely frozen over for the space of twenty days, and the sea between Constantinople and Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from 1st Oct. to 26th

Feb., 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic Sea, 859; the Mediterranean Sea was frozen over, and passable in carts, 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen thirteen weeks, 925; one that lasted 120 days, which began 22nd Dec., 987; the Thames frozen five weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from 14th Jan. to 22nd March, 1205; one of fifteen weeks 1207; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, 1234; the Cattegat, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslø, in Norway, they travelled on the ice of Jutland, 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scager-rat frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice fourteen weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen for six weeks, 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Rostock to Gezoer, 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, 1423, 1426, and 1459; the sea between Constantinople and Iskodar was passable on ice, 1420; one in England from 24th Nov. to 10th Feb., 1434, when the Thames was frozen below bridge to Gravesend; another, thirteen weeks, 1683; a great frost for three months, with

- heavy snows, from Dec. to March, 1709; again in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames; another began 24th Dec., 1739, and continued eight weeks; again, in 1742; in Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754; in Germany, 1760; in 1763, which lasted ninety-four days; in 1779, which lasted eighty-four days; in 1784, which lasted eighty-nine days; in 1785, which lasted 115 days; in 1788, which lasted from Nov. to Jan. 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the Custom-house, the Tower, Execution-dock, Putney, Brentford, &c.; it was general through Europe, particularly in Holland at the same time; the most severe on 25th Dec., 1796, that had been felt in the memory of man; severe one in Jan., 1814, when booths were erected on various parts of the Thames, and the antiquarian society of Newcastle recorded that the rapid river Tyne was frozen to the depth of twenty inches; severe frost at Quebec, 7th Aug., 1815.
- Frost and snow, with hail, in different parts of England at Midsummer, 1791; and in Italy and Spain, Dec. following.
- Frowde, Philip, d. 13th Dec., 1738.
- Fruits of foreign countries first brought into Italy, 70 B.C.
- Fruits and flowers, sundry sorts before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plum-trees and currant-plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs, for dyeing, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.
- Frutet, a Flemish historical painter, fl. 1548.
- Fruytiers, of Antwerp, a painter, in distemper, of portraits and history, b. 1620, d. 1677.
- Frye, Thomas, an Irishman, painter of portraits, inventor of porcelain in England, b. 1710, d. 1762.
- Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, 4th July, 1533.
- Fuessli, Matthias, a Swiss painter, b. 1598, d. 1665.
- Fuessli or Fuseli, John Gaspard, a Swiss poet and painter, b. 1706, d. 1781.
- Fuessli, John Rodolph, a Swiss painter in miniature, b. 1709, d. 1786.
- Fulco, Giov., a painter in oil and fresco, b. at Messina 1615, d. 1680.
- Fulham bridge built 1727.
- Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, b. 1608, d. 1661.
- Fuller, Isaac, an English historical painter, d. 1672.
- Fulling of cloth invented by the Romans.
- Fumiani, Giov. Anton., a Venetian painter of history, b. 1643, d. 1710.
- Fumicelli, Lod., of Treviso, a pupil of Titian, flourished 1536.
- Fungani, of Sienna, an historical painter, flourished 1512.
- Furetiere, Anthony, b. 1620, d. 1688.
- Furini, Fran., a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1604, d. 1646.
- Furness Abbey, now in ruins, Lancashire, built 1127.
- Furnival's Inn Society began 1563.
- Furst, Walter, Swiss patriot, flourished 1309.
- Fuseli. See Fuessli.
- Fuseli, Henry, an historical painter, b. in Switzerland, 1738, d. in England, 1825.
- Fyt, John, of Antwerp, painter of animals, b. 1625, d. 1671.



## G

- G**AAL, Barent, of Haerlem, a landscape painter, b. 1650, d. 1671.
- Gabbiani, Antonio Domenico, a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1652, killed by a fall, 1726.
- Gabel, in Bohemia, a large town, totally destroyed by fire, 11th May, 1788.
- Gabriello, a Sicilian portrait painter, b. 1616, d. 1706.
- Gabron, W., of Antwerp, a painter of gold and silver vases, porcelain, fruits, flowers, &c., b. 1625, d. 1679.
- Gaddi, Gaddo, a Florentine painter and worker in Mosaic, b. 1239, d. 1312.
- Gaddi, Taddeo, a Florentine historic painter, a builder of the famous bridge, b. 1300, d. 1352.
- Gaddi, Agnolo, a Florentine painter, b. 1324, d. 1387.
- Gaelen, A. V., a Dutch painter of field sports, b. 1670, d. 1728.
- Gaetano, Scipio, Pulzone, a distinguished Italian painter of history, but excelled in portrait, b. 1550, d. 1588.
- Gagliardi, an Italian historical painter, b. 1609, d. 1660.
- Gainsborough, Thomas, a celebrated English painter of landscape and portrait, b. 1727, d. 1788.
- Gainsborough. See Dupont.
- Galantini, Hip., a Genoese painter of history, b. 1627, d. 1706.
- Galassi, Bolognese painter of history, b. 1380, fl. 1404.
- Galba, the Roman Emperor, d. 69, aged 73.
- Gale, Rev. Dr. John, b. 1680, d. 1721.
- Gale, Rev. Dr. T., b. 1636, d. 1702.
- Gale, Roger, English antiquary, b. 1672, d. 1744.
- Galen, b. at Pergamus about 131, d. 201.
- Galeotti, Seb., a Florentine painter, b. 1676, d. 1746.
- Galestruzzi, G. B., a Florentine painter and engraver, b. 1618, d. 1678.
- Galetti, Filippo Maria, an Italian painter of portrait and history, b. 1664, d. 1742.
- Galileo, astronomer,\* born in Italy, 1564, d. 1642.
- Gallapagos Isles discovered 1700; explored by Captain James Colnett, 1793.
- Gallegos, a Spanish painter, pupil of Albert Durer, b. 1500, d. 1550.
- Galleys, first used with three men to each oar, B.C. 786. They came originally from Corinth.
- Galli, Fran., a Bolognese painter and architect, b. 1659, d. 1739.
- Gallinari, a Bolognese painter, pupil of Guido, d. 1669.
- Galloche, a French painter of history, b. 1670, d. 1761.
- Galvan, Juan, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1598, d. 1658.
- Galvani, Lewis, b. 1737, d. 1798.
- Galway College, Ireland, founded by Edward VI., 1551.
- Gama, Vasco de, d. 1525.
- Gambara, Lattanzio, a painter of history, b. at Brescia, 1541, d. by a fall, 1574.
- Gambarini, Giuseppe, a Bolognese painter of history, b. 1680, d. 1764.
- Gamberucci, Cosimo, an historic painter, b. at Florence, 1610.
- Gambier, Admiral, Lord, a gallant British naval officer, b. 1757, d. 19th April, 1833.
- Gamblingay, Cambridgeshire, 23 houses at, destroyed by fire, 9th July, 1812.
- Gambold, John, an eminent Moravian bishop, d. 1771.
- Game acts passed, 1469, 1670, 1753, 1773, 1784, 1785, 1808, 1831.
- Game certificates first necessary, 1785.
- Game laws altered, and sale of legalised, 1831.
- Game laws.—The number of commitments under the game laws in England and Wales, between Nov. 1, 1832, and Nov. 1, 1833, was, according to the parliamentary return, 3,140.

Gaming houses licensed in London, 1620.

Gaming prohibited by act passed, 1739.

Gamut in Music, invented by Guy L' Aretin, 1025.

Gandini, Giorgio, of Parma, a painter and pupil of Correggio, d. 1538.

Gandini, Antonio, of Brescia, a painter of history, d. 1613.

Gandolfi, Gaetano, an Italian painter of history, b. 1734, d. 1802.

Gandon, John, an eminent Irish architect, b. 1742, d. 1824.

Gandy, James, a British portrait painter, b. 1619, d. 1689.

Gaol fees abolished by law, 1815.

Garamond, Claude, a French letter founder and engraver, d. 1561.

Garbieri, Lorenzo, a Bolognese painter of history, b. 1580, d. 1654.

Garbo, Raff. del, a Florentine painter, b. 1476, d. 1534.

Garcilasso de la Vega, b. 1503, d. 1536.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk melons and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooseberry, with salads, garden roots, cabbages, &c., brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought here by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the isle of Zante, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry Eighth's gardener; tamarisk plant from Germany, by archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich, the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c., 1567; woad originally from Toulouse, in France; tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas, and salads, now in common use, 1660. To which we will subjoin the following list, with

the countries from whence they originally came.

Rye and wheat from Tartary and Siberia; where they are yet indigenous.

Barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in this country, because we are obliged to cultivate them.

Rice, from	. . .	Ethiopia.
Buck-wheat	. . .	Asia.
Borage	. . .	Syria.
Cresses	. . .	Crete.
Canliflower	. . .	Cyprus.
Asparagus	. . .	Asia.
Chervil	. . .	Italy.
Fennel	. . .	Canary Islands.
Anise and parsley	. . .	Egypt.
Garlick	. . .	The East.
Shallots	. . .	Siberia.
Horseradish	. . .	China.
Kidney-beans	. . .	East Indies.
Gourds	. . .	Astracan.
Lentils	. . .	France.
Potatoes	. . .	Brazil.
Tobacco	. . .	America.
Cabbage, lettuce &c.	} . . .	Holland.
Nor are we less indebted to other and distant countries for our finest flowers.		
Jessamine, from	. . .	East Indies.
Elder-tree	. . .	Persia.
Tulip	. . .	Cappadocia.
Daffodil	. . .	Italy.
Lily	. . .	Syria.
Tube-rose	. . .	Java and Ceylon.
Carnation and pink	. . .	Italy, &c.
Ranunculus	. . .	Alps.
Apples	. . .	Syria.
Apricots	. . .	Epirus.
Artichokes	. . .	Holland.
Celery	. . .	Flanders.
Cherries	. . .	Pontus.
Currants	. . .	Zante.
Damask & musk roses, plums	} . . .	Damascus.
Hops	. . .	Artois in France.
Gooseberries	. . .	Flanders.
Gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c.	} . . .	Toulouse, in France.
Oranges & lemons.	. . .	Spain.
Beans and peas.	. . .	Spain.

- Garden, Peter, of Auchterness, in Scotland, d. Jan. 1775, aged 131.
- Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, d. 22nd Oct. 1555.
- Gardiner, Col. James, b. 1688, killed at Preston Pans, 1745.
- Gardner, Daniel, an English portrait painter, d. 1805.
- Gargiuoli, Dom., a Neapolitan landscape painter, b. 1612, d. 1679.
- Garnet, Thomas, a Jesuit, b. 1555, hanged 1608.
- Garofalino, Gia., a Bolognese painter, b. 1666, d. 1724.
- Garofalo, Ben. (Tisio), an Italian historic painter, b. 1481, d. 1559.
- Garrard, or Gerards, Mark, of Bruges, a painter and engraver, b. 1561, d. 1635.
- Garrick, David, the English Roscius, b. at Hereford, 1716, d. 20th Jan. 1779, aged 62 years and ten months; first appeared on the London stage in 1741.
- Garter, order began, 23d April, 1349; alteration in, 1557 and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes. Of this illustrious order there have been—  
 Eight emperors of Germany,  
 One emperor of Russia,  
 Five kings of France,  
 Three kings of Spain,  
 One king of Arragon,  
 Seven kings of Portugal,  
 One king of Poland,  
 Two kings of Sweden,  
 Six kings of Denmark,  
 Two kings of Naples,  
 One king of Sicily and Jerusalem,  
 One king of Bohemia,  
 Two kings of Scotland,  
 Five princes of Orange,  
 and 34 foreign electors, dukes, margraves, and counts. Garter King of Arms, first appointed in England, 1420.
- Garth, Sir Samuel, d. Jan. 1719.
- Garzi, Lod., an Italian historic painter, b. 1640, d. 1721.
- Garzoni, Giovanna, an Italian lady who painted flowers and miniatures, d. 1673.
- Gas, use of, introduced into London for lighting shops and streets, 1814. Pall Mall was lighted with gas in 1807.
- Gas company, works of, in Dorset Street, destroyed by fire, 24th May, 1815.
- Gascoigne, George, inventor of telescope sights, d. 1645.
- Gascoigne, Sir William, judge who committed Henry, Prince of Wales, for insulting him on the bench, b. 1350, d. 1413.
- Gaspars, John Bap., of Antwerp, a portrait painter, d. 1691.
- Gaspar Hauser, mysterious death of, 14th Dec., 1833.
- Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, b. 1592, d. 1655.
- Gast, Michael de, of Antwerp, a landscape painter, b. 1510, d. 1564.
- Gast, John, of Dublin, the historian, b. 1715, d. 1788.
- Gataker, Thomas, English critic and divine, b. 1574, d. 1654.
- Gateside monastery, Durham, founded 653.
- Gatti, Ber., an Italian historic painter, d. 1575.
- Gatti, Tommaso, of Pavia, a painter of history, b. 1642.
- Gatti, Giralomo, a Bolognese historic painter, b. 1662, d. 1726.
- Gatti, Oliviero, of Parma, a painter and engraver, b. 1598.
- Gaubius, Dr., of Leyden, d. 26th Nov., 1780, aged 76.
- Gaucher, C. S., a painter, b. 1740, d. 1803.
- Gaud. See Goudt.
- Gauden, Dr. Joseph, bishop, the supposed author of the Eikon Basilike, b. 1605, d. 1662.
- Gauging of wine, &c., established by law, 27 Edward III., 1350.
- Gaulli, Giov. Bat. (Baccici), a Genoese portrait painter, b. 1639, d. 1709.
- Gaunor, Fychan, d. 16th Sept., 1686. at Aber-Cowarch, near Dinas-Mowddy, Merionethshire, North Wales, aged 140.
- Gauze, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley, in Scotland, 1759; which in 1784 yielded 575,185*l.* and employed 27,664 hands. In gauze alone, 350,900*l.*

- Gavasio, Giov., of Bergamo, an historic painter, b. 1512.
- Gaveston, Piers, favourite of Edward II., beheaded 19th June, 1312.
- Gay, John, an English poet and dramatist, b. 1688, d. 11th Dec., 1732.
- Gaza, Theodore, b. 1398, d. 1478.
- Gazettes, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money. The first published in England was at Oxford, 7th Nov., 1665. The London Gazette was first published 5th Feb., 1655-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, Nov., 1787. The first published at Paris was in 1723; at Leipsic in 1715.
- Gazolli, Benozzo, a Florentine painter, b. 1400, d. 1478.
- Gebelin, A. C. de, b. 1727, d. 1784.
- Gebro, A. del, of Milan, an historic painter, b. 1492, d. 1551.
- Ged, William, an inventor of stereotype, d. 1749.
- Geddes, James, a critical writer, d. 1749, aged 38.
- Geddes, Dr. Alexander, b. 1737, d. 26th Feb., 1802.
- Gee, John, dramatic author, d. 1769.
- Geel, John Van, a Dutch painter, fl. 1660.
- Gelder, Arnold de, of Dort, a painter of history, and pupil of Rembrandt, b. 1645, d. 1727.
- Geldersman, of Mechlin, an historic painter, b. 1539.
- Geldorp of Brabant, a portrait painter, b. 1553, d. 1618.
- Gelei. See Lorraine.
- Gellert, Christian, b. 1715, d. 1769.
- Gellibrand, Henry, mathematician, b. 1597, d. 1636.
- Gellig, of Utrecht, a painter of still life, b. 1636.
- Gellius, Aulus, b. A. D. 130.
- Gemignano, Vin. di San, an Italian painter of history, b. 1490, d. 1530.
- Gemignano, Giacinto, an Italian painter of history, b. 1611, d. 1681.
- Gemignano, Luigi, an Italian painter, b. 1644, d. 1697.
- Geminiani, the musician, b. at Lucca, 1680, d. 1762.
- Gendarmes, order began, 360.
- General Events. See Events, General.
- Generosity, order of knighthood, in Brandenburg, began 1685.
- Geneva republic founded, 1512.
- Geneva shops suppressed, 1743; 7000 abolished, 1750.
- Geneva destroyed by fire, 1321; again much damaged in 1333; and again in 1430.
- Genga, Girolamo, an Italian painter of architecture, b. 1476, d. 1558.
- Genghis, Khan, the Mongolian warrior, d. 1227.
- Genlis, Countess de, a celebrated French politician and Savante, b. 1747, d. 31st Dec., 1830.
- Gennari, Bar., of Cento, an historic painter, b. 1589, d. 1658.
- Gennari, Benedetto, of Cento, an historic painter, b. 1633, d. 1715.
- Gennari, Cesare, a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1641, d. 1688.
- Gennet, order of knighthood, began in France, 726; in Spain, 786.
- Genoa, Bank of, failed 1750.
- Genoels, A., of Antwerp, a painter and mathematician, b. 1640.
- Genoese republic, founded 1096; Genoa annexed to the French empire, 1805; transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1814.
- Gentile, L. P., of Brussels, a portrait painter, b. 1606, d. 1670.
- Gentileschi, O. L., of Pisa, an historic painter, b. 1563, d. 1647.
- Gentileschi, Artemisia, a Roman lady, painter of portraits, b. 1590, d. 1642.
- Gentilis, Albericus, b. in Italy 1551, d. 1611.
- Gentlemen, the first use of the distinction, 1430.
- Gentleman, Frank, dramatic author, d. 1786, aged 58.
- Geoffry, of Monmouth, British historian, made bishop of St. Asaph in 1152.
- Geological Society, London, instituted 1813.
- Geological Society, Dublin, instituted 1832.
- George, Prince, man of war, burnt off Lisbon, when 435 of her crew perished, 13th Feb., 1758.



George, the Royal, of one hundred guns, overset at Portsmouth, by which misfortune Admiral Kempenfelt, with the crew were lost; there were near 100 women, and 200 Jews on board. An express arrived at the Admiralty with the news, 30th Aug., 1782.

George's, St., town, in Grenada, destroyed by a fire, 1st Nov. 1775.

George's, St., hospital, Hyde Park-corner, instituted 19th Oct., 1733.

George's, St., Church, Bloomsbury, London, built 1730.

George, St., Fort, E. Indies, bt. 1620.

George, St. d'Alfama, order of knighthood, began 1201.

George, St., order began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470; at Rome, 1496; in Genoa, time unknown; in Venice, 1200.

George III., of England, had the glass of his chair broken by a mad woman, as he was going to the opera-house, 25th June, 1777; was thrown from his horse in Windsor-park, 8th Oct., 1785; attempted to be assassinated by Margaret Nicholson, a mad woman, 2nd Aug., 1786; had a stone thrown at his state coach when going to the House of Peers, by John Frith, a maniac, 21st Jan., 1790; visited Cheltenham in 1788, and became deranged in his mind from Oct. 1788 to March 1789, when he visited St. Paul's in procession, to return public thanks to the Almighty for his recovery. Assaulted by a mob in his way to and from the House of Lords, 29th Oct., 1795, when his state-coach was nearly destroyed; had a stone thrown at his coach, the glasses broken, and the queen received a blow in the face, 1st Feb., 1796; made a grand procession to St. Paul's to return thanks for the victories obtained by his fleets, 19th Dec., 1797; shot at in the play-house by a maniac of the name of Hatfield, 15th May, 1800. Died, at Windsor Castle, 29th Jan., 1820, aged 81.

George IV., of England, b. 12th Aug., 1762; married, 8th April, 1795; proclaimed king, 30th Jan., 1820; d. 26th June, 1830, at Windsor.

Georges, chief of the Chouans, executed at Paris for a conspiracy against Buonaparte, 26th June, 1804.

Georget, John, a French painter on porcelain, d. 1823.

Georgia colony, erected by General Oglethorpe, 1739; incorporated 1752.

Gera, near Leipsic, in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, 18th Sept., 1780.

Gerande, John, botanist, b. 1545, d. 1607.

Gerardi (Dal Borgo St. Sepolcro), a Florentine painter, b. 1500, d. 1556.

Gerards. See Garrard.

Gerber, Sir Balthasar, a portrait painter of Antwerp, b. 1591, d. 1667.

Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., introduced the Arabic figures into Europe, 1000.

Gericault, J. L. T. A., a French historical painter, b. 1792, d. 1824.

Germins, St., Priory, Cornwall, built 937.

Germanicus, Cæsar, d. A. D. 29.

Germany was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 B.C., when they withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts, but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290. In 432, the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country, but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802. He was the first emperor, and added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were in him united. It was called *Allemania*, from *Alleman*, *i. e.* in German, "every man," denoting that all nations were welcome there. Dukes being at this time made

governors of those provinces, they claimed a right to sovereignty; hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany. Louis I., Charlemagne's son, was the first king that made this empire independent, 814. It continued united to the crown of France till 841. Charles III. was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879. Conrade I. was the first elected emperor, 912; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen, but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an interregnum of twenty-two years. The electors, according to some, reduced to seven in 999. To bring in their sons successors, the emperors, in their lifetime, politically got them elected king of the Romans, which was a part of the sovereignty; the first emperor so elected, 1054. The elective power originated by the emperors getting their last will, wherein they nominated their successors, confirmed before their deaths by the princes and great men. The emperor Philip murdered, 1208. Seven electors first appointed to choose an emperor, 1258. Louis V. made the empire independent of the holy see, 8th Aug., 1338. Golden bulls relating to the election of the emperors established by Charles IV. of Germany, 1356. To get his son elected king of the Romans, Charles IV. gave each elector 100,000 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376; the descendants of the mortgagees continue still in the possession of them. Charles V. born 1500; visited England, 1522; resigned his crown to his brother, 1556, and turned monk, 1558. A reformation took place in the empire, 1648. The peace of Carlowitz, when the bounds of the German and Eastern empires were set-

tled, 1689. Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria.

Emperors of Germany, from Charlemagne:—

Charlemagne, began	-	800
Louis I.	-	814
Lothario I.	-	840
Louis II.	-	855
Charles the Bald	-	875
Louis III.	-	875
Charles the Fat	-	879
Arnold	-	887
Guy and Lambert	-	891
Louis the Infant	-	899
Conrad I.	-	911
Henry the Fowler	-	918
Otho the Great	-	936
Otho II.	-	973
Otho III.	-	983
Henry II.	-	1002
Conrad II.	-	1024
Henry III.	-	1039
Henry IV.	-	1056
Henry V.	-	1106
Lothario II.	-	1125
Conrad III.	-	1138
Frederick I.	-	1152
Henry VI.	-	1190
Philip and Otho IV.	-	1198
Otho V.	-	1208
Frederick II.	-	1212
Henry VII.	-	1245
William	-	1246
Conrad IV.	-	1250
Rodolphus of Hapsburgh	-	1273
Adolphus of Nassau	-	1292
Albert I. of Austria	-	1298
Henry VIII.	-	1309
Louis V.	-	1314
John and Philip the Long	-	1317
Charles IV.	-	1346
Wenceslaus	-	1378
Frederick and Robert Palatine	-	1400
Joseph of Moravia, Sigismund of Luxemburgh	-	1411
Albert of Austria	-	1437
Frederick III.	-	1440
Maximilian I.	-	1493
Charles V.	-	1519
Ferdinand I.	-	1558
Maximilian II. of Hungary	-	1564
Rodolphus II.	-	1576
Matthias	-	1612

- Ferdinand II. - - 1619  
 Ferdinand III. - - 1637  
 Leopold I. - - 1658  
 Joseph I. - - - 1705  
 Charles VI. - - - 1711  
 Charles VII. of Bavaria 1742  
 Francis I. of Lorraine - 1745  
 Joseph II. - - - 1765  
 Leopold II. - - - 1790  
 Francis - - - 1792  
 who took the title of Emperor of Austria, 11th Aug. - - - 1804  
 and resigned the title of Emperor of Germany 1806
- Germyn, Simon, of Dort, a fruit and landscape painter, b. 1650, d. 1719.
- Geron, St., order of knighthood in Germany, begun 1154.
- Gerrard, of Haerlem, an historical painter, b. 1460, d. 1488.
- Gerrards, G. P. Van, called Zyl, of Amsterdam, a portrait painter, b. 1607, d. 1667.
- Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
- Gervis Abbey, Yorkshire, founded 1145.
- Gesner, Conrad, physician and naturalist, d. 1565, aged 49.
- Gesner, Solomon, German writer, b. 1730, d. 1788.
- Gessi, Fran., a Bolognese historical painter, pupil of Guido, b. 1588, d. 1649.
- Gessner, Solomon, of Zurich, a poet, painter, engraver, and bookseller, b. 1730, d. 1788.
- Gheest, Wybrand de, of Friesland, a painter, b. 1591, d. 1643.
- Gherardi, or Doceno, an Italian historic painter, b. 1500, d. 1552.
- Gherardi, Filippo, of Lucca, an historic painter, b. 1643, d. 1704.
- Gherardini, a Florentine painter of history, b. 1655, d. 1723.
- Ghergong, the capital of Assam, almost engulfed by an earthquake, when several thousands perished, 1803.
- Gheyn, of Antwerp, a flower painter and engraver, d. 1630.
- Ghezzi, Cavalier Pier Leone, of Rome, an historic painter, b. 1674, d. 1755.
- Ghiberti, a Florentine historical painter, b. 1454, d. 1528.
- Ghirlandaio, Rodolfo, a Florentine painter, b. 1485, d. 1560.
- Ghirlandaio, Dom., a Florentine historic painter, b. 1449, d. 1493.
- Ghisi, Giov. Brit., of Mantuano, a painter and engraver, b. 1500.
- Ghislandi, Dom., of Bergamo, an historical painter, b. 1655, d. 1743.
- Ghisolfi, Giov., a Milanese architectural painter, b. 1623, d. 1683.
- Ghiti, Pompeo, an Italian painter, b. 1631, d. 1703.
- Ghizzi, a Bolognese painter of architecture and perspective, b. 1570, d. 1618.
- Giacinto, a Neapolitan historic painter, d. 1684.
- Giampelli, a Florentine artist, b. 1578, d. 1640.
- Giaquinto, a Neapolitan painter, d. 1765.
- Gibbon, Edward, historian, d. 16th Jan., 1794, aged 56.
- Gibbs, James, a Scotch architect, b. 1674, d. 1754.
- Gibbs, Sir Vicary, an eminent English judge, b. 1752, d. 1820.
- Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, 3rd Feb., 1766; had the royal battery destroyed by fire, though more than 1400 feet above the level of the sea, Nov., 1800. Plague at, in 1804 and 1805. Malignant fever at, August and September, 1814.
- Gibson, R., the Dwarf, an English portrait painter, b. 1615, d. 1690.
- Gibson, William, an English portrait painter, b. 1644, d. 1702.
- Gideon, the fourth judge of Israel, routes the Midianites, with only 300 men, and slays their two kings, Zebah and Zalmunna, 1245 B. C. He is offered the kingdom of Israel, which he refuses.—The land had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Deborah, and 200 years after that of Joshua. Upon Gideon's death, Abimelech, his natural son, murders his seventy brothers upon one stone, and makes himself king of Israel for three years, 1236 B. C.

- Gifford, Andrew, dissenting divine, d. 1784, aged 84.
- Gifford, John, author of the life of Pitt, born 1758, died 6th March, 1818.
- Gifford, William, translator of Juvenal, b. April, 1756, d. Dec. 1826.
- Gilardi, a Milanese painter, d. 1679.
- Gilarte, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1647, d. 1700.
- Gilbert, William, English chemist, d. 1603, aged 63.
- Gilbert, Sir Humphry, b. 1539, shipwrecked 1594.
- Gilbert, Jeffery, b. 1674, d. 1726.
- Gilding, with leaf gold on bole Armoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood in 1680.
- Giles, St., church, London, rebuilt 1731.
- Giles, Henry, an English painter on glass, flourished 1687.
- Gilioli, a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1584, d. 1665.
- Gill, Dr. John, a learned commentator, b. 1697, d. 1771.
- Gillardini, a Milanese historical painter, d. 1675.
- Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down 11th Dec., 1750.
- Gillot, Claude, a French painter of grotesque pieces, b. 1673, d. 1722.
- Gilpin, Rev. W., an English writer on the picturesque, b. 1724, d. 5th April, 1804.
- Gilpin, Sawrey, an English painter of animals, b. 1732, d. 1807.
- Gilpin, Bernard, an English divine, b. 1517, d. 1583.
- Gin-shops in London. See Geneva shops.
- Gin act passed, 1737.
- Ginassi, Caterina, a noble lady at Rome, who excelled in painting, b. 1590, d. 1660.
- Gioia, Flavio, a Neapolitan, inventor of the European compass, b. 1300.
- Gionima, Antonio, an Italian historic painter, b. 1697, d. 1732.
- Giordano, called Luca Fa Presto, a Neapolitan painter of history, b. 1629, d. 1704.
- Giorgetti, an Italian painter, d. 1670.
- Giorgione, called Barbarelli del Cas-  
tel Franco, an eminent Venetian painter, b. 1478, d. 1511.
- Giotti, an eminent Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, b. 1276, d. 1336.
- Giottini. See Stefano.
- Giovannini, G. M., an Italian painter and engraver, b. at Bologna, 1651.
- Giovannini, Carlo, a Bolognese historic painter, fl. 1710.
- Gipsies, or Egyptians, quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks, 1515, and wandered over various parts of Europe. An act passed against their itinerancy in England, 1530; expelled France, 1560, and other European kingdoms shortly after; expelled England by act passed, 1563.
- Giraldus Cambrensis, British historian, died 1220.
- Girardon, F., a French sculptor and architect, b. 1628, d. 1715.
- Girodet-Troison, an eminent French painter, b. 1767, d. 1824.
- Girtin, Thomas, of London, a landscape painter, b. 1773, d. 1802.
- Gisborough Priory, Yorkshire, founded 1129.
- Giusti, Antonio, a Florentine painter of landscape and history, b. 1624, d. 1705.
- Gladiators, combats of abolished, 325.
- Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.
- Glanville, Joseph, an English writer, b. 1636, d. 1680.
- Glasgow, dreadful fire at, by which 200 families were reduced to destitution, 3rd June, 1749; theatre burned down, 12th Jan., 1830; destructive fire at, loss estimated at 150,000*l.*, 14th Jan., 1832.
- Glass, the art of making it known to the Romans, at least before 79; known to the Chinese, about 200; introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking-glasses and coach windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773.



- Glass tax established, 1746.
- Glasses, musical, are of German origin, but revived by Dr. Franklin, 1760; brought to a high state of accuracy and harmony by the Cartwrights in England, 1799.
- Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset, built 640, rebuilt 954.
- Glauber, John, of Utrecht, a landscape painter, b. 1646, d. 1726.
- Glauber, John Rodolphus, a German, the combiner of Glauber salts, b. 1646, d. 1660.
- Glauber, John Gottlieb, of Utrecht, a landscape painter, b. 1656, d. 1703.
- Glauber, Diana, a portrait painter, b. at Utrecht, 1650, d. 1720.
- Gleaton Castle, Lancash., built 1340.
- Glenberrie, Lord, author of law reports and other works, b. 1743, d. 1823.
- Glendower, Owen, d. 1415.
- Glenie, James, b. 1750, d. 1817.
- Globe of the earth, first voyage round it, was by Capt. Fra. Drake, 1580; the first by Magellan, 1591; the third by Sir Thomas Cavendish, 1588; by Lord Anson, 1740-4; by Captain Cook, 1768; and by Perouse, 1793-4. A late publication makes the number of inhabitants on this globe to be 896,000,000. Of these 226,000,000 are Christians; 10,000,000 are Jews; 210,000,000 Mahometans; 450,000,000 millions of Pagans. Of those professing the Christian religion there are 50,000,000 of Protestants, 30,000,000 of the Greek and Armenian churches, and 90,000,000 of Catholics. If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 896,000,000 human beings will be born and die; consequently, 81,760 must be dropping into eternity every day; 3497 every hour, or about 36 every minute.
- Globe of fire passed over the Island of Funen, Denmark, in open day, Sep. 1807. A similar phenomenon observed at the same time at Jutland.
- Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.
- Gloucester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married. Monastery of, founded 710.
- Gloucester damaged by violent rains, 2nd Sept. 1750.
- Gloucester, Abbey of, burnt 1102; again 1122.
- Gloucester, duke of, uncle to Rich. II., smothered between two feather beds, 28th Sept. 1397.
- Gloucester, Humphry, duke of, 4th son of Henry IV., murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.
- Gloucester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV.; murdered Edward, prince of Wales, and Richard, Duke of York, his two nephews, 1483.
- Glove tax repealed, 2nd Aug., 1795.
- Glover, Richard, an English poet, b. 1712, d. 1785.
- Gluck, Christopher, b. 1716, d. 1787.
- Glynne, Mr. Serjeant, d. Sept., 1779.
- Gmelin, J. F., editor of Linnæus, b. 1748, d. 1805.
- Gobbo. See Bonzi.
- Gobbo, Andrea del, a Milanese historical painter, b. 1470, d. 1527.
- Gobbo, II. Antonio Caracci, the historical painter, was so called, b. at Venice, 1583, d. at Rome 1618.
- Gobelin, Giles, the French dyer, flourished 1632.
- Godalming bridge, in Surrey, begun July, 1782.
- Goddard, Jonathan, first promoter of the Royal Society, b. 1617, d. 1674.
- Godewyck, Margaretta, a lady of Dort, celebrated for painting and needlework, b. 1627, d. 1677.
- Godfathers and godmothers first appointed 130.
- Godfrey, of Boulogne, d. 1110.
- Godfrey, Sir Edmonbury, murdered 17th Oct., 1678.
- Godstow Nunnery, Oxfordshire, consecrated 1138.
- Godwin, Earl of Kent, invaded England, 1052; choked in protesting his innocence of the murder of the king's brother at table with the king, 1053.

- Godwin, or Goodwin sands, inundated 1100.
- Godwin, bishop of Hereford, the antiquary, b. 1561, d. 1633.
- Goebouw, of Antwerp, an eminent historic painter, b. 1625.
- Goedaert, John, a Dutch painter of fruits and flowers, b. 1618, d. 1668.
- Goes, Hugo-Vander, of Bruges, a landscape and history painter, d. 1480.
- Goethe, J. W. Von, prince of German literature, b. 28th Aug., 1749, d. 22nd March, 1832.
- Gold first coined at Venice, 1276.
- Gold first coined in England, 1344; and raised from 40s. to 48s. per ounce, in 1546.
- Gold mines were discovered by the Spaniards in America, 1492; from which time to 1731 they imported from thence into Europe above 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusive of what were unregistered.
- Gold discovered in Malacca, 27th Oct., 1731; in New Andalusia, 1785; in Ireland, in the mountain called Croghaun, in Wicklow, in Sept., 1795; in Ceylon, 1800.
- Golden bull of the empire commenced, 1356.
- Gold coin, the king gave his assent to a bill "for preventing the counterfeiting or diminishing," 1st July, 1773; reduced to the standard, Aug., 1776.
- Golden Fleece, order of knighthood, begun in Flanders, 1492.
- Golden Shield and Thistle, order began, 1370.
- Goldoni, Charles, b. 1707, d. 1793.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, b. in Ireland, 1728, d. 14th April, 1774.
- Goltzius, Hubert, of Venloo, an antiquarian, painter, and engraver, b. 1520, d. 1583.
- Goltzius, Henry, of Mulbrecht, an eminent painter and engraver, b. 1558, d. 1617.
- Gomez, V. S., a Spanish painter of landscape and history, b. 1645.
- Gongora, Lewis de, b. 1562, d. 1627.
- Gonnelli, John, the sculptor, died blind, 1673.
- Gonvil and Caius Colleges, Cambridge, founded 1348.
- Gonzalez, Bar., a Spanish painter of history and portrait, b. 1564, d. 1627.
- Gonzalez, Juan Gia., a Spanish portrait painter, b. 1630, d. 1696.
- Gonzalez, de Vega, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1622, d. 1697.
- Gonzalez, Pedro Ruiz, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1633, d. 1709.
- Goodier, Captain, hanged at Bristol for the murder of his brother, Sir John Goodier, 20th Jan., 1740-1.
- Goodman's-fields Theatre, opened 1729.
- Gool, John Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1685, d. 1757.
- Goose, at Posbrook Cottage, Titchfield, d. at the age of 64 years, 4th Jan., 1815.
- Gordon, Alexander, antiquarian, d. 1750.
- Gordon, lord George, d. in Newgate, 1st Nov., 1793.
- Gordon, Thomas, d. 1750.
- Goree Isle, on the coast of Guinea, first planted by the Dutch, 1617; nearly destroyed by the explosion of the powder magazine, 15th Oct., 1662.
- Gortzius, a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born 1553, died 1611.
- Goslar mines, Lower Saxony, caught fire, which penetrated to the depth of 750 feet, April, 1800.
- Gottenburgh had a fire which destroyed 120 houses, 4th Feb., 1794; again, 22nd Dec., 1802, which destroyed the cathedral, palace, post-office, and several public buildings, together with a fourth part of the city, to the value of about 2,000,000 dollars. Again, 1813, which consumed a great part of the town.
- Gotti, V., a Bolognese historic painter, d. 1636.
- Gottsched, J. C., b. 1700, d. 1766.
- Gouda, Corn. Van, a Dutch painter, b. 1510, d. 1550.
- Goudt, or Gaud, Il Count Van, of Utrecht, a nobleman who excelled in painting and engraving, b. 1585.

- Gouffier, Count Choiseul, b. 1752, d. 1817.
- Gough, Richard, laborious antiquary, b. 1735, d. 1809.
- Goujet, a French voluminous writer, b. 1697.
- Goujon, Jean, sculptor and architect, d. 1572.
- Goupy, Joseph, a French landscape painter, d. 1763.
- Goutier, John and Louis, painters on glass, flourished in the 17th century.
- Government, annual expense in 1652, 62,000*l.*; in 1653, 1,300,000*l.*; in 1658, 2,200,500*l.*; 1660, 1,200,000*l.*; 1694, 6,000,000*l.*; in 1776, 7,000,000*l.*; 1808, 75,670,641*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*
- Gower, J., first English poet, d. 1402.
- Gower, R. H., author of a treatise on seamanship, d. 1833.
- Goyen, John Van, of Leyden, an eminent landscape painter, b. 1596, d. 1656.
- Gozzoli, Ben., a Florentine painter of history, b. 1400, d. 1478.
- Graaff, John, of Vienna, a painter of rustic festivities, b. 1680, d. 1734.
- Graat, Barent, of Amsterdam, a painter of history, portraits, and landscape, b. 1628, d. 1709.
- Graaw, Henry, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1627, d. 1682.
- Grabe, John Ernest, Russian writer, b. 1666, d. 1711.
- Grace Dieu Nunnery, Leicester, founded, 1151.
- Grace, Mrs., an English portrait painter, d. 1786.
- Grace at meat. The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred; and they would not partake of any meat till they had offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The ancient Jews offered up prayers always before meat, and from their example the primitive Christians did the same.
- Graham, James, English poet, d. 1811.
- Grain. No. of qrs. of all kinds imported into Great Britain in 1831, 5,972,338*l.*
- Grainger, Dr. J., b. 1723, d. 1767.
- Grammarians, the first regular ones, flourished B. C. 276.
- Grammatica, Antiveduto, an Italian historic painter, b. 1571, d. 1626.
- Grammont, Count de, d. 1707.
- Granacci, Fran., a Florentine historic painter, b. 1477, d. 1544.
- Granada Island, settled by France, 1652.
- Grand Cairo bt. by the Saracens, 969.
- Grandi, an Italian historic painter, b. 1491, d. 1531.
- Grandier, burnt in France, for witchcraft, 1634.
- Granger, Rev. Mr., died suddenly as he was administering the sacrament, 14th April, 1776.
- Grapes brought to England, and planted at Blackhall in Suffolk, 1552; cultivated in Flanders, 1276.
- Grati, Giov. Bat., a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1681, d. 1758.
- Gratian flourished 1151.
- Grattan, Henry, celebrated Irish orator and statesman, b. 1750, d. and interred in Westminster Abbey, 1820.
- Gravelines founded 1160; 3000 people killed at, by the explosion of a magazine, 1654.
- Graves, R., dean of Ardagh, d. 1829.
- Graves, Rev. Richard, author of the "Spiritual Quixote," d. 23rd Nov. 1804, aged 90.
- Gravesend erected to protect the river Thames, 1513; fire at, broke out in the Horn stable, when five half-barrels of gunpowder blew up and occasioned much injury, 4th Nov., 1798; new pier at, injured by a mob, 22nd Jan., 1833; opened to the public, 30th July, 1834.
- Gravesande, W. J., b. 1688, d. 1742.
- Graziani, Ercole, a Bolognese historical painter, b. 1688, d. 1765.
- Grazzini, Giov. Paolo, a painter of history and portraits, b. at Ferrara 1570, d. 1632.
- Greatrakes, that healed by stroking, b. in Ireland 1629, d. 1681.
- Great seal of England first used 1050.
- Great seal of England stolen from the lord chancellor and destroyed, 24th March, 1784.

- Greaves, John, English mathematician, b. 1602, d. 1652.
- Grecian empire founded by Alexander 331 B.C.
- Greco, an historic painter, b. in Greece 1547, d. 1627.
- Greek first introduced into England 1491.
- Greene, Dr. Maurice, English musician, d. 1755.
- Green, Matthew, poet, d. 1757.
- Green, Saxon, invented, 1744.
- Green dye for cotton invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1777.
- Greenfield monastery built, 1131.
- Greenhill, John, an English portrait painter, b. 1649, killed by a fall 1676.
- Greenland first discovered, 1585; settled 1721-51.
- Greenock society for the encouragement of arts and sciences founded 1812.
- Greenwich, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Greenwich Hospital, the chapel of, and one quadrangle of the whole building, destroyed by fire 2nd Jan., 1779; began to receive 6*d.* per month from every sailor in 1695, and 1*s.* from June, 1797.
- Greenwich Hospital instituted 1694; first began to receive disabled seamen, 1737; had the Derwentwater estate given it, 1735; injured by a fire, Jan. 1779; chapel rebuilt and opened for service 20 Sept., 1789.
- Greenwood, of Boston, America, a painter and engraver, b. 1729, d. 1792.
- Gregory, Nazianzen, b. 324, d. 389.
- Gregory, Nyssen, d. 396.
- Gregory, Rev. John, b. 1607, d. 1646.
- Gregory, James, the mathematician, d. 1675, aged 38.
- Gregory, Dr. John, b. 1724, d. 1773.
- Gregorian calendar first used in the Catholic states of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1710; in England and in Sweden, 1752.
- Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1775, when the town of St. George was totally destroyed; 16th May, 1792, the carenage was destroyed by fire to a very considerable amount.
- Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion at, occasioned by the blowing up of powder-mills, when near 3000 persons lost their lives, and all the adjacent buildings were nearly destroyed, 3rd Sept., 1794.
- Gresham, Sir Thos., b. 1519, d. 1580.
- Gresham College founded 1681; pulled down, 1771, and the excise office built on the site, 1774.
- Gresse, J. A., of London, a painter and engraver, b. 1741, d. 1794.
- Gretham Hospital, Durham, bt. 1220.
- Greuze, a French painter of moral and affecting subjects, b. 1726, d. 1805.
- Greville, Fulke, Lord Broke, b. 1554, killed by his servant, 30th Sept., 1628, aged 74.
- Grew, Dr. N., b. 1628, d. 1711.
- Grey, Zach., English divine and historian, b. 1687, d. 1766.
- Grey, Lady Jane, her husband, Lord Guildford, and her father, beheaded 12th April, 1554.
- Greyhound packet-boat, from Cork to Bristol, lost on the Culner Sands, when all on board perished, 29th Dec., 1815.
- Griesbach b. 1745, d. 1812.
- Griffier, John, the Old, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1645, d. 1718.
- Griffier, R., the Young, of London, a landscape painter, b. 1688, d. 1720.
- Griffith, Mrs., author of "Letters to Young Married Women," b. 1731, d. 5th Jan., 1793.
- Grignion, R., an engraver, d. 1787.
- Grignion, Char., an engraver, d. 1810.
- Grignon, Charles, of London, a painter of historical and pastoral subjects, b. 1754, d. 1804.
- Grimaldi, a celebrated Bolognese landscape painter, b. 1606, d. 1680.
- Grimaldi, Francesco, a Neapolitan painter, b. 1550, d. 1609.
- Grimani, Hubert, of Delft, a portrait painter, b. 1599, d. 1629.
- Grimm., Sam. Hen., a Swiss architectural draftsman, d. 1794.
- Grimmer, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1510, d. 1546.
- Grimoux, a French historic and portrait painter, b. 1688, d. 1740.
- Grimston, Sir Harbottle, law writer, b. about 1594, d. 1683.



- Grisoni, a Florentine painter of history and portraits, b. 1701, d. 1769.
- Grist mills invented in Ireland, 1214.
- Grobber, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1579, d. 1636.
- Grocer's Alley, in the Poultry, London, a fire broke out at, which destroyed several houses, reached the Compter, whereupon 50 debtors were set free, 40 of whom returned again, and nine felons escaped, 27th Aug., 1749.
- Grocyn, William, d. 1523, aged 88.
- Grog, the sea term for rum and water, arose from Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board a ship. He was called Old Grog, from wearing a grogram coat in bad weather.
- Groningen built B.C. 433.
- Gronovius, James, b. at Dementer 1645, d. 1716.
- Gropalio, P. M., a Genoese painter of history, b. 1610, d. 1672.
- Gros, Peter le, a French sculptor, b. 1666, d. 1719.
- Gros, Jean le, a French portrait painter, b. 1671, d. 1745.
- Grose, Francis, an English antiquary, b. 1731, d. in Ireland 1791.
- Grosseteste, Rob., b. 1175, d. 1253.
- Grosvenor Square, the centre house in, raffled for, tickets one guinea each, valued at 10,000*l.*, 10th June, 1739.
- Grotius, Hugo, b. at Delft, 1583, d. 1645.
- Ground, a spot of, at Caplow-wood, parish of Fawnhope, Hereford, four acres in extent, removed and filled up the adjoining road to 12 feet in height. A yew tree also was removed 40 yards without being changed from its upright position, 4th April, 1795.
- Grove, Joseph, historical and critical writer, d. 1764.
- Gruter, James, the philologer, b. 1560, d. 1627.
- Guadaloupe discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by the French 1635.
- Guarana, a Venetian historic painter and engraver, b. 1716.
- Guardian frigate miraculously preserved from shipwreck on an island of ice, Dec., 1789; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, 24th Feb., 1790.
- Guardi, Fran., a Venetian painter of architecture, &c., b. 1712, d. 1793.
- Guards for the king's person first appointed, 30th Oct., 1435; had an increase of pay, 1797.
- Guarini, b. 1370, d. 1460.
- Guaspere, Dughart, an artist, b. 1613, d. 1675.
- Guelphs, the order of knighthood, instituted for the kingdom of Hanover, 1816.
- Guercino, of Cento, a celebrated historic painter, b. 1590, d. 1666.
- Guericke, Otto de, invented the air-pump, 1654, b. 1602, d. 1686.
- Guevara, Juan, a Spanish painter of history and portraits, b. 1631, d. 1698.
- Guicciardini, an Italian historian, b. 1482, d. 1540, aged 58.
- Guidi, Alessandro, b. 1650, d. 1712.
- Guido Reni, a memorable painter of history and portraits, b. at Bologna 1574, d. 1642.
- Guidobono, of Savona, a painter of animals, fruit, &c., b. 1654, d. 1709.
- Guidotti, an Italian painter and sculptor, b. 1569, d. 1629.
- Guildhall, London, built 1416; council chamber, 1425; the front and porch, 1431; burnt 1666; rebuilt 1669; beautified 1762; front rebuilt, 1789.
- Guildhall, London, entertainment given at, to the Duke of Wellington, 9th July, 1814; a banquet at, to the allied sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and many illustrious guests, 18th June, 1814.
- Guillim, John, heraldic writer, d. 1621, aged 56.
- Guilford tower fell down, 24th April 1740; castle built before 1036.
- Guineas were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the coast of Guinea; worth 30*s.* 1696; reduced by parliament from 22*s.* to 21*s.*, 1717; called in, 1776.
- Guinea, the first slave-trade on this coast by the English was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen. He sailed from England

- with three ships, purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 1563.
- Guirro, a Spanish painter of history, b. 1630, d. 1700.
- Guise, Duke of, murdered, 1558.
- Guisoni, an Italian painter of history, d. 1590.
- Gun, son of a, most probably from *Gong*, an old word for the temple of Cloacina; of course it implies bastard, or born in a necessary.
- Gunpowder invented by Schwartz, a German, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.
- Gunpowder Plot discov., 5 Nov. 1605.
- Gunpowder-mills, one at Feversham blew up, by which five men and two horses were killed, 16th Jan., 1810. One at Dartford blew up, by which two persons lost their lives, 24th Sept., 1810. One at Waltham Abbey, by which seven men lost their lives, 27th Nov., 1811. One at Hounslow, by which two men were severely hurt, 4th July, 1812. Two at Hounslow, by which three men were killed, 21st Aug., 1813. One at Battle, by which three men were blown to atoms, Sept., 1814.
- Guns, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algiras in Spain, 1344; used at the battle of Cressy in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea, by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of iron, 1547; of brass, 1635; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; first used by the Catholic missionaries in China, 1636.
- Gunter, Rev. Edm., the mathematician, b. 1581, d. 1626.
- Gurney, William, the short-hand writer, d. 1770.
- Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed in battle, 6th Nov., 1632.
- Gustavus III., King of Sweden, shot at a masquerade by Count Ankerstroem, 29th March, 1792.
- Gustavus Vasa d. 1560, aged 70.
- Gutch, Rev. John, an English antiquary, b. 1745, d. 1831.
- Guthrie, Mr. W., b. 1708, d. 1770.
- Guttenberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing at Mentz in Germany, d. 1467.
- Guy, Tho., bookseller, d. 27th Dec., 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000*l.* for maintaining his hospital.
- Guy's Hospital, Southwark, bt. 1721.
- Guyard, Adelaide Labille, a French painter of portraits in miniature, b. 1749, d. 1803.
- Guyon, Mary, French quietist, b. 1648, d. 1717.
- Guyton de Morveau, L. B., b. 1737, d. 1815.
- Guyzen, Peter, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1636.

## H.

- H**AANSBERGEN, of Utrecht, a landscape painter, b. 1642, d. 1705.
- Habakkuk, the prophet, fl. B.C. 731.
- Habeas corpus act passed, 1641, and 27th May, 1679; suspended in 1715, for six months; 1716, for six months; 1722, for twelve months; 1744, for six months; 1779, for six months; 1794, 1795, 1798, 1799, and 1800, for nine months; in 1801, for six weeks; again in 1808, in consequence of the rebellion; suspended in consequence of the report of the green-bag committee, 3rd March, 1817, the suspension to continue to 1st July; was renewed a few days previous to the expiration of that period.
- Habeas corpus, writs of, made issuable in vacation, and returnable immediately, 1814.
- Hackaert, John, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1636, d. 1699.

- Hackert, James Philip, a Prussian painter of landscapes, b. 1734, d. 1794.
- Hackert, John, a German painter of animals, flourished 1773.
- Hacket, William, the fanatic, hanged 28th July, 1592.
- Hackney, Alice, the remains of, who had been 175 years buried, were accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London, when the skin was found whole, and the arm-joints pliable, 1494.
- Hackney coaches first used in London, twenty in number, 1625. Their increase prohibited by Charles I., 1635; established by act of parliament, 24th June, 1694; regulated 1734, 1786, 1800, 1802, 1808, 1814, 1815.
- Hackney Coach office, Surrey-street, Strand, London, burnt down, 1770; removed to Somerset-place, 1782.
- Hadley Castle, Essex, built 1306.
- Hadnam, Oxfordshire, 60 houses at, burnt down, 5th April, 1760.
- Haerlem, Dirk Van, a Dutch painter of history, b. 1410, d. 1470.
- Hagen, John Van, a Dutch landscape painter, flourished 1662.
- Haggai, the prophet, fl. B. C. 520.
- Hagmon Priory, Salop, built 1100.
- Haid, John Jacob, a German portrait painter, b. 1703.
- Hail-storm, a dreadful one in the Haymarket, and two or three adjoining streets, without the least appearance of hail in the rest of London; a fire-ball fell in Oxendon-street, which tore up the pavement, 9th June, 1803.
- Haines, J., the comedian, flourished 1700, d. 1701.
- Hainzelmann, a German portrait painter and engraver, b. 1641.
- Hair powder in general use, 1590; tax laid on, 1795.
- Hakewell, John, an English landscape painter, d. 1791.
- Hakluyt, Richard, historian and geographer, b. 1553, d. 1616.
- Hal, Nicholas Van, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1668, d. 1733.
- Halde, J. B. Du, historian, b. 1674, d. 1743.
- Hale, Sir Matthew, b. 1609, d. 25th Dec., 1676.
- Hales, Judge, committed to the Marshalsea, 1553; he was afterwards removed to the Compter and the Fleet, where he attempted suicide. On being set at liberty some time after, he drowned himself.
- Hales, Rev. Stephen, b. 1677, d. 4th June, 1761.
- Hales, Rev., chronologist, d. 1826.
- Hales Abbey, Gloucestershire, built 1246.
- Hales-Owen Abbey, Shropshire, built 1215.
- Halifax, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Hall, an English engraver, d. 1797.
- Hall, Sidney, an English engraver, d. 1832.
- Hall, John, English surgeon, b. 1529.
- Hall, John, an English poet, b. 1627, d. 1656.
- Hall, Joseph, an English prelate, bishop of Norwich, b. 1574, d. 1656.
- Hall, Rev. Robert, an eminent and learned English divine, b. 1763, d. 21st Feb., 1831.
- Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai, the prophet, B. C. 584.
- Hallé, Claude Gui, a French historic painter, b. 1651, d. 1736.
- Haller, Dr., of Berne, b. 16th Oct., 1708, d. 12th Dec., 1777.
- Halley, Dr. Edmund, astronomer, b. 1656, d. 1742.
- Halling House, Kent, built 1183.
- Halloran, Rev. Hynes, an eminent Irish scholar, poet, and divine, chaplain in the Britannia at the battle of Trafalgar, transported for seven years, for forging a frank, value 10*d.*, d. in N. S. Wales, 8th March, 1831.
- Halo, a remarkable one encircling the moon, 16th Aug., 1807.
- Hals, Franck, of Mechlin, a portrait painter, b. 1584, d. 1666.
- Hals, Dirk, of Mechlin, a painter of animals, and general subjects, b. 1589, d. 1656.
- Haman, hanged by order of Ahasuerus, B. C. 509.
- Hamburgh founded, 804; walled,

- 811; disfranchised, and incorporated with France, Jan., 1810; restored to independence by the allied sovereigns, 1814.
- Hamel, John Bapt. du, a French writer, b. 1624, d. 1706.
- Hamel, du Monceau, naturalist, b. 1700, d. 1782.
- Hamilton, duke of, and others, executed, 1649.
- Hamilton, duke of, and lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, 15th Nov., 1712.
- Hamilton, count Anthony, b. 1646, d. 1720.
- Hamilton, William, of Bangour, b. 1704, d. 1754.
- Hamilton, William Gerard, b. 1729, d. 1796.
- Hamilton, Sir William, K. B., ambassador to the court of Naples, b. 1730, d. 6th April, 1803.
- Hamilton, Mrs. Elizabeth, writer of several works on moral and religious instruction, b. 1758, d. 23rd July, 1816.
- Hamilton, Gavin, a Scottish historic painter, d. 1797.
- Hamilton, William, of Chelsea, an historic painter, b. 1750, d. 1801.
- Hammersmith Ghost, affair of, 1804.
- Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, commenced in 1825; completed in 1828. The chains stretching from the shore piers support a road-way of 688 feet 8 inches in length, exceeding that of Menai Bridge by 135 feet.
- Hammet, Sir Benj., fined 1000*l.* by the Court of Common Council, for refusing to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London, 13th Oct., 1797.
- Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, b. 1605, d. 1660.
- Hampden, John, called the Patriot, b. 1594, wounded on the 18th, and d. 24th June, 1643.
- Hampton, manufactory and dwelling-house of Mr. Browning at, destroyed by fire, when Mr. and Mrs. Browning perished in the flames, 9th June, 1814.
- Hampton Court Palace, built June 18, 1525, by Wolsey, who gave it

- to King Henry VIII.; bridge begun, 1750.
- Hampton, the translator of Polybius, d. 1778.
- Hand-fisting, an ancient custom at Langholme, as a substitute for marriage, by joining of hands, which lasted for a year; when, if the parties were agreeable, it was renewed. The children were kept by the inconstant.
- Handel, grand commemoration of, at Westminster Abbey, 1784; there were 600 performers, and the receipts amounted to 12,746*l.*
- Handel, George Frederick, d. 12th April, 1759, aged 74.
- Handkerchiefs first manufactured at Paisley in Scotland, 1743, when 15,886*l.* worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded 164,385*l.*
- Hannan, a Scotch landscape painter, d. 1775.
- Hanneman, A., a Dutch painter of history, portraits, and allegory, b. 1611, d. 1680.
- Hannibal d. 183 B.C.
- Hanno flourished 453 B.C.
- Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 1556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; annexed to Westphalia by Buonaparte, 18th March, 1810; regained to England, 6th Nov., 1813; principality of Hildesheim annexed to it, 1813; erected into a kingdom, 1814; assembly of the states of the new kingdom opened by the Duke of Cambridge, 15th Dec., 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815; Duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor of, Nov., 1816.
- Hanoverian troops first arrived in England, 1756.
- Hanoverian succession established by law, 1701.
- Hanway, Jonas, a charitable character, the introducer of the umbrella into England, b. 12th Aug., 1712, d. 5th Sept., 1786.
- Hanworth-park House, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, burnt down, 16th March, 1797.



- Harcourt, earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordshire, Sept., 1777.
- Hardime, Peter, a Dutch painter of fruit and flowers, b. 1678, d. 1748.
- Hardime, Simon, a Flemish painter of fruit and flowers, b. 1672, d. 1737.
- Harding, John, chronologer, d. 1461.
- Hardinge, Nich., English poet, b. 1700, d. 1758.
- Hardinge, George, b. 1744, d. 1816.
- Hardouin, Father, b. 1647, d. 1729.
- Harlech Castle, Merionethshire, built by the ancient Britons; rebuilt, 876; re-edified by Edward I.
- Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, b. 1661; stabbed at the council board, 8th March, 1710, d. 1724.
- Harling, D., a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1636, d. 1706.
- Harlots or prostitutes obliged to wear striped hoods of party colours, and their garments with the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III., 1347.
- Harlow, G. H., an eminent English painter of history and portraits, b. 1787, d. 1819.
- Harmonica, or musical glasses, improved by Dr. Franklin, 1760; introduced into France, 1765.
- Harmony town, in Pennsylvania, founded by a number of German families, styling themselves the Harmony Society, who emigrated in Dec., 1804.
- Harmony, New, in Indiana, purchased by Robert Owen in 1825 for the establishment of a "social system," broken up in 1826.
- Harpe, Fred., d. at Fish-hill, Cumberland, in Feb., 1792, aged 120.
- Harpe, J. F. la, b. 1739, d. 1803.
- Harpooner transport, from Quebec, with invalids and other troops, foundered on the coast of Newfoundland, and more than half the persons on board perished, 10th Nov., 1816.
- Harrington, Sir John, English poet, b. 1561, d. 1612.
- Harrington, James, b. 1611, d. 1677.
- Harrington, Dr. Henry, b. 1729, d. 1816.
- Harriot, Thomas, algebraist, b. 1560, d. 1621.
- Harris, Josiah, writer on coins, d. 1764.
- Harris, James, the celebrated writer, b. 1709, d. 21st Dec., 1780.
- Harris, earl of Malmesbury, b. 1746, d. 1820.
- Harrison, Mr. John, inventor of the time-keeper for discovering the longitude, d. 24th March, 1776, aged 84.
- Harrowgate, mineral spring at, discovered, 1571.
- Hart, Sir Anthony, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, b. 1767, d. 1831.
- Hartcamp. See Smits.
- Harte, Rev. W., b. about 1697, d. 1774.
- Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, built, 1268.
- Hartley, David, English physician and philosopher, d. 1757, aged 53.
- Hartley, David, son of the preceding, first mover in the house of commons for the abolition of the slave trade, d. 19th Dec., 1813.
- Hartzoeker, of Utrecht, painter of history and portraits, b. 1696, d. 1740.
- Harvey, Dr. William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, b. 1569, d. 1658.
- Harwood Nunnery, Bedfordshire, bt. 1150.
- Haslewood, Joseph, a distinguished literary character, b. 1769, d. 1833.
- Hastings, Lord, put to death in the Tower, 13th June, 1483.
- Hastings, Warren, governor-general of India, tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors; his trial lasted seven years and three months, and ended in his acquittal, 25th April, 1795; b. 1733, d. 1818.
- Hastings, battle of, 15th Oct. 1066; town of, destroyed by fire, 1377; castle built, 1070.
- Hats invented at Paris, 1404; first made in London, 1510.
- Hat-tax levied, 1st Oct., 1784; stamps for ditto, 1796; repealed, 1811.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher, made Lord Chancellor, in 1587, being the first that was neither priest nor lawyer who held the office, d. 1591.

- Haugmond Abbey, Shropshire, built, 1110.
- Hauser, Gaspar, Haarlem, murdered 14th Dec. 1833.
- Havannah, hurricane at, when seventy vessels were wrecked, 23rd Sept., 1810.
- Havard College, New England, built, 1650; burnt down and rebuilt, 1764.
- Havard, William, English actor and dramatic writer, d. 1778.
- Haverfordwest Castle blt. about 1700.
- Havre de Grace, in France, built and fortified, 1545.
- Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, built, 1260; demolished, 1643.
- Hawes, Stephen, the poet, fl. 1506.
- Hawke, Lord, admiral, b. 1713, d. 1781.
- Hawkers and pedlars licensed, 24th June, 1697; restrained, 1785; new act for, 1810.
- Hawkesworth, Dr. John, d. 17th Nov., 1773, aged 53.
- Hawkins, Sir John, English admiral, b. about 1520, d. 1595.
- Hawkins, Sir Richard, the navigator, d. 1622.
- Haworth, A. H., a voluminous English botanical and entomological writer, d. 24th Aug., 1833.
- Haxey, in Axholme, Lincolnshire, 56 houses at, valued at 10,000*l.*, burnt 4th March, 1743-4.
- Hay, William, poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1700, d. 1755.
- Haydn, Joseph, b. 31st March, 1732, d. 31st May, 1809.
- Haye, Sieur de la, d. 2nd Feb., 1774, aged 120.
- Hayes, Catherine, hanged for the murder of her husband, 20th Apr., 1726.
- Hayes, Charles, English mathematician, b. 1678, d. 1760.
- Hayley, William, b. 1745, d. 1820.
- Hayls, John, an English portrait painter, d. 1679.
- Hayman, Franc., an English historic painter, b. 1708, d. 1776.
- Hayward, Sir John, the historian, d. June, 1627.
- Haywood, Mr. Justice, stabbed in Westminster Hall by a papist, 1640.
- Hazlitt, William, an able British critic and miscellaneous writer, d. 18th Sept., 1830.
- Head, Guy, an English portrait painter, d. 1800.
- Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.
- Healthis, the custom of drinking them in fashion so early as 1134 B. C. Some say they arose from Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, drinking prince Vortigern's health in a gold cup, at an entertainment, about 460, in conformity to the Scripture compliment,—“O king, live for ever!”
- Hearne, Thomas, an English landscape painter, b. 1744, d. 1817.
- Hearne, Thomas, learned writer, b. 1678, d. 1735.
- Hearth money, a tax on every hearth or chimney-place, levied on every house in England, 2nd Anne, 13 Charles II. 1662; abolished by William and Mary, 1689.
- Heath, James, English chronological historian, b. 1629, d. 1664.
- Heath, engraver, d. 1834.
- Heathfield, Lord, hero of Gibraltar, d. 6th July, 1790, aged 72.
- Heberden, Dr. William, d. 17th May, 1801, aged 91.
- Hebrew points first introduced in reading, 475.
- Heck, John Van, a Dutch painter of fruit and flowers, b. 1625, d. 1669.
- Heck, Nicholas Van, a Dutch historical painter, b. 1580, d. 1638.
- Heck, M. H. Vander, fl. 1620.
- Heckell, G. Van, a Dutch painter, flourished 1670.
- Hector, son of Priam, bravest of the princes of Troy, slain 1184 B. C.
- Hedwig, John, b. 1730, d. 1799.
- Heede, Vigor, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1659, d. 1708.
- Heede, William, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1660, d. 1728.
- Heem, J. David de, a Dutch painter of fruits and flowers, b. 1600, d. 1674.
- Heem, Cornelius, a Dutch painter of fruits, &c., b. 1623.
- Heere, Lucas de, of Ghent, a landscape, history, and portrait painter, b. 1534, d. 1584.

- Heeren, Arnold Hermaan Lewis, historian, b. 25th Oct., 1760.
- Hefele, landscape painter, fl. in the reigns of William III. and queen Anne.
- Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, 16th July, A.D. 662.
- Heiddegger, J. J., the famous humorist, d. 1742, aged 90.
- Heidelberg, great tun built in the cellar of the castle at, 1343.
- Heights of mountains. See Mountains, heights of.
- Heil, Daniel Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1604, d. 1662.
- Heil, J. B. Van, a Dutch painter of sacred subjects, b. 1609.
- Heil, Leon. Van, of Brussels, painter, architect, and engraver, b. 1603.
- Heineken, Christian, the learned prodigy of Lubeck, who was master of several languages at four years old, when he died, 1725.
- Heinsius, Daniel, b. 1580, d. 1655.
- Heinsius, Nicholas, b. 1620, d. 1681.
- Heins, an English portrait painter, b. 1740, d. 1770.
- Heiss, Chris. Elias, a German portrait painter and engraver, b. 1670.
- Heister, Laur. anatomist, b. 1683, d. 1758.
- Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 B. C.
- Helena, St., isle of, discovered 1502; possessed by England, 1600; settled by the English, 1651.
- Heliodorus, fl. in the fourth century.
- Helioscope, a telescope which reflects the image of the sun on a plane surface, invented 1625.
- Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 29th April, 1729.
- Helmbreker, Theo., a Dutch painter of history and landscape, b. 1624, d. 1694.
- Helmus, John Frederic, a Dutch poet, b. at Amsterdam, 1767, d. 26th Feb. 1813.
- Helmont, Mat. Von, a Dutch painter, b. 1653, d. 1719.
- Helmont, Segres James Van, a Flemish historic painter, b. 1683, d. 1726.
- Helmont J. Bap. Van, philosopher and chemist, b. 1577, d. 1644.
- Helst, Bar. Vander, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1613, d. 1670.
- Helvetius, the learned author, b. 1715, d. 1771.
- Helvicus, d. 1617, aged 36.
- Hemmelinck, a Dutch painter of history, b. 1450.
- Hemessen, a Flemish historic painter, flourished 1550.
- Hemp and flax directed to be sown for making fishing nets, 1533.
- Hemp and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000lbs. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war. In 1783, the nation paid 1,535*l.* to encourage its cultivation. In 1784, 2,165*l.* were paid, and in 1785, there was 2,396*l.* paid. Hemp manufactured from common bean straw, discovered by the Rev. J. Hall, 1807.
- Hemskerck, Martin, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1498, d. 1574.
- Hemskerck, E., the Old, a Dutch painter of festivities, &c., b. 1610, d. 1680.
- Hemskerck, Egbert, the Young, a Dutch painter of witches, devils, spectres, and rustic festivities, b. 1645, d. 1704.
- Henault, French historian, b. 1685, d. 1774.
- Henderson, hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, 25th March, 1746.
- Henderson, John, eminent English actor, d. 1785, aged 38.
- Henley, John, b. 1692, commenced orator, 10th July, 1726, d. 14th Oct. 1756.
- Hennis, Peter, M.D., killed in a duel by Sir John Jephcott, at Exeter, 18th May, 1833.
- Henriet, Israel, a French landscape painter and engraver, b. 1607, d. 1661.
- Henry II. held the stirrup of Pope Alexander to mount his horse, 1161, and the same for Becket.
- Henry, Dr. Robert, historian, d. 24th Nov., 1790, aged 72.
- Henry III. of France, murdered by a monk, 1st Aug., 1589.
- Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravaillac, 14th May, 1610.

Henry, Matt., English dissenting writer, b. 1662, d. 1714.

Henry VIIIth's chapel, Westminster Abbey, began to be built, 11th Jan., 1502, finished 1504.

Hephestion, the Macedonian general, d. B. C. 325.

Heptarchy, the Saxon, commenced in England, 455; ended, 824.

Herald's College, instituted 1340; house built, 1670.

Heraldry had its rise, 1100.

Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms, invented 1639.

Herbelot, Bath de, French writer, b. 1625, d. 1695.

Herbert, Lord Edward, b. 1581, d. 1648.

Herbert, Rev. George, the poet, b. 1593, d. 1632.

Herculaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730, which had been buried in the lava of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 1st Nov., A. D. 72; suffered by an earthquake, 5th Feb., 63; 150 vols. of MSS. found there in a chest, Dec., 1754.

Herder, a Dutch painter of history, b. 1550, d. 1609.

Hereford Cathedral, built 1107; nearly destroyed by the falling of the tower, 10th Sept., 1786.

Heretics, thirty, who came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, were branded in the forehead, publicly whipped, and left naked in the streets, in mid winter, when none daring to relieve them, they died of cold and hunger, 1160; law against them repealed, 1534.

Heriot, John, an English writer of some eminence, b. 1760, d. 1833.

Heritable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished in the year 1747; valued at 164,232*l.* 16*s.*

Hero, of 74 guns, lost off the Texel with the whole of her crew, 24th Dec., 1811.

Herod reigned in Judea, 55 B. C.; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28 B. C.; his two sons put to death by order

of the Jewish council, six years B. C.; d. 25th Nov., A. D. 4.

Herodotus, b. 484, d. 413 B. C.

Herodian, historian, d. about 240.

Herregouts, Henry, of Mechlin, an historical painter, b. 1666, d. 1724.

Herregouts, John Bap., a Dutch historical painter, b. 1700.

Herrera, Hernando de, el Divino, a celebrated Spanish poet, flourished in the 16th century.

Herrera, Francesco de, the Elder, a Spanish historical painter, b. 1576, d. 1656.

Herrera, Fran., a Spanish painter of history and flowers, b. 1622, d. 1685.

Herrera, Don Seb. de, a Spanish painter of portrait and history, b. 1610, d. 1671.

Herring fishery, first practised by the Hollanders, 1164.

Herring pickling and curing first practised, 1397.

Herring statute passed, 1357; fishery permanently established, 2nd Sept., 1750.

Herring, Thomas, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1691, d. 1757.

Herschell, Sir W., astronomer, d. 1822, aged 87.

Hertford College, Oxford, founded 1740.

Hertzberg, Count, b. 1725, d. 1795.

Hervey, James, English divine and poet, b. 1714, d. 1758.

Hervey, J., Lord, b. 1696, d. 1743.

Hervey, Beauchamp Bagnal, put to death for treason, 1798.

Hesiod, flourished B. C. 944.

Hetherington, Rev. W., d. 2nd Dec., 1778, who left 20,000*l.* as a fund for the relief of 50 blind persons, each with 10*l.* annually.

Heusch, W. de, a Dutch painter of landscapes, hunting scenes, rustic amusements, &c., b. 1638, d. 1702.

Heusch, Jacob de, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1657, d. 1701.

Heusch, Ab. de, a Dutch painter of plants, insects, &c., b. 1650, d. 1712.

Heuvick, Gaspard, a Flemish historic painter, b. 1550, d. 1611.

Hever Castle, Kent, built 1340.



- Hewson, William, eminent anatomist, b. 1739, d. 1774.
- Hey, Dr. John, author of *Theological Lectures*, d. 17th March, 1815.
- Heyden, John Vander, Dutch architectural painter, b. 1637, d. 1712.
- Heylin, Peter, English writer, b. 1600, d. 1662.
- Heyne, Christian Gottlob, died at Göttingen, in the 83rd year of his age, July, 1812.
- Heywood, John, dramatic poet, d. 1565.
- Heywood, Thomas, flourished 1596.
- Hicks' Hall, Smithfield, London, blt. 1612; pulled down, 1782.
- Hicks' Hall, Clerkenwell, foundation laid, 20th May, 1779; finished, 1782.
- Hicks, William, left 300*l.* per ann. to the marine society, d. 1763.
- Hickes, Rev. Dr. George, b. 1642, d. 1715.
- Hidalgo, J. G., a Spanish writer and painter, b. 1656.
- Higgins, Godfrey, author of *Celtic Druids*, b. 1771, d. 1833.
- Higgons, Bevil, dramatic poet and historian, b. 1670, d. 1735.
- High Constable of England, the title discontinued, except on particular occasions, 1521.
- Higham-Ferrars College, Northamptonshire, built 1422.
- Highgate Archway, first stone of, laid, 31st Oct., 1812; completed, 1813; opened, 20th Aug., 1813.
- Highland society for agriculture, instituted, Feb. 1785.
- Highland dress, forbidden by law in Scotland, Aug. 1746; restored, 1782.
- Highmore, Joseph, an English painter of history and portraits, b. 1692, d. 1780.
- High-treason, act respecting, passed, 1690; amended, 1795.
- Highwaymen, an act respecting, passed, 1693.
- Highways, the first act passed in England to repair them, 1525.
- Hildesheim founded 818.
- Hill, Rev. Rowland, an eminent English divine, b. 1745, d. 11th April, 1833.
- Hill, Aaron, b. 1685, d. 8th Feb., 1750.
- Hill, Sir John, the botanist, b. about 1715, d. 22nd Nov., 1775.
- Hilliard, Nicholas, an English portrait painter, b. 1547.
- Hinchinbrook Priory, Huntingdonshire, built, 1074.
- Hindon, in Wilts, 150 houses at, destroyed by a fire, 2nd July, 1754.
- Hindustan, East Indiaman, lost in a storm, 1803.
- Hipparchus flourished between 160 and 125 B.C.
- Hippocrates d. 361 B.C., aged 98.
- Hiram, of Tyre, d. B.C. 900.
- Hire, Lau, de la, a French landscape painter, b. 1606, d. 1656.
- Hire, Phil. de la, a Parisian painter, b. 1677, d. 1719.
- Hitchin, Herts, twenty houses at, destroyed by a fire, 11th Sept., 1762.
- Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, b. 1676, d. 1761.
- Hoadley, Benjamin, eminent English author, b. 1706, d. 1757.
- Hoare, W., an English painter of history and portraits, b. 1707, d. 1792.
- Hobbima, of Haerlem, an eminent landscape painter, b. 1629, d. 1699.
- Hobbes, Thomas, English writer, b. 1588, d. 1679.
- Hobson's choice, "This or none," is derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one to take that next the stable door, being the one which had had most rest.
- Hoccleve b. about 1370, d. 1454.
- Hocus Pocus, derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish church.
- Hodges, W., a London painter and companion of Captain Cook, b. 1744, d. 1797.
- Hodgson, John, English antiquary and scholar, d. 1760.
- Hoeck, John Van, a Dutch history and portrait painter, b. 1600, d. 1650.
- Hoeck, Rob. Van, a Dutch painter of battle pieces, &c., b. 1609, d. 1668.

Hoefnagel, a Dutch painter of animals, &c., and an engraver, b. 1546, d. 1600.

Hoet, Ger., of Bommel, an admired painter, b. 1648, d. 1733.

Hoey, John de, a Dutch historical painter, b. 1545, d. 1615.

Hoffer, Andrew, a brave Tyrolese, shot for his resistance to the French 20th Feb., 1810.

Hofman, Sam., a Swiss painter of portraits and history, b. 1589, d. 1648.

Hogarth, William, a celebrated English painter and engraver, b. in London 1697, d. 1764.

Holbein, Hans, of Basil, an eminent painter of history and portraits, b. 1498, d. of plague, 1554.

Holborn first paved, 1417.

Holborn Bars first set up in the city of London, 1346.

Holcroft, Thomas, b. 22nd Dec., 1744, d. 23rd March, 1809, having without education arrived at considerable eminence as a dramatic writer and novelist.

Holdsworth, Edward, English poet and critic, b. 1688, d. 1747.

Hole, Rev. Richard, epic poet, d. 28th May, 1803.

Holland, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 B.C. A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A.D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the Duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1534. Being oppressed by the Bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of stadtholder, or captain-general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747. Admitted the independence of America, 3rd Oct., 1782. A revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787. Invaded by the French, in 1793, who took posses-

sion of it, Jan., 1795, and expelled the stadtholder. Erected into a kingdom by the command of Buonaparte, and the title of king given to his brother Louis, 5th June, 1806. The throne abdicated by Louis, 1st July, 1810. United to France by a decree of Buonaparte, 9th July, 1810. Restored to the house of Holland, and Belgium annexed to it, Nov., 1813. The latter separated from it, 1830.

Holland Priory, Lancashire, founded, 1309.

Holland, C., English actor, d. 1769.

Holland, Sir N., English painter of history and portraits, b. 1730, d. 1811.

Hollanders made money of pasteboard, 1574.

Hollar, Wenceslaus, of Prague, an engraver, b. 1607, d. 1677.

Hollinshed, the historian, d. 1580.

Hollis, Mr. Thomas, of Corsecombe, Dorset, b. 1720, d. 22 Dec., 1773.

Holloway, near London, the Half Moon and Falcon public-house rent from top to bottom, the chimney stacks thrown down, and other serious damage inflicted by a stroke of lightning, 1st Aug., 1749.

Holm Chapel, in Cheshire, entirely destroyed by a fire, 10 July, 1753.

Holm-Cultrum Abbey, Cumberland, built by David, King of the Scots, 1150.

Holmes, Dr. Robert, Dean of Winchester, editor of the Pentateuch, b. 1749, d. 12th Nov., 1805.

Holstein, Cornelius, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1653, d. 1691.

Holstein delivered to Russia by the Danes, 16th Nov., 1775.

Holt, Lord Chief Justice, d. 6th March, 1710, aged 67.

Holt mineral springs first discovered, 1728.

Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, begun in France, 1468; restored, 1st Jan., 1559; abolished, 1791; at Rome, 1798.

Holy water used in churches, 120.

Holy Cross Abbey, Tipperary, Ireland, built, 1169.

Holy war or Croisade, first undertaken, 1096.

- Holyhead, Anglesey, church blt. 1291.
- Holy League or alliance, a convention between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and King of Prussia, binding themselves to be regulated by Christian principles in their political transactions; it was signed at Paris, 26th Sept., 1816. The King of the Netherlands acceded to the alliance, 21st June, 1816.
- Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, begun, 1211.
- Holyday, Barten, English poet and philosophic writer, b. 1593, d. 1661.
- Holyoake, Francis, lexicographer, b. about 1567, d. 1653.
- Holyrood House, Edinburgh, built, 1128; repaired, 1753.
- Home, John, a Scotchman, author of the tragedy of Douglas, b. 1726, d. 4th Aug., 1808.
- Home, Sir Everard, an eminent English surgeon, b. 6th May, 1756, d. 30th Sept., 1832.
- Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, metaphysical writer, b. 1696, d. 1782.
- Homer b. about 1041, flourished about 997 B.C.
- Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer.
- Hondekoeter, Giles, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1583.
- Hondekoeter, Gysbrecht, a Dutch painter of domestic animals, b. 1613, d. 1653.
- Hondekoeter, Melchior, a Dutch painter of domestic animals, b. 1636, d. 1695.
- Hondius, of Rotterdam, a painter of landscapes, animals, &c., b. 1638, d. 1695.
- Hone, Nathaniel, of Dublin, a painter in oil in miniature and enamel, d. 1784.
- Hone tried for publishing three parodies, acquitted, 18th Dec., 1817.
- Honiton, in Devonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, 19th July, 1747; 140 houses burnt, 1765; 37 houses destroyed, May, 1790; 47 houses burnt in Aug., 1797, valued at 10,000*l*.
- Honiton bridge carried away by a flood, 10th Nov., 1807.
- Honthorst, William, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1604, d. 1683.
- Honthorst, Ger., a Dutch historic painter, b. 1592, d. 1660.
- Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen, 1190.
- Hood, Visct. Adm., b. 1724, d. 1816.
- Hood's Isle, one of the Gallapagos in the Pacific Ocean, explored, June, 1793.
- Hoof, Nicholas, a Dutch painter of portrait and history, b. 1664, d. 1748.
- Hooge, Peter de, a Dutch painter of interiors, conversations, &c., b. 1643, d. 1708.
- Hoogstraeten, Dirk, a Dutch painter of history and landscape, b. 1596, d. 1640.
- Hoogstraeten, Sam. Van, a Dutch painter of general subjects, b. 1627, d. 1678.
- Hoogstraeten, John Van, a Dutch historical painter, b. 1648, d. 1688.
- Hooghenburg, of Cologne, an historic painter, b. 1500, d. 1544.
- Hoogstadt, of Brussels, an historic painter, b. 1625, d. 1675.
- Hooke, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, b. 1635, d. 1702.
- Hooke, Nat., English historic author, d. 1763.
- Hooker, Rev. R., b. 1553, d. 1600.
- Hoole, C., English divine, d. 1666.
- Hoole, John, b. 1727, d. 1804.
- Hoo-Loo, a Chinese operated upon for an enormous abdominal tumour, at Guy's Hospital, but died immediately after, 10th April, 1831.
- Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, b. 1495, burnt 9th Feb., 1554.
- Hope, Henry, d. 25th Feb., 1811.
- Hopkins, Bishop of Londonderry, b. 1633, d. 1690.
- Hoppner, John, an English portrait painter, b. 1759, d. 1810.
- Hops, average quantity grown in each of 22 years, from 1785 to 1803, 22,538,000 lbs. weight.
- Hops, the parliament first petitioned against it as a wicked weed, 1428; first used in malt liquors in England, 1525. The duty for those produced in Kent and Sussex in 1792 yielded 170,000*l*.; in 1793

it was 162,112*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; in 1794 it was 190,196*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; in 1795 it was 82,323*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; in 1798 it yielded 46,322*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; in 1799 it yielded 77,279*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Number of acres in England planted with, in 1831, 47,129; produce in lbs. weight, 1831, 36,496,681.

Horace b. 65, d. 8 years B.C.

Horatio brig blew up at St. Helena, when all hands perished except the captain, who was ashore, Sept., 1825.

Horberg, Peter, a Swedish painter, d. 1814.

Horfelin, Antonio, a Spanish historic painter, b. 1587, d. 1660.

Horne, Bishop, b. 1730, d. 1792.

Horne-end, the roof of a barn at, which had been converted into a meeting-house, fell in while a methodist was preaching, by which many persons were hurt and four killed, 12th July, 1810.

Horrebouts, Ger., a Flemish painter of history and portraits, b. 1498, d. 1558.

Horrebow, Peter, Danish mathematician and astronomer, d. 1764.

Horrox, Jer., the astronomer, b. about 1619, d. 1641.

Horsa slain by Vortimer, 455.

Horse-guards instituted, 1553; house built, 1758.

Horse-shoe found in the heart of an elm tree at Conisburgh, with a nail in it in good preservation, 1810.

Horse-shoes introduced into general use in England in the 9th century; first made of iron, 481.

Horses exported from England, from 1750 to 1772, were 29,131.

Horseley, Dr. Samuel, Bishop of St. Asaph, b. 1783, d. 1806.

Horse-tax levied, 1784; increased, 1796 and 1805.

Horst, Nic. Van, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1598, d. 1646.

Hosier, English admiral, d. 1722.

Hoskins, John, an English painter of portraits, d. 1664.

Hospitals in England have a revenue of about 250,000*l.*; Greenwich alone has 70,000*l.* per annum.

Hospitallers, order of knighthood, began, 1097.

Hotham, Sir John, and his son beheaded, 1st Jan. 1645.

Hotman, Facus, the civilian, b. 1524, d. 1590.

Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed 22nd July, 1403.

Hottentots, 600 of the, vaccinated by the missionaries in Africa, 1808.

Houasse, René Antoine, a French historic painter, b. 1645, d. 1730.

Houbraken, Arnold, of Dort, an eminent painter and engraver, b. 1660, d. 1719.

Houbraken, Jacob, a celebrated Dutch engraver, b. 1698, d. 1780.

Hough, Bishop, b. 1651, d. 1743.

Houghton gallery of paintings sold to the Empress of Russia, 1779.

Houghton, Edward, of Dublin, one of the founders and munificent benefactors of the Royal Hibernian Academy, d. 1833.

Hounslow Heath powder-mill blew up, when two persons were killed, 25th July, 1826.

Hour-glasses were invented in Alexandria, 150, and introduced into Rome, B.C. 158.

Houseman, Cor., a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1648, d. 1727.

Houseman, James, of Antwerp, a portrait painter, b. 1656, d. 1696.

House of Commons, Dublin, first stone of laid in 1729; opened 1792; burnt down, 27th Feb., 1739: rebuilt immediately, and converted into a national bank, 1804.

House of Commons, Westminster, built, 1348, burned down 16th Oct., 1834.

Houses, 1681 were erected in St. George's fields between the years 1781 and 1792.

Houses, 60 blown up, including a tavern full of company, opposite Barking church, Tower-street, by the accidental explosion of some barrels of gunpowder, at a ship chandler's, 4th Jan., 1649; a child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church. One fell down in White Hart-yard, Drury-



- lane, by which two persons were killed, and several others dreadfully maimed, 14th Dec., 1809. Two fell down in Ironmonger-lane, Old-street, burying eleven persons in the ruins, four of whom, a mother and three children, were taken out dead, 8th April, 1811. A floor of the house of Mr. Wynde, of Leominster, fell down, by which three young children were killed, and two female servants dreadfully hurt, 15th March, 1814. Two old houses in Lombard-street, Southwark, fell down, by which four persons were killed, 4th May, 1814.
- House-tax commenced, 1778; increased, 1808; abolished, 1834.
- Houston, an English engraver in mezzotinto, d. 1775.
- Houston, Rev. George, murdered in his potatoe field, county Kildare, Ireland, Oct., 1832.
- Hoveden, Roger de, the historian, wrote, 1192.
- Howard, Sir R., b. 1626, d. 1698.
- Howard, Mr., the philanthropist, b. 1726, d. 20th Jan., 1790.
- Howe, Sir W., general in the American war, d. 1814.
- Howe, Admiral Earl, b. 1725, d. 1799.
- Howell, James, English writer, b. 1594, d. 1666.
- Howitt, Sam., an English painter of animals, and an engraver, d. 1822.
- Howl, the Irish, at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive. The *præfica* of the ancients.
- Hoyle, Mr. Ed., d. 1796, aged 97.
- Huber, Michael, professor at Leipsic, d. Oct., 1804.
- Hubert, John Rod., a Swiss historic painter, b. 1668, d. 1748.
- Hubert, St., in Juliers, order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1473.
- Hudson, T. English portrait painter, Reynolds' master, b. 1701, d. 1779.
- Hudson, Henry, famous English navigator, d. 1611.
- Hudson's Bay discovered by Captain Hudson, 1607.
- Huet, Peter Daniel, French writer, b. 1630, d. 1721.
- Hugford, a Florentine historic painter, d. 1778.
- Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 followers, coming to the assistance of King John, perished in a storm, 1215.
- Hughes, John, b. 1677, d. 1719.
- Hugtenburgh, James Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1639.
- Hugtenburgh, John Van, a Dutch historic painter and engraver, b. 1646, d. 1733.
- Hull founded, 1296; incorporated by the name of Kingston, 1299.
- Hulst, P. Van, a Dutch painter of fruits, flowers, b. 1652, d. 1708.
- Humane society, instituted 1774.
- Hume, D., philosopher and historian, b. 1711, d. 25th Aug. 1776.
- Humphery, Rev. L., b. 1527, d. 1590.
- Humphrey, dining with duke, is said of those who walked in St. Paul's church during dinner time. Humphery, Duke of Gloucester, a man of great hospitality, and supposed to have been buried in St. Paul's.
- Humphry, Ozias, an English painter in miniature, b. 1742, d. 1810.
- Hundred days, when Napoleon a second time ascended the throne of France, began 20th March, 1815, ended 28th June, 1815.
- Hungerford Market, Old, London, opened 1699; New, 2nd July, 1833.
- Hunter, Dr. William, the anatomist, b. 1718, d. 25th Aug., 1776.
- Hunter, John, the anatomist, d. 16th Oct., 1793, aged 60.
- Hunter, Dr. H., d. 27th Oct., 1802.
- Hunter, Mrs. Ann, poet, d. 1821, aged 79.
- Huntingdon Castle built, 921.
- Huntingdon, Rev. Wm., d. 1st July, 1813.
- Huntingdon, Henry of, fl. 1200.
- Hupazoli, a Sardinian, lived in three centuries, b. 1578, d. 1702.
- Hurd, Dr. R., Bishop of Worcester, b. 1780, d. 1808.
- Hurdis, Rev. J., poet, b. 1763, d. 1801.
- Hurly-burly is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families that filled

- the country around them with contest and violence.
- Hurst Castle, Hampshire, bt., 1539.
- Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex, built before 1066.
- Husbandry encouraged by act of parliament, 1489.
- Huskisson, William, M.P. for Liverpool, crushed to death by one of the train carriages at the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool rail-road, 15th Sept., 1830.
- Huss, John, the martyr, b. about 1376, burnt 7th July, 1416.
- Hussey, Giles, an eccentric English painter of portrait and history, b. 1710, d. 1788.
- Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature, in that city. The court of hustings was granted to the city, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052.
- Hutcheson, Dr. F., b. 1694, d. 1747.
- Hutchins, John, English divine and antiquary, b. 1698, d. 1773.
- Hutchinson, John, philosophical writer, b. 1674, d. 1737.
- Hutton, Dr. James, b. 1726, d. 1797.
- Hutton, W., of Birmingham, b. 1723, d. 1815.
- Hutton, Dr. Charles, mathematician, d. 1823, aged 86.
- Huxham, Dr., d. 1768.
- Huygens, Dutch astronomer, b. 1629, d. 1695.
- Huysum, Justus Van, the Old, a Dutch painter of landscapes and flowers, b. 1659, d. 1716.
- Huysum, Justus Van, the Young, a Dutch painter of battle pieces, b. 1684, d. 1706.
- Huysum, John Van, the celebrated Dutch painter of flowers, b. 1682, d. 1749.
- Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.
- Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian Library, b. 1686, d. 18th Feb., 1702.
- Hydraulic chemistry invented first in 1746.
- Hydraulic fire-engines invented, 1682.
- Hydraulic press invented by Bramah.
- Hydrostatics taught by Archimedes, 200 B.C.
- Hylton Castle, Durham, built, 930.
- Hypatia d. about 415.
- Hyrinus, Bishop of Rome, the first pope, martyred, 158.

## I.

- L**AMBIC verse, invented by An-tiolo-chus, who flourished B. C. 686.
- Ibbetson, Julius Cæsar, an English painter of history and landscape, d. 1817.
- Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate, 860.
- Ice well, two men suffocated by the foul air in one, 1804.
- Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first adopted by the Prince of Wales after the battle of Cressy, 1346.
- Idiots, act for benefit of, passed 1731.
- Idolatry, first abolished in Kent, 641.
- Iffland, Augustus William, German actor and dramatic writer, d. at Berlin, 22nd Sept., 1814.
- Ignatius, made a bishop by St. Peter and St. Paul, d. 107.
- Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, b. 1491, d. 1556; canonised by Paul V. 1609.
- Ilium built B.C. 1359.
- Ilive, Jacob, an English printer, d. 1763.
- Illumination, general, in London, on the restoration of King George III. to health, 10th March, 1789.
- Image worship introduced, 715; suppressed in England, 1546; in Hungary and Germany, 1785.
- Imbert, Jos. Gab., a French historic painter, b. 1666, d. 1749.
- Imbert, Bart., a French poet, b. 1747, d. 1740.
- Imbert, J. G., b. 1666, d. 1749.
- Imola, In. Fran. da, an Italian historic painter, d. of plague, 1550.

Impalement in heraldry introduced, 1206.

Imparato, Fran., a Neapolitan historic painter, flourished 1570.

Imparato, Girolamo, a Neapolitan historic painter, flourished 1630.

Impeachment, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.

Imports of England. See Revenue.

Imports into the ports of Great Britain in the year 1831, in No. of qrs.

Wheat	- -	2,868,881
Oats	- - -	2,278,295
Barley	- - -	567,331
Beans	- - -	38,428
Peas	- - -	64,222
Rye	- - -	92,334
Indian corn	-	45,265

Total - - - 5,972,338

Proportion from Ireland, 2,430,529.

Imports, value of, into the United Kingdom in 1820.

From Europe	- -	£8,680,584
Africa, America, & West Indies.	{	7,319,430
East Indies, China, &c.		16,470,731

In 1830.

From Europe	- -	£16,092,617
Africa, America, & West Indies.	{	13,036,712
East Indies, China, &c.		17,170,307

Impostors, two were crucified for assuming the character of Christ; and two women for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 1221.

Impressed seaman's bill, 1740.

Impropriations; before the destruction of the monasteries, by Henry VIII. 1539, many livings were in their possession; the great tithes they kept themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar, or substitute that served the church. On the suppression of the monasteries, Henry VIII. disposed of these great tithings among his favourites.

Inachus, first king of Argos, 1859 B. C.

Incest and adultery, made capital for the first offence, 14th May, 1650.

Inchbald, Mrs., novelist and dramatist, b. 1786, d. 1821.

Inclosures in England restrained, 1521.

Income tax laid on, 1799; repealed, 1802; renewed, 1803; increased, 1806; renewed for a year, 15th April, 1815; repealed, 18th Mar. 1816.

Independents, such as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themselves in religious matters.—Presbyterians and Anabaptists are now agreed with them; the Anabaptists always were. Their first meeting-house founded in England, was that of Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

India, Bernardino, a Veronese artist, b. 1535, d. 1590.

India House, Leaden-hall Street, London, built 1726.

Indiana, admitted into the union of the states, North America, Dec., 1816.

Indigo, first produced in Carolina, 1747.

Indulgences, first disposed of for money, 1190.

Influence of the crown abridged by parliament, 1782.

Ingenhouz, Dr., natural philosopher, b. 1730, d. 1799.

Inghen, W. Van, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1651, d. 1709.

Ingoli, Matteo, of Ravenna, an historical painter, b. 1587, d. of plague, 1631.

Ingulphus, the historian, b. about 1030, d. 1109.

Inhabitants of the principal cities of Europe, at the distance of a century, from the most approved authors, are—

	In 1688.	In 1788.
London	- 696,000	1,100,000
Paris	- 438,000	800,000
Madrid	- 400,000	160,000
Marseilles	- 200,000	180,000
Lyons	- 250,000	150,000
Naples	- 200,000	354,000
Rome	- 200,000	157,000
Amsterdam	187,000	185,000
Venice	- 134,000	100,000
Bourdeaux	100,000	200,000

Dublin	-	69,000	170,000
Rouen	-	66,000	100,000
Bristol	-	48,000	50,000
Cork	-	40,000	90,000
Liverpool	-	20,000	60,000

Innocent XI., pope, d. 2nd Aug., 1689.

Inoculation first tried on criminals in 1721; vaccine introduced, 1799.

Inquisitions, court of, began 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785; in Spain, 1811; in Rome, 1809; restored in Spain, 1814.

Inscriptions first collected for publication, 1505.

Insolvent act passed, the first, 1649; the most important, 1743, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1784, 1797, 1801, 1804, 1809, 1810, 1813, 1814.

Insurance on houses, duty first laid on, 1782, being 1s. 6d. on every 100*l.* insured: 6*d.* additional in 1797.

Insurance on ships and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Insurance on shipping began in England, 1560.

Insurance offices first set up in London as follow:—

Hand-in-hand	-	-	1696
Sun	-	-	1710
Union	-	-	1714
Westminster	-	-	1717
London	-	-	1716
Royal Exchange	-	-	1716
Phoenix	-	-	1782
British	-	-	1800
Globe	-	-	1803
Imperial	-	-	1803
Albion	-	-	1805
County	-	-	1807
Eagle	-	-	1807
Hope	-	-	1807

Since 1807, there have been established several offices in London, among which may be named, the Norwich Union, the Guardian, and the Rock. Insurance Companies, with large capitals, have also been formed in various parts of England, and with much success. A Company, on a gigantic scale, has re-

cently been projected by several of the most eminent monied men of the metropolis. Its capital is to be no less than five millions, and its sphere of action is designed to extend over the whole of the Continent.

Insurance policies were first used in Florence, 1523; first society was established at Hanover, 1530, that at Paris, 1740.

Insurrections. See Conspiracies.

Interest first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.

Interest of money was 2*d.* per week for 20*s.* in 1260; 45 per cent. 1307; interest of money at 10 per cent., first law in England establishing, 1546. The pious subjects of Edward VI. repealed this law as unlawful and most impious: but it was restored in queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security to the metropolis. Reduced from 10 to 8 per cent., 1624, when "interest" was first used for the word "usury." Reduced by the rump parliament to 6 per cent. and confirmed at the Restoration; to 5 per cent., 1714; from 4 to 3 per cent., 1750. Interest of the national debt reduced, 1749, 1823.

Interest of money in Scotland reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. in 1633.

Interest. See National Debt.

Inundations.—The Thames destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants of its banks nine years after Christ; the Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks, and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 115; the Humber overflowed, 125; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side of its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had a sudden inundation,



and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants on its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245. The Ouse, in Bedfordshire, overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the Isle of Thanet, 317; another, which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne Island; seven miles S. W. from Holy Island, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation on the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called Godwin sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles at Lambeth, &c. 1243; a considerable one in Friesland, 1220; another, since named the Dollart sea, 1277; at

Winchelsea, above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; 120 laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1339; at the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people, and formed the Zuyder Zee, 1421; another, in 1521, in Holland; at Hartshead, in Yorkshire, 11th Sept., 1673; at Dagenham, in Essex, 17th Dec., 1707, and continued till 1721; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holstein, in the same year; in Yorkshire, called Rippon flood, 18th May, 1722; at Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730; in Feb., 1735, at Dagenham, and upon the coast of Essex, which carried away the sea walls, and drowned several thousand sheep and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, 70 persons were drowned, and much damage done, as well as Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire, &c. Nov. 1770; in the north of England, when Newcastle-bridge, &c. was carried away, 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and drowned 200 of the inhabitants, 10th Nov., 1773; in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, 9th March, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, 26th April, 1776; north of England, when Hexham-bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c. were thrown down, March, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when some thousands had their houses and property destroyed, 1785; in different parts of England in September and October, 1785; at Brixthelmsstone, when the blockhouse was washed down, 9th Oct., 1786; in

Spain, Navarre, Sept., 1787, where 2000 lost their lives, and all the buildings of several villages were carried away by the currents from the mountains; a terrible inundation by the Liffey, in Ireland, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs, 12th Nov., 1787; at Kirkwald, in Scotland, by breaking the dam-dykes, 4th Oct., 1788, which nearly destroyed the town; in Scotland and the north of England, July, 1789; of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, 20th Nov., 1791; of great extent at Placentia, in Italy, Nov., 1791; at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, 12th April, 1792; in Lancashire, August, 1792; almost throughout England, by the melting of the snow, and the greatest part of the bridges were either destroyed or damaged, Feb., 1795; in China, in 1800; at St. Domingo, which destroyed 1400 persons, Oct., 1800; on the coast of Holland and Germany, Nov., 1801; in Dublin, and parts adjacent, 2nd and 3rd Dec., 1802; in various parts of England, 1808; at Boston, by the tide breaking down the sea-banks, 10th Nov., 1810; by the bursting of the Driggle reservoir, nine miles west of Huddersfield, by which a cottage was swept away, and four children, with their father and mother, perished in the flood, 29th Nov., 1810; at Pest, near Presburg, by the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages, with their inhabitants, were swept away, April, 1811; in the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, by which many persons and much stock perished, 27th May, 1811; by the overflowing of the Elbe, the village of Wurgen, in the duchy of Luneburg, was swept away, Oct. 1811; by the rising of the water in the Thames, which overflowed the houses in Palace-yard, and filled Westminster-hall, 21st Oct. 1812; dreadful inundations in Hungary,

Austria, Silesia, and Poland, in the summer of 1813; by the overflow of the Danube, a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island, near Widdin, were surprised and met with instant death, and the island itself sunk and disappeared, 14th Sept., 1813; by the overflowing of the Drave, near Orsatch, six villages and the suburbs of a town were swept away, and a congregation of 240 persons buried beneath the ruins of a church, Aug. 1813; in Silesia, six thousand inhabitants were destroyed, and the ruin of the French army, under Macdonald, accelerated by the floods; and in Poland, 4000 lives are supposed to have been lost; by the overflow of the Mississippi, the country on the west side was inundated to the distance of 65 miles, in June and July, 1813, by which 22,000 head of neat cattle were destroyed; by the overflow of the Nerbudda river, in the province of Bengal, which swept away 15 villages, with the houses, inhabitants, and cattle, 12th Feb., 1814; at Strabane, in Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, the most destructive flood that had been witnessed for 20 years, 12th Jan. 1816; the greatest floods ever remembered in Northumberland and Durham, Feb. 1816; 53 villages in the great Werder, 49 in the districts of Siegenhoff, and seventeen Elbing villages, were under water in March, 1816; at Thiel, Arnheim, Zutphen, and numerous other places on the continent, the harvest was nearly destroyed by inundations from continued rain, in June and July, 1816. Such heavy rains fell in London and its vicinity, that many parts of the outskirts of town were laid under water, and great damage was done, 8th May, 1818. The river Drance in the Valais, having its course obstructed by the fall of an avalanche, a large lake was formed. The barrier by

which the water was retained being at length undermined, it gave way, and the tremendous torrent rushed down the Val di Bagne with such rapidity as to sweep every thing before it, and reduce the whole of the vale, for several miles, to a state of utter ruin, 16th May, 1818. Floods in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spilsby, by which much mischief was done, May, 1818. Heavy inundations in the Fen counties, which deluged 5000 acres of land between Boston and Market Deeping only, and destroyed many of the wheat crops, June, 1819. An inundation at Chester, in consequence of a thunder storm, Aug. 1820. An inundation, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, at Holywell, in Flintshire, which did immense damage. On the water reaching the heated steam furnaces of the copper-works, the furnaces burst, with an explosion like a heavy clap of thunder, and some part of the works took fire. A loss of several thousand pounds was sustained by the copper and cotton works alone, Oct. 1821. An inundation in the Lincolnshire fens, Jan. 1822. Heavy floods in the Thames, from Christmas Day, 1821, to the 7th Jan. 1822, in which, at times, the water rose four inches higher than in the great flood of 1774. The immense quantity of rain which fell in Monmouthshire, undermined three acres of wood on a slope near Rinefield, and caused it to slide down to the river, Feb. 1822. Moravia much injured by floods, 1822. Cattle and agricultural property, to a considerable amount, destroyed by an inundation of the Dodder, near Dublin, 1834.

Inverkeithy, church at, totally destroyed by fire, 24th Oct., 1825.

Invincible, of 74 guns, with nearly all her crew, lost 20th March, 1801.,

Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.

Ionian Islands ceded to Britain, as a free and independent state, by the

Allied Sovereigns in Congress, 5th Nov. 1815.

Ipres tower, at Rye, built 1160.

Ipswich College, built 1524.

Irace, Severo, a Neapolitan historic painter, b. 1500.

Ireland; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns.—Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, at the request of Dermot, king of Leinster, invaded Ireland, and landed near Waterford, 23d Aug., 1170. King Henry II. set sail from Milford Haven with a large army on board 440 transports, for the conquest of Ireland. He landed near Waterford, 26th Oct., 1171, and completed the conquest of the whole island, 1172. In 1314, the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce, their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland, 1315. The Scots were driven out by the English, 1318. All the Irish were ordered home, 1423. The kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542, when Henry the Eighth took the title of king. Erected into a kingdom by a bull from Pope Paul IV. 1555. Invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601. Admitted to a free trade by the British parliament, 1779; and released from subserviency to the English privy council, 1782. Harassed by the Peep-of-day-boys, 1789. Invaded by the French, 1797. Broke out in open rebellion in May, 1798, which was suppressed in August following. Again the French made an unsuccessful landing at Killala Bay, and were all taken prisoners, 1798. Union with England took place on the 1st of Jan. 1801.

Ireland. See Lords Lieutenant of Ireland.

Ireland, John, d. 1808.

Ireland, Samuel, d. 1818.

Irenæus, d. 202, aged 82.

Ireton, Gen. H., b. 1610, d. 1651.  
 Iriarte, Ignazio de, a Spanish landscape painter, b. 1620, d. 1685.  
 Iris, a lunar appeared near Wakefield in Yorkshire, from half-past nine till half-past ten at night, 17th Jan., 1606.  
 Irish hospitals; Smith's school incorporated, 1669. Bluecoat hospital incorporated, 1670. Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683. Dublin workhouse established, 1728. Charitable infirmary opened, 1728. Stephen's hospital incorp. 1730. St. Patrick's founded, 1745, incorp. 1746; lying-in hospital estab., 1745, incorp. 1757; Mercers' incorp. 1750. St. Nicholas' opened, 1753. Lock instit. 1755. Charitable loan, ditto, 1757. Venereal opened, 1758. Dublin hospital, ditto, 1762.  
 Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 B.C.  
 Iron first cast in England, at Blackstead, Sussex, 1544.  
 Iron first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715.  
 Iron bullets first used in England, 1550.  
 Iron wire, English—before 1568, all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron-wire and ready-made wool-cards hitherto imported.  
 Iron mill for slitting bars, the first in England was set up at Dartmouth, 1590. New method of making bar-iron from pig-iron, by Mr. Cort of Gosport, in 1785, and superior to Swedish iron.  
 Irwin, Eyles, poet, b. 1748, d. 1817.  
 Isaac, Abraham's son, d. 1717, B.C., aged 180.  
 Isaacs, Peter, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1569, d. 1618.  
 Isæus, Greek orator, b. about 418 B. C.  
 Isaiah began to prophecy, B. C. 786; put to death, B. C. 696.  
 Isle of Man, the sovereignty of, surrendered to Great Britain by the

Duke of Athol for 70,000*l.* and 3000*l.* annually reserved to his descendants from the revenues of the island, 1805; all the duke's interest was purchased by parliament for 416,000*l.*, in 1825.  
 Islington church, Middlesex, rebuilt 28th Aug., 1751.  
 Isocrates, Athenian orator, b. B. C. 436, d. 338.  
 Israelites, the, 1451 B.C., under Joshua pass the river Jordan, and enter Canaan, on Friday, 30th April. Jericho is taken by Joshua, and after that the city of Ai. He makes a treaty with Gibeon, and defeats the five kings of the Amorites, while the sun and moon stand still. The Israelites began to till the lands they had conquered, so that the period of the sabbatical year commences from this autumn.  
 Israelites, the, 1413 B.C., having sunk into idolatry after the death of Joshua, are now in servitude under Chushan, king of Mesopotamia, and continue so for eight years.  
 Israelites, the, 1343 B.C., relapsing into idolatry, are again in servitude under Eglon, king of Moab, for 18 years.  
 Israelites, the, 1305 B.C., returning to their former wickedness upon Ehud's death, are delivered by God into the hands of Jabin, king of Canaan. This third servitude continued 20 years.  
 Isthmian Games, instituted by Sisyphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, B.C. 1326.  
 Italian method of book-keeping published in England, 1556.  
 Italy, kingdom of began, 476; ended, 964; began again, 1805, when Napoleon Buonaparte was crowned king, 26th May.  
 Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, expelled, but returned, when he was tried, condemned, and shot, 19th Oct. 1824.  
 Ives, John, English antiquary and writer, b. 1750, d. 1776.



## J.

- JACKSON**, John, an eminent British portrait painter, b. 31st May, 1778, d. 1st June, 1831.
- Jackson**, Rev. Dr. Thomas, b. 1579, d. 1640.
- Jackson**, W., musical composer, b. 1730, d. 1803.
- Jacob** stole the blessing from Esau, 1776, went into Egypt, 1723, and died 1689 B. C., aged 147. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Jacob**, Edward, English antiquary and naturalist, d. 1788.
- Jacob**, Giles, English law writer, b. 1686, d. 1744.
- Jacobs**, Simon, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1520, killed 1572.
- Jacobs**. See Leyden.
- Jacobsz**, Julian, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1610, d. of plague, 1664.
- Jacquemont**, M. Victor, a celebrated French naturalist, d. 7th Dec., 1833.
- Jago**, R., poet, b. 1745, d. 1781.
- Jamaica**, discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509.
- Jamaica**, insurrection of blacks at, Dec. 1831.
- Jamaica**, earthquakes at, 7th June, 1692; hurricane, 20th Aug. 1722, 1st Sept. 1734, and Oct. 1774; another, which did 300,000*l.* damage, 10th Aug., 1751; in 1781, 30th July, 1784, and 1790; had a violent storm of hailstones which measured three inches and a half in circumference, 25th Ap. 1793. A most tremendous hurricane at, by which the whole island was deluged, many vessels wrecked, many houses washed away, and many seaman and white people drowned, with some hundreds of negroes, 18th Oct. 1815.
- James**, St., put to death 41; made patron to Spain, 796.
- James**, St., the festival of, instituted 1089.
- James**, St., the less, bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
- James**, Dr. Robert, inventor of the fever-powder, b. 1703, d. 28th Feb. 1776.
- James I.** of Scotland, murdered by his subjects, 1437.
- James III.** of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1488.
- James IV.** of Scotland, killed 9th Sept. 1513.
- James**, St., built 1530; converted into a palace, and the park laid out, 1536; one of the wings destroyed by fire, 1809; repaired, 1823.
- James**, St. Epistle, written 59.
- James**, St., order of knighthood began in Spain, 1030; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.
- James**, William, an English landscape painter, flourished 1768.
- James**, George, an English portrait painter, d. in a French prison, 1794.
- Jamesone**, George, the Vandyke of Scotland, b. 1586, d. 1644.
- Jansenius**, Cornel., b. 1585, d. 1698.
- Janssen**, Sir Stephen Theodore, d. 7th April, 1777.
- Janssen**, Cornelius, a Dutch portrait painter, b. 1590, d. 1665.
- Janssens**, Abraham, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1569, d. 1631.
- Janssens**, Victor Honorius, of Brussels, an historic painter, b. 1664, d. 1739.
- Janssens**, Peter, a Dutch painter on glass, b. 1612, d. 1672.
- January 30th**, ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.
- Japan** discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
- Jardyn**, Karl du, a celebrated Dutch landscape painter, b. 1640, d. 1678.
- Jason**, flourished B. C. 937.
- Jaucourt**, Louis de, French writer, b. 1704, d. 1780.
- Jean**, Gerard de St., an old Dutch painter, b. 1366, d. 1394.
- Jean**, Philippe, of Jersey, a portrait painter, b. 1755, d. 1802.
- Jeauin**, P., a French statesman, b. 1540, d. 1622.
- Jebb**, Bishop of Limerick, divinity writer, d. 1834.

- Jebb, Samuel, English physician, d. 1772.
- Jebb, John, English physician, b. 1736, d. 1786.
- Jebb, Sir Richard, physician, b. 1729, d. 1787.
- Jeffries, James, an English historical painter and engraver, b. 1756, d. 1784.
- Jeffries, John, English physician, b. 1736, d. 1786.
- Jeffries, Sir Richard, physician, b. 1729, d. 1787.
- Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice, sent to the Tower 12th Dec. 1688, where he died of bruises inflicted on him by the populace, 18th Ap. 1689.
- Jeffreys, George, English dramatic poet, d. 1755.
- Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, 11th March, 1751-2.
- Jeffery, Robert, put on the desolate island of Samburo, 13th Dec., 1807, by Capt. W. Lake, who was tried for cruelty by a court martial, and dismissed his majesty's service, Feb. 1810.
- Jekyll, Sir Joseph, b. 1663, d. 1738.
- Jenkins, Thomas, an English artist, d. 1798.
- Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkshire, d. 1670, aged 169.
- Jenkins, Sir Leoline, English civilian, b. 1623, d. 1685.
- Jenkinson, Charles, Earl of Liverpool, baron Hawkesbury, b. 1727, d. 1808.
- Jenner, Dr. Edw., d. 1823, aged 76.
- Jenyns, Soame, poet, &c., b. 1704, d. 1787.
- Jephson, Robert, dramatic writer, b. 1736, d. 1803.
- epthah, made his rash vow 1187 B.C.; d. 1182 B.C. See Old Testament, events of.
- Jeremiah wrote his lamentations, 610; B.C. began to prophecy, 629 B.C., foretold the Jewish captivity, B.C. 607, and d. B.C. 577. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Jericho, the walls of, fell down, B.C. 1454.
- Jerningham, Edward, poet, b. 1727, d. 1806.

- Jerome, St., b. 331, d. 422.
- Jerome, of Prague, burnt 30th May, 1416.
- Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England by the first prince of the Norman line.
- Jerusalem built 1800 B.C.; destroyed by Titus, 70 A. D.; rebuilt by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by the Crusaders, 14th July, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190.
- Jerusalem Temple, built 1004 B. C. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Jervas, Charles, of Ireland, a portrait painter, d. 1740.
- Jesuits' church at Rome, built 1573.
- Jesuits' bark, introduced into France, 1650; in general use, 1680.
- Jesus Christ, order of knighthood began in France, 1206; in Rome, 1320.
- Jesus, son of Sirach, lived B.C. 247.
- Jesus Christ was born, Monday, 25th Dec., A. M. 4004, year of Rome, 752; his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, 3d April; arose, 5th April; and ascended, Thursday, 14th May, following, in the 33rd year of his age.
- Jesus College, Cambridge, founded 1496.
- Jesus College, Oxford, founded 1571.
- Jewels, first worn in England by the famous Agnes Sorrel, 1434.
- Jewels, the royal of England, pawned by Charles I. to Holland, and redeemed by the sale of iron ordnance, 1629; those of France were seized by the national convention, 1794.
- Jewel, John, bishop, b. 1522, d. 1571.
- Jews, the first arrival of the, in England, 1079. Thinking to invoke the Divine clemency at the solemnization of the Passover, they sacrificed a young lad of twelve

years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him; the criminals were executed, and all the Jews banished France, 1180. Seven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; 200 and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; in London, the population rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, in 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; 280 were hanged and quartered for clipping and coining, 1279; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which 50 were drawn at the tails of horses, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the king, and they, to the number of 15,000, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1286; they were restored by Oliver Cromwell; an act passed, that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1296; driven out of France, 1394; driven out of Spain; to the number of 150,000, 1492; they retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. It was against them that the inquisition was there first established. There was not a Jew in this island from 1610 to 1624; four executed for the murder of Mrs. Holikins and servant, 9th Dec. 1771; naturalisation act passed, 1753, repealed next year; 66 were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, 3rd June, 1776.

Joan of Arc, condemned for witchcraft, and burnt at Orleans, 30th May, 1431, aged 24 years.

Joan, Pope, d. A.D. 857.

Joanna of Naples, strangled her husband, 5th Oct., 1345.

Job, d. 1533 B.C., aged 189.

Jode, Peter de, of Antwerp, an engraver, b. 1634.

Jode, Peter de, the younger, a Dutch engraver, b. 1606.

Jodelle, Stephen, French writer, b. 1532, d. 1579.

Jodrell, R. P., an eminent writer and classical commentator, b. 1764, d. 26th Jan. 1831.

Joel prophesied, B.C. 800.

Johannes ab Eyck, or John of Bruges. See Eyck.

John, king of France, taken prisoner by Edward the black prince, and brought to England, but ransomed for 500,000*l.* 1357; d. at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.

John, of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III., was born 1339; created duke of Lancaster, 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; supported Wickcliffe against his opposers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; assumed the title of king of Castile and Leon, having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; d. Feb. 1399.

John, St., the Baptist, d. 32.

John, St., the Evangelist, d. 27th Dec. 99, aged 91.

John, St. and St. Thomas, of Acon, order began, 1258.

John, St., of Jerusalem, order began, 1099; removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1522; suppressed in England, 1540.

John, St., the baptist, festival instituted, 488.

John, St, the apostle, wrote his epistles, 92.

John's, St., College, Cambridge, founded 1508.

John's, St., College, Oxford, founded 1557.

- John, St., the Evangelist, wrote his revelations, 96; his gospel, 97; his festival instituted, 313.
- John's, St., Church, Millbank, Westminster, consecrated 24th June, 1728; burnt 26th Sept., 1742; repaired, 1743.
- John, St., Monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381.
- John and Jane, transport brig, run down by the Franchise, when out of 254 persons, 223 were drowned, 24th Feb. 1811.
- John Street, Spital-fields, several houses in, destroyed, and 14 persons lost their lives, by an explosion of gunpowder, at the house of a manufacturer of fire-works, 14th July, 1815.
- John's town, St., Antigua, destroyed by a storm, 17th and 31st Aug., 1772; by a fire, 1769.
- John of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built 1397.
- Johnes, Thomas, translator of Froissart and Monstrelet, d. 24th Apr. 1816.
- Johnson, Dr. Samuel, the lexicographer, b. 18th Sept., 1709, d. 13th Dec. 1784, aged 75.
- Johnson, Rev. Samuel, b. 1649, sentenced to stand in the pillory three times, fined 300 marks, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for writing against popery and arbitrary power, 1st Dec., 1686, d. 1703.
- Johnson, Rev. John, b. 1662, d. 1725.
- Johnson the informer, who accumulated a considerable fortune by laying informations against coach and cab owners, victuallers, &c., d. at Pentonville, 1833, aged 67.
- Johnson, Charles, dramatic writer, d. 1748.
- Johnson, Thomas, classical editor, d. about 1740.
- Johnston, Arthur, Dr., poet and physician, b. 1587, d. 1641.
- Johnston, Charles, novel writer, d. about 1800.
- Johnston, Francis, an eminent Irish architect, built at his own expense, and was the first president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, d. 1826.
- Johnstone, Cochrane, convicted of a conspiracy to raise the public funds, was expelled the House of Commons, 5th July, 1814.
- Joinville, John de, French statesman and historian, d. about 1813, aged 90.
- Joli, Antonio, an Italian painter of perspective and architecture, b. 1700, d. 1777.
- Jones, Inigo, the celebrated architect, b. 1572, d. 1651.
- Jones, Sir W., oriental scholar, b. 1746, d. in Bengal, 27th Ap. 1794.
- Jones, Henry, dramatic writer, d. in 1770.
- Jones, Rev. William, of Nayland, a writer on divinity and nat. history, d. 6th Jan. 1800.
- Jones, John Gale, president of a debating society, called, "The British Forum," committed to Newgate by the House of Commons for a breach of its privileges, 21st Feb. 1810.
- Jones, Capt. Geo. M., author of Travels in Russia, d. 1831, at Malta.
- Jong, Ludolph de, a Dutch painter of portraits, b. 1616, d. 1697.
- Jonson, Ben, dramatic poet, b. 1574, d. 1637.
- Jordaens, Jacques, of Antwerp, a celebrated historic painter, b. 1594, d. 1678.
- Jordaens, John, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1616, d. 1669.
- Jordan, Mrs., English actress, d. at St. Cloud, 5th July, 1816.
- Jordans, John, a Dutch painter of history and landscapes, b. 1539, d. 1599.
- Joris, Augustine, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1525, drowned, 1552.
- Jortin, Dr. John, English divine and writer, b. 1698, d. 1770.
- Joseph sold to the Egyptians, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; made governor of Egypt, 1715; d. in Egypt, 1635 B.C., aged 110.
- Josephine, Ex-Empress of France, d. at Paris, 30th May, 1814.



- Josephus, Flavius, Jewish historian, b. 37, d. 93 A. D.
- Joshua, book of, written B.C. 1415. 1445. Joshua makes a division of the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel, and rests from his conquests upon the sabbatical year, which begins from the autumnal equinox. 1426. Joshua dies in his retirement at Timnath-serah, aged 110. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Josiah. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Joue, Jacques, a French painter of architecture, &c. b. 1687, d. 1761.
- Journals of the House of Peers, the first taken, 1550.
- Jouvenet, Jean, of Rouen, an historic painter, b. 1644, d. 1717.
- Jovius, Paulus, historian, b. 1483, d. 1552.
- Juan, Don George, Spanish mathematician, d. 1773.
- Juanes, Juan Battista, the Spanish Raffaele, b. 1523, d. 1579.
- Jubilee, in celebration of Geo. III.'s entrance into the 50th year of his reign, 25th Oct., 1809.
- Jubilee among the Christians at the end of every century, instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every 50 years by order of Clement VI.—Urban VI. reduced it to every 33d year, and Paul II. to every 25th year, at which period it is now fixed.
- Judah. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Jude, St., wrote his epistle, 71; instituted 1030.
- Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into six circuits, three to each, 1176; seized and condemned, and the lord chief justice executed for favouring despotism, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for assaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined 20,000*l.* for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the Bench, and committed by the commons, 1641: three impeached, 24th Nov. 1680; their salaries augmented, and themselves appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1761; enlarged, 1772; of the puisne judges, in 1779; some sent to the East Indies, 1774.
- Julian, the apostate, a Roman emperor, d. 363, aged 31.
- Julian, St., of Alcantara, order of knighthood in Spain, began 1176.
- Julien, Pierre, a French sculptor, author of "The Dying Gladiator," b. 1731, d. 1804.
- Julius Caesar, b. 10th July, 100; landed at Deal, 26th Aug. 55; assassinated, 15th March, B.C. 44.
- Junius, Francis, linguist, b. 1589, d. 1677.
- Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen, 1590.
- Juries first instituted in England, 979; in Middlesex, regulated 1731; trial by, in civil causes, in Scotland, passed into a law, March, 1815.
- Juries were common to the northern nations; Reginer, a Dane, ordered 12 to be impannelled, 820; first established in England by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant, in those times, used to feed them, whence the common-law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.
- Jurieu, Peter, French divine, b. 1637, d. 1677.
- Jurin, Dr. James, physician and mathematician, b. 1684, d. 1750.
- Jussieu, Ant., physician and botanist, b. 1686, d. 1758.
- Justices of the Peace first appointed, 1079.
- Justices, Itinerant, appointed, 1176.
- Justiciary Court of Scotland, established 1672.
- Justin lived about A. D. 250.
- Justin, Martyr, beheaded A. D. 165.
- Justinian, his Code of Civil Laws published, A. D. 520, four years after his famous Digest.
- Justinian began to reign A. D. 527, d. 565.
- Juvenal, b. A. D. 45, d. 127.
- Juxon, William, archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1582, d. 1663.

## K

- K**AEMPFER, Englebert, physician and traveller, b. 1651, d. 1716.
- Kager, Matthew, of Munich, an historical painter, b. 1566, d. 1634.
- Kalf, William, a Dutch painter of still life, b. 1630, d. 1693.
- Kalm, P., naturalist, b. 1715, d. 1779.
- Kalraat, Abraham Van, a Dutch painter of fruits and flowers, b. 1643, d. 1699.
- Kalraat, Berent Van, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1650, d. 1721.
- Kampen, Jacob Van, a Dutch painter and architect, b. 1658.
- Kamtschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.
- Kant, Immanuel, metaphysician, b. 1724, d. 1814.
- Kappelle, John Van, a Dutch painter, pupil of Vandervelde, fl. 1710.
- Kappen, Franc. Vander, a Dutch historical painter, flourished 1660.
- Katherine Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1472.
- Katherine's, St., dock, London, opened, 25th Oct., 1828.
- Kauffman, Maria Angelica, of Coire in Switzerland, she painted poetical subjects, b. 1742, d. 1807.
- Kay, or Key, William, of Breda, a portrait painter, b. 1520, d. 1568.
- Kean, Edmund, a celebrated English actor, b. 4th Nov., 1787, d. 15th May, 1833, buried at Richmond.
- Keate, George, poet, b. 1729, d. 1797.
- Keble, Joseph, English law author, b. 1532, d. 1710.
- Keeble, W., an English portrait painter, fl. 1754.
- Keill, John, the astronomer, b. 1671, d. 1721.
- Keill, James, physician, b. 1673, d. 1718.
- Keisar, W. de, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1647, d. 1693.
- Keith, Field Marshal, b. 1696, killed at Hochkerchen, 1758.
- Keith, Adm. Lord, b. 1747, d. 1823.
- Kelly, H., a dramatic writer, and editor of "The Babbler," b. 1739, d. 3rd Feb., 1777.
- Kelly, Miss, shot at while acting at Drury-lane, by George Barnett, 17th Feb., 1816; he was tried and acquitted, as insane, 8th Ap., 1816.
- Kelsall Green, general cemetery at, consecrated by the Bishop of London, 24th Jan., 1833.
- Kemble, J. P., tragedian, b. 1757, d. 1823.
- Kempis, Thomas a, b. 1380, d. 1440.
- Ken, Thos., bishop, b. 1637, d. 1710.
- Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, bt. 1120; priory built, 1106.
- Kennedy, Rev. John, mathematician, d. about 1770.
- Kennet, Rev. Basil, b. 1674, d. 1714.
- Kennet, White, bishop, b. 1660, d. 1728.
- Kennicott, Dr. Benj., b. 1718, d. 18th Aug., 1783.
- Kenrick, Dr. William, dramatic writer, &c., d. 9th June, 1777.
- Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn, 20th April, 1534.
- Kent, W., English painter of portraits, history, and architecture, inventor of modern gardening, b. 1685, d. 1748.
- Kent, kingdom of, began, 455; ended 823.
- Kent, East Indiaman, burned in the bay of Biscay, and 85 lives lost, 13th March, 1825.
- Kent, Duke of, brother of George IV., b. 1767, d. 23rd Jan., 1820.
- Kentbury, Berks, nine houses at, destroyed by fire, 10th Ap., 1742.
- Kenyon, Lord, learned judge, b. 1733, d. 1802.
- Kepler, John, astronomer, b. at Wiel, 1571, d. 1630.
- Kerckhove, Joseph Vanden, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1669, d. 1724.
- Kessel, John Van, of Antwerp, a painter of fruits and flowers, b. 1626, d. 1708.
- Kessel, Ferdinand Van, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1660, d. 1696.
- Kessel, N. Van, a Dutch painter of rustic festivities, b. 1684, d. 1741.
- Ketel, Cornelius, Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1548, d. 1602.
- Kettering, Northamptonshire, destroyed by a fire, 1767.

- Kettle, Tilly, an English portrait painter, b. 1740, d. 1798.
- Keulen, Janssen, or Janson Van, a Londoner, portrait painter, d. 1665.
- Kew bridge built of wood, 1759; of stone began 1783; opened 23rd Sept., 1789.
- Keysler, J. G., German antiquary, b. 1689, d. 1743.
- Kick, Cornelius, a Dutch painter of still life, b. 1635, d. 1675.
- Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the falling of a stack of chimneys, 1703.
- Kierings, James, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1590, d. 1646.
- Kilkenny, statute of, passed, 1364.
- Killigrew, Anne, an English lady, a painter of history, portraits, and still life, b. 1660, d. of small pox 1685.
- Killigrew, Sir W., b. 1605, d. 1693.
- Killigrew, Thos., b. 1611, d. 1682.
- Killwarden, Lord, murdered by the rebels in Dublin, 23rd July, 1803.
- Kilmarnock, Lord, and Balmerino, beheaded, 18th Aug., 1746.
- Kimchi, David, learned Jewish rabbi, d. 1240.
- King of England, the title of, first used, 829; of Ireland added, 1542; of Great Britain, 1603.
- King of France, the title of, assumed by the King of England, and his arms quartered with those of England, with the motto "Dieu et mon droit," first used, 21st Feb., 1340; relinquished, 1st Jan., 1801.
- King of the French began 1791; abolished, 1792; restored 9th Aug., 1830.
- King, Edward, the subject of "Lycidas," drowned 1637.
- King, Edward, antiquary, b. 1735, d. 1807.
- King, Gregory, heraldic writer, b. 1648, d. 1712.
- King, Henry, bishop, theologian, b. 1591, d. 1669.
- King, Peter, lord chancellor, b. 1669, d. 1733.
- King, Peter, Lord, biographer of Locke, b. 31st Aug., 1775, d. 4th June, 1833.
- King, R., divine, b. 1749, d. 1810.
- King, John Glen, English topographer, d. 1787, aged 55.
- King, William, Archbishop of Dublin, b. 1650, d. 1729.
- King, Dr. William, miscellaneous writer, b. 1663, d. 1712.
- King, Dr. William, Latin writer, b. 1684, d. 1763.
- King, Capt., the companion of Capt. Cook, d. Nov., 1784.
- King, Thomas, an English portrait painter, d. 1769.
- King's evil, first touched for the cure of, Edward the Confessor, 1058; discontinued by George I.
- King's Bench prison, in St. George's fields, Southwark, built, 1751; enlarged, 1776; burnt by rioters, 7th June, 1780; rebuilt, 1781; 100 apartments burnt, 13th July, 1799.
- King's College, Cambridge, founded, 1541.
- King's College, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.
- King's College, in Nova Scotia, founded, 1798; charter granted, 12th May, 1802.
- King's College, London, in the Strand, built by subscription, opened 1st Oct., 1831.
- King's speech, the first delivered by Henry I., 1107.
- Kings. See the names of the different nations, England, France, &c.
- Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod at Babylon, 2233 B.C.
- Kings, four,—Edward III. of England, John of France, Peter of Cyprus, and David of the Scots,—entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir H. Picard, at one table, 1364.
- Kingston, Duchess of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, 22nd April, 1776; allowed to be Countess of Bristol, 18th May, 1779.
- Kingston, Jamaica, suffered damage to the amount of 500,000*l.* by a fire, 3rd Feb., 1782.
- Kingston-upon-Thames bridge, the first stone of, laid by Lord Liverpool, 7th Nov., 1825.
- Kippis, Dr. Andrew, d. 3rd Oct., 1795, aged 71.

- Kirby, John Joshua (father of Mrs. Trimmer), an English writer and landscape painter, b. 1716, d. 1774.
- Kirby and Wade, sea captains, shot at Plymouth, 1703.
- Kirch, Godfrey, astronomer, b. 1640, d. 1710.
- Kirch, Mary, astronomer, b. 1670, d. 1720.
- Kirch, Christian Frederic, astronomer, b. 1694, d. 1740.
- Kircher, Athanasius, b. 1601, d. 1680.
- Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire, bt. 1122.
- Kirkstal Abbey, Yorkshire, bt. 1153.
- Kirkstead Abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.
- Kirwan, Richard, mineralogist, d. Aug., 1812.
- Kirwan, W. B., Irish divine, b. about 1754, d. 1805.
- Kissing the Pope's foot, practised 709.
- Kissing the Pope's foot took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, introduced by Dioclesian. Thence also the custom of a vassal kneeling to his lord, in homage. Kissing the hands of great men was a Grecian custom.
- Kitchenman, John, an English painter of portraits in oil, and miniatures, d. 1782.
- Kitt's, St., greatly damaged by fire, 1768, 1776; greatly damaged by a storm, and the town of Basse-terre by fire, the loss immense, 5th Sept., 1776.
- Klaproth, M. H., chemist, d. at Berlin, 1817.
- Klass, Fred. Chris., of Dresden, a landscape painter and engraver, b. 1752.
- Kleber, General, b. 1750, assassinated 1800.
- Kleist, C., poet, b. 1715, killed at the Kunnersdorf, 1759.
- Klenghel, John Chris., of Saxony, a painter and engraver, b. 1731, d. 1792.
- Klocker, David, of Hamburg, a painter of field sports, b. 1629, d. 1698.
- Klomp, Albert, a Dutch landscape painter, flourished 1680.
- Klopstock, Fred. Gotlieb, the German poet, b. 1724, d. 14th March, 1803.
- Knapton, George, an English portrait painter, b. 1698, d. 1788.
- Knaresborough Castle, Yorkshire, built 1100.
- Knave was anciently a regular addition, as esquire is now, to a gentleman, &c. With us, a knavish action is a feudal term, implying fit only for the meanest servants.
- Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.
- Kneller, Sir Godfrey, a celebrated portrait painter, b. at Lubeck about 1648, d. in London, 1723.
- Knight, Mr., cashier of the South Sea Company, absconded with 100,000*l.* 1720; compounded with government for 10,000*l.*, and returned to England in 1743.
- Knight, R. P., Esq., d. 1824, aged 76.
- Knights and citizens obliged to reside at the places they represented, 1413.
- Knighthood first introduced in England, 897. In 1430 orders were issued for every person with 40*l.* per ann. to take the order of knighthood.
- Knighthood, by the king, forbidden by the parliament, 1640.
- Knighthood, all orders of, abolished in France by the National Assembly, 30th July, 1791.
- Knitting stockings invented in Spain, 1550.
- Knives first made in England, 1563.
- Knives, eighteen clasped ones, such as are used by sailors, found in the stomach and intestines of William Cummins, who died in Guy's Hospital, 1809.
- Knolles, Richard, English historian, d. 1610.
- Knollis, Sir F., statesman, d. 1596.
- Knot, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1351.
- Knox, John, the reformer, b. 1505, d. 1572.
- Knox, Dr. Vicesimus, miscellaneous writer, b. 1752, d. 1821.
- Knupfer, Nicholas, of Leipsic, a painter of battle pieces, b. 1603, d. 1660.
- Knutzen, Matthias, the professed German atheist, living in 1674.
- Kobell, Ferd., of Manheim, a landscape painter, b. 1740.



- Koeberger, Wenceslaus, an eminent Dutch painter, engraver, and architect, b. 1554, d. 1634.
- Koene, Isaac, a Dutch landscape painter, b. 1650, d. 1713.
- Koenig, J. Gerard, botanist, b. 1728, d. 1785.
- Koenig, Samuel, mathematician, d. 1727.
- Koenratt, a Dutch painter of flowers, fruits, &c. b. 1678, d. 1747.
- Koerten, or Block, Joanna, a Dutch lady, who excelled in drawing, painting, embroidery, and cutting in paper, b. 1650, d. 1715.
- Koets, Roelof, Dutch portrait painter, b. 1655, d. 1725.
- Kolben, Peter, traveller, b. 1674, d. 1726.
- Konig, Fred., inventor of steam-press printing, d. 18th Jan., 1833.
- Koninck, Solomon, Dutch historic painter, b. 1609.
- Koningh, Philip de, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1619, d. 1689.
- Koningsberg, in Prussia, nearly destroyed by lightning in 1764, and by fire, 1769; again nearly destroyed by fire, 14th June, 1811.
- Koogen, Leon. Vander, a Dutch painter of conversations and drinkings, b. 1610, d. 1681.
- Kosciusko, the illustrious Polish general, d. 1817.
- Kotzebue, the dramatist, assassinated at Manheim, by Sandt, a Wurtzburg student, 2nd April, 1819.
- Kouli Khan, usurped the Persian throne, 11th March, 1732; assassinated 8th June, 1747, by his nephew.
- Kouwenburgh, Chris. Van, a Dutch painter of history and landscape, b. 1604, d. 1667.
- Krahe, Lambert, of Dusseldorp, a painter, b. 1730, d. 1790.
- Krans, George Melchior, of Frankfort, a landscape painter and engraver, b. 1727.
- Krause, Fran., of Augsburg, an historic painter, b. 1706, d. 1754.
- Kryns, Everard, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, b. 1568, d. 1627.
- Kuick, John Van, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1530, burned alive, 1572.
- Kunckel, John, eminent chemist, b. 1630, d. 1703.
- Kunst, Cornelius, a Dutch historic painter, b. 1493, d. 1544.
- Kupetzki, John, a Bohemian portrait painter, b. 1667, d. 1740.
- Kuster, Ludolph, critic, b. 1670, d. 1716.
- Kutusoff, Russian general, d. 21st June, 1813.
- Kuyp (Old) Jacob Gerritze, of Dort, a landscape painter, founder of the Academy of St. Luke, b. 1578, d. 1649.
- Kuyp, or Cuyp, Albert, of Dort, an universal painter, b. 1606, d. 1667.
- Kuyp, Ben., of Dort, an historical painter, b. 1608.
- Kyrie Eleison first introduced into the Litany, 590.

## L.

**L**ABAT, J. B., author, b. 1663, d. 1758.

Laberius, Roman writer, d. B. C. 46.

Labour, price of, A. D. 1352, 25 Edw. III. wages paid to hay-makers was but 1*d.* a-day; a mower of meadows 5*d.* per day, or 5*d.* an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2*d.*, in the second 3*d.* per day, and so till the end of August, without meat, drink, or

other allowance, finding their own tools; for threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, 2½*d.*; a quarter of barley, beans, peas, and oats, 1¼*d.*; a master carpenter, 3*d.* a-day, other carpenters 2*d.* per day; a master mason 4*d.* per day, other masons 3*d.* per day, and their servants 1½*d.* per day; tilers 3*d.* and their knaves 1½*d.*; thatchers 3*d.* per day, their knaves 1½*d.*; plasterers,

and other workers of mud walls, and their knaves, in the like manner, without meat or drink, and this from Easter to Michaelmas; and from that time less, according to the direction of the justices.—By the 34th of Edward III. 1361, chief masters of carpenters and masons *4d.* a-day, and the others *3d.* or *2d.* as they are worth.—13th Richard II. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry *13s. 4d.* a-year, and his clothing once a-year at most; the master hind *10s.*, the carter *10s.*, shepherd *10s.*, ox-herd *6s. 8d.*, cow-herd *6s. 8d.*, swine-herd *6s.*, a woman labourer *6s.*, a day ditto *6s.*, a driver of plough *7s.* From this time up to the time of 23 Henry VI., the price of labour was fixed by the justices by proclamation.—1445, 23 Henry VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was *23s. 4d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of *5s.* with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, *20s.*, clothing *4s.*; common servant of husbandry *15s.*, clothing *40d.*; woman servant *10s.*, clothing *4s.*; infant under 14 years *6s.*, clothing *3s.*; freemason or master carpenter *4d.* per day, without meat and drink, *5½d.*; master tiler or slater, mason or mean carpenter, and other artificers concerned in building, *3d.* per day, without meat and drink, *4½d.*; every other labourer *2d.* per day, without meat and drink *3½d.* per day; after Michaelmas to abate in proportion. In the time of harvest, a mower *4d.* a-day, without meat and drink *6d.*; reaper or carter *3d.* a-day, without meat and drink *5d.*; woman labourer and other labourers *2d.* a-day, without meat and drink *4½d.* per day.—By the 11th Henry VII. 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, mastertiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take *6d.*

a-day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink *4d.*; from Michaelmas to Easter to abate *1d.* A master having under him six men, was allowed *1d.* a-day extra. By the 6th of Henry VIII. 1515, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows: a master ship carpenter, taking the charge of the work, having men under him, *5d.* a day in the summer season, with meat and drink; other ship carpenter, called an hewer, *4d.*; an able clincher *3d.*; holder *2d.*; master calker *4d.*; mean calker *3d.*; day labourer by the tide *4d.*

Labour of husbandmen at different periods from 1568 to the year 1788, in England:—

1568	-	4d. per diem.
1620	-	4½
1632	-	6
1647	-	10
1662	-	6
1688	-	8
1698	-	8
1716	-	9
1740	-	10
1760	-	1 0
1788	-	1 4

Lacalza, order of knighthood, began in Venice 1400.

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold. One ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for *4l.*; such an ounce made into lace may be here sold for *40l.*, which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

Lacock Nunnery, Wilts, built, 1133.

Lactantius flourished, 323.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance in opening a dog, by Asellius, 23rd July, 1662; in birds, fish, &c., by Mr. Hewson, a surgeon of London, 1770.

Ladrone Isles discovered, 1521.

Ladvoat, J. B., divine and historian, b. 1709, d. 1765.

Lafayette, Marquis de, d. 20th May, 1834, aged 76.

Lagrange, J. L., mathematician, b. 1786, d. 1813.

Laing, Malcolm, historian, b. 1762, d. 1819.

Lairesse, Gerard, Dutch painter and engraver, b. 1640, d. 1711.

Lalande, J. J. F., astronomer, b. 1732, d. 1807.

Lally, Count, beheaded in 1766.

Lamarque, a brave French officer, distinguished in the campaigns of Napoleon, b. 1772, d. 31st May, 1832; upwards of 4000 persons were killed in Paris in the riots that took place at his funeral.

Lamb, Dr., murdered in London, 24th June, 1628.

Lambert, George, painter, d. 1765.

Lambert, Daniel, d. 21st June, 1829, weighing 52 stone 11 lbs., 14 lbs. to the stone.

Lambert, J. Henry, mathematician, b. 1728, d. 1777.

Lambeth Chapel founded, 1169; palace built, 1184.

Lambeth, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Lamy, Bernard, French divine, b. 1640, d. 29th Jan., 1715.

Lanark Castle, Scotland, founded, 1314.

Lancaster, Joseph, promulgator of the system of mutual instruction, b. 1771, d. 1834.

Lancaster Castle built by Agricola, the Roman general, 124.

Lancaster, duchy court of, established 1376.

Lancaster created a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of John of Gaunt.

Lancrink, Pros. Hen., a German artist, b. 1628, d. 1692.

Lander, Richard, the African traveller, d. of the wounds he received from a party of Moors, 6th Feb., 1834.

Land, a piece of, in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms, but most of the inhabitants escaped, Feb., 1793. A tract of, amounting to 120 English acres,

and of the depth of 60 feet, slid with a tremendous crash into the river Nid, near Drontheim, in Norway, 7th March, 1816.

Land-carriage of fish supported by parliament, 1764.

Land-tax, the first in England, 990; amounted annually to 82,000*l.* in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3*s.* in 1109; again established in 1695, from which period to the year 1800 it yielded above 227,000,000*l.*

Land-tax,—The proposed augmentation and equalisation of this tax rendering it a subject of much interest to the public, it may not be unacceptable to many of our readers to be informed, that the cause of the disproportion of its operation proceeds from its having been originally a kind of voluntary contribution, levied for the service of the state, in the reign of King William. The sum agreed to be raised by it (*viz.* 2,000,000*l.*) was divided into 513 parts, being the number of the members for England and Wales; and it was left to the option of the several counties to pay as many of those parts as they thought proper, or could afford. The consequence was that some of them, celebrated for their loyalty, took upon them the payment of immense sums, while others, although equally capable of bearing the burden, contributed very sparingly indeed. For instance, Middlesex agreed to pay eighty parts, Essex and York twenty-four each, and Norfolk and Kent twenty-two each, whereas Westmoreland and Cumberland would subscribe only one each, Rutland two, and Durham three. In this manner it has ever since been voted from year to year down to the present time.

The following table shows the quantity of land in the several counties, the number of members returned by each, and the parts paid by them, together with the amount of the produce.

Counties.	Acres.	Mem.	Parts.	Produce.
Yorkshire - - -	3,770,000	41	24	£92,631 4 8
Devonshire - - -	1,920,000	26	25	81,052 6 0
Lincoln - - -	1,440,000	12	19	73,333 0 8
Northumberland - - -	1,870,000	10	4	15,438 10 8
Hants - - -	1,312,000	16	8	30,877 1 4
Kent - - -	1,248,000	19	22	84,911 18 8
Essex - - -	1,240,000	8	24	92,631 4 0
Lancashire - - -	1,150,000	24	14	54,034 17 8
Norfolk - - -	1,148,000	12	22	84,911 18 4
Sussex - - -	1,140,000	19	16	61,754 2 8
Cumberland - - -	1,040,000	9	1	3,859 12 8
Suffolk - - -	995,000	13	20	77,192 13 4
Cornwall - - -	960,000	27	8	30,877 1 4
Salop - - -	890,000	13	7	27,010 8 8
Wilts - - -	876,000	18	13	50,175 4 8
Gloucester - - -	800,000	11	12	46,315 12 8
Dorset - - -	772,000	13	9	34,736 14 0
Cheshire - - -	720,000	10	7	27,017 8 8
Derby - - -	680,000	4	6	23,157 16 0
Warwick - - -	670,000	10	10	38,586 6 8
Herefordshire - - -	660,000	7	5	19,298 3 4
Nottinghamshire - - -	632,000	10	7	27,017 8 8
Durham - - -	610,000	10	3	11,578 18 0
Surrey - - -	592,000	11	18	69,473 8 0
Cambridge - - -	570,000	7	6	23,157 16 0
Leicester - - -	560,000	6	9	34,736 14 0
Northampton - - -	550,000	9	12	46,315 12 0
Worcester - - -	540,000	12	9	34,736 14 0
Oxford - - -	534,000	9	10	38,596 6 8
Berks - - -	527,000	8	10	38,596 6 8
Westmoreland - - -	510,000	3	1	3,859 12 8
Herts - - -	451,000	7	11	42,455 19 4
Bucks - - -	441,000	11	12	46,315 12 0
Bedford - - -	247,000	4	7	27,017 8 8
Middlesex - - -	241,000	14	80	398,770 13 4
Huntingdon - - -	240,000	4	4	15,438 10 8
Stafford - - -	180,000	17	7	27,017 8 8
Somerset - - -	175,000	15	19	73,333 0 8
Monmouth - - -	160,000	4	3	11,578 18 0
Rutland - - -	110,000	2	2	7,719 4 4
South Wales - - -	3,210,000 } 2,160,000 }	29	11	42,455 19 0
North Wales - - -				
Total - - -	-	500	513	2,000,000 0 0



Before the union with Scotland, England sent 514 representatives to parliament, and by the act of union, 45 Scotch were added to them; which, if they had gone by the land-tax, ought not to have been so many; but it seemed the intention of the then legislature, that but 45 Scotch should sit in the house, for at that time time few or no Scotchmen had estates in England, nor had any of them, till some years afterwards, qualifications to be chosen for any English borough. The whole kingdom of Scotland pays but 47,954*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* towards the land-tax. How unequally this tax falls will appear by the following statements.

The land-tax being nominally 4*s.* in the pound, London, Westminster, and Middlesex, do not pay 3*s.*

No county in England pays more than 2*s.* except Surrey, Sussex, Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, and Warwickshire. They pay somewhat above 2*s.*

Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hampshire, and the inland counties, pay 20*d.* to 22*d.*

The great counties of York, Devon, and Somerset, pay 1*s.* 6*d.*

Cornwall pays less. Wales, Lancashire, and the northern counties, pay under 1*s.*

Scotland pays about the forty-first part of the land-tax, though the value of their lands is about one-sixth of that of England.

Several parishes in London and Westminster, pay full or more than 4*s.* in the pound, while others scarce pay a third part, and some less than half that sum.

Marybone parish, consisting of 2500 acres, of which one-third is occupied by buildings, pays the enormous sum of one penny farthing; when they make it a halfpenny there is an overplus.

Serjeants-Inn, Chancery-lane, con-

taining about 15 apartments, formerly for the judges and serjeants, worth about 50*l.* per annum, one with another; the whole is about 900*l.* per ann. A tax of 4*s.* in the pound would be 180*l.* They pay no more than 31*l.*, which is about 9*d.* The three Temples pay about 10*d.*

Pembrokeshire pays 6*d.* Cardiganshire, 4*d.* Part of Radnorshire pays 2*s.*; other parts 4*d.* in the pound.

LAND-TAX OF ALL THE PARISHES  
WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF THE  
METROPOLIS.

*Middlesex.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Acton - - -	2	3
Barnet-Friern - -	3	6
Bethnal-Green - -	1	4
Brentford - - -	2	4½
Bromley (by Bow) - -	1	9
Chelsea - - -	1	6
Chiswick - - -	1	6
Ealing - - -	1	2
Edgware - - -	2	3
Edmonton - - -	2	0
Enfield - - -	2	11
Finchley - - -	3	0
Islington - - -	1	6
Kensington - - -	1	0
Kingsbury - - -	2	6
Limehouse - - -	3	4
Marybone - - -	One Farthing.	
Newington (Stoke) - -	1	10
Northall - - -	2	6
Norwood - - -	2	4
Paddington - - -	0	10
Fulham - - -	1	7
St. George's in the East -	1	10
Greenford - - -	2	6
Hackney - - -	1	3
Hadley - - -	2	4
Hampstead - - -	0	10
Hanwell - - -	2	6
Harrow on the Hill - -	3	0
Hayes - - -	2	7
Hendon - - -	1	11
Heston - - -	2	8
Hornsey - - -	2	4
Isleworth - - -	1	4
Pancras - - -	0	3

	s.	d.
Shadwell -	3	0
Stanmore Magna -	2	0
Stanmore Parva -	2	9
Stratford, Bow -	1	6
Teddington -	0	8½
Tottenham -	1	10
Wilsdon and West Twyford	2	0

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

Chipping-Barnet -	3	2
East-Barnet -	2	3
Elstree -	1	9
Totteridge -	2	9

## ESSEX.

Barking -	2	6
Chigwell -	2	0
Chingford -	2	6
East Ham -	2	3
Ilford -	1	2
Leyton -	2	0
Romford -	2	6
Walthamstow -	2	0
Wanstead -	3	6
West Ham -	2	0
Woodford -	1	0

## KENT.

Beckenham -	2	2
Bromley -	0	9
Charlton -	2	8
Chislehurst -	1	2
Deptford -	2	0
Eltham -	1	9
Greenwich -	1	2
Hayes -	1	3
Lee -	2	0
Lewisham -	1	6
Plumstead -	1	9
East Wickham -	2	0
West ditto -	0	9
Woolwich -	1	2

## SURREY.

Addington -	2	0
Barnes -	2	0
Battersea -	1	9
Beddington -	1	6
Camberwell -	1	9
Dulwich -	4	0
Carshalton -	1	7
Cheam -	2	0
Clapham -	1	9
Croydon -	2	0
Merton -	2	5
Mitcham -	1	6
Morden -	2	1

	s.	d.
Mortlake -	2	6
Newington Butts -	1	2
Peckham -	2	0
Petersham -	4	0
Putney -	1	3
Kew -	0	9
Kingston -	2	7

## Lambeth, viz.

Bishop's Liberty -	1	4
Prince's Liberty -	1	1
Vauxhall -	2	2
Marsh and Wall Lib. -	1	6
Lambeth Dean -	2	0
Stockwell -	1	6
Malden -	3	10
Roehampton -	2	3
Richmond -	1	0
Rotherhithe -	3	0
Streatham -	2	3
Sutton -	2	0
Tooting -	1	0
Wandsworth -	2	0
Wimbledon -	4	0

Lancaster, James, navigator, d. 1633.

Lancelot, Claude, French writer, b. 1619, d. 1695.

Landau, arsenal at, blown up 20th Dec. 1794.

Lancret, Nicholas, painter, b. 1690, d. 1743.

Landen, John, mathematician, b. 1719, d. 1790.

Lander, Richard, African traveller, killed 1834.

Lanercost Priory, Cumberland, built 1169.

Lanfranc, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1005, d. 1089.

Lanfranco, Giov., an Italian painter, b. 1581, d. 1647.

Langbaine, Gerard, English writer, d. 1692.

Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, b. 1735, d. Sept. 1779.

Languard Fort, Essex, built 1618.

Langlande, Robert, old English poet, d. 1369.

Langton, Abp., d. 1228.

Langueau, Remi, painter, d. 1694.

Languet, Hubert, statesman, b. 1513, d. 1581.

Laniere, painter, d. 1646, aged 78.

Lansdown, George, Viscount, b. 1667, d. 1735.

- Lanterns invented by King Alfred, 890.
- Lanture, a Flemish painter, flourished 1580.
- Lanzi, Luigi, antiquary, b. 1732, d. 1810.
- Lapi, Arnolfo, a Florentine architect, d. 1300, aged 60.
- Lapis calaminaris, discovered in England, 1561.
- Laplanders, several arrived in London with game, which were in fine preservation, after travelling 1000 miles, 8th Feb. 1816.
- Laquer varnish, first used instead of gilding, 1633.
- Larcher, P. H., French translator of Herodotus, b. 1726, d. 1812.
- Lardner, Dr. N., divine, b. 1684, d. 1768.
- Largilliere, Nicholas, painter, b. 1656, d. 1746.
- Laroon, Marcel., painter, b. at the Hague, 1653, d. 1705.
- La Scama, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1420.
- Latimer, bishop of Worcester, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
- Latin and Greek churches united, 1004.
- Latin language forbidden in courts of law in England, 1731.
- Latin tongue ceased to be spoken commonly in Italy, 581.
- Latini, Brunetto, tutor of Dante, d. 1294.
- Latour, Hubert de, the statuary, d. 1650.
- Latton Priory, built before 1270.
- Laud, Abp., beheaded 10th Jan. 1645, aged 71.
- Lauder, W., the slanderer of Milton, d. 1771.
- Lauderdale, duke of, d. 24th Aug., 1682.
- Laudolm, Field Marshal, b. 1716, d. 1790.
- Lauenberg, Duchy of, ceded to Denmark by Russia, in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen, 4th June, 1815.
- Launceston Castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
- Laurel, British frigate, lost in Qui-  
beron Bay, and the crew made prisoners, 31st Jan. 1812.
- Laurati, Pietro, painter in fresco, b. 1282, d. 1340.
- Laurestina frigate, lost in a hurricane off the Bahamas, but crew saved, 1813.
- Lauri, Filippo, an Italian painter, b. 1623, d. 1694.
- Lavalette, condemned at Paris for high treason, escaped from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes, 21st Dec. 1815. Maj. Gen. Sir Rob. Wilson, Mich. Bruce, Esq., and Capt. Hely Hutchinson, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for aiding his escape from France.
- Lavater, the physiognomist, b. 1741, d. at Zurich, Jan. 1801.
- Lavoisier, A. L., chemist, b. 1743, beheaded, 1794.
- Law, John, the bubble projector of France, b. 1671, d. 1729.
- Law, Edmund, Bishop of Carlisle, theological writer, b. 1703, d. 1787.
- Law, Edward, Lord Ellenborough, b. 1749, d. 1818.
- Law, Rev. William, divine, b. 1686, d. 1761.
- Law of Moses, delivered 4th May, B.C. 1491.
- Lawes, Henry, musician, d. 1662.
- Laws of the land, first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.
- Laws of Edward the Confessor, composed 1065.
- Lawns and thread gauze were, in 1784, manufactured at Paisley, to the value of 164,385*l.* 16*s.* 6¼*d.*
- Lawrence, Dr. T., physician, b. 1711, d. 1773.
- Lawrence, Sir Thomas, English painter of history and portraits, b. 1769, d. 7th Jan. 1830.
- Layer, counsellor, hanged for treason, 17th March, 1722.
- Lazari, an Italian artist, b. 1444, d. 1514.
- Lazarus, St., order of knighthood, began 366.
- Leaden pipes for conveying water, invented 1236.

Leaden-hall, London, built 1446.  
 Leadhills, Scotland, shock of an earthquake felt at, 14th Feb. 1749.  
 Leake, Sir John, English admiral, b. 1656, d. 1720.  
 Leake, Richard, eminent seaman, b. 1629, d. 1686.  
 Leake, Stephen Martin, heraldic writer, b. 1702, d. 1773.  
 Leblon, Michael, painter, of Frankfurt, d. 1650.  
 Lecchi, T. A., mathematician, b. 1702, d. 1776.  
 Le Dran, H. F., French surgeon, b. 1685, d. 1770.  
 Ledyard, John, traveller, d. 1788.  
 Lee, Archbishop, of York, d. 1544, aged 62.  
 Lee, Nathaniel, dramatist, d. 1692, aged 33.  
 Lee, Rev. Mr., who invented the stocking frame, resided at Cambridge, 1589.  
 Lee-Boo, an Indian prince, who died of the small-pox, and was interred in Rotherhithe church-yard, d. 27th Dec., 1784.  
 Leeds, England, erected into a borough, 1832.  
 Leeds Castle, Kent, built 857, rebuilt, 1071.  
 Legacies taxed, 1780; tax increased, 1796, 1805, 1808.  
 Legion of honour, instituted by Buonaparte, 15th July, 1804; confirmed by Louis XVIII. in 1814.  
 Legnano, S. M., artist, b. 1660, d. 1715.  
 Leibnitz b. at Leipsic 1646, d. 1716.  
 Leiburn Castle, Kent, built 1190.  
 Leicester, Dudley, Earl of, b. 1532, d. 1588.  
 Leicester Abbey built, 1143.  
 Leigh, Edward, b. 1603, d. 1671.  
 Leigh, John, English dramatic writer, d. 1726.  
 Leighton, Alexander, divine, b. 1568, d. 1644.  
 Leighton, Rob., Archbishop of Glasgow, b. 1613, d. 1684.  
 Leith bridge, near Edinburgh, had the first stone laid, 23rd Sept., 1788; west docks at, constructed, 1801.

Leland, John, the antiquary, d. 1552, aged 45.  
 Leland, Dr., d. Jan., 1766, aged 73.  
 Leland, Dr. Thomas, divine and historian, b. 1722, d. 1785.  
 Leland, William, of Ireland, d. Jan., 1732, aged 139.  
 Lely, Sir Peter, eminent portrait painter, b. 1617, d. 1680.  
 Lemens, Balthazar, a Dutch painter, d. in London 1704.  
 Lemery, Nicholas, chemist, b. 1645, d. 1715.  
 Lemput or Remece, Remigius, painter, d. in London 1680.  
 L'Enclos, Ninon de, d. 1706, aged 80.  
 Lenfant, James, historian, b. 1661, d. 1728.  
 Lennox, Mrs., author of the "Female Quixote," b. 1720, d. 1804.  
 Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered, 1571.  
 Lens, Bernard, painter, d. 1740.  
 Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.  
 Leo I., Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 416.  
 Leo IX., the first pope that kept up a standing army, 1054.  
 Leo X., the restorer of literature, and who conferred the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII. of England, d. 1521.  
 Leofric, first Bishop of Exeter, d. 1073.  
 Leopold of Saxe Cobourg elected King of Belgium, 4th June, 1831; crowned at Brussels 21st July, 1831; married at Compeigne to Louise, daughter of the King of the French, 9th Aug., 1832.  
 Le-Roach island, near Falkland Islands, discovered, 1657.  
 Le Sueur, Eustace, Parisian painter, b. 1617, d. 1655.  
 Lesley, Bishop of Ross, b. 1527, d. 1596.  
 Leslie, Sir John, an eminent British mathematician, b. 1767, d. 3rd Nov., 1833.  
 Leslie, C., theological writer, d. 13th April, 1722.  
 Lessing, G. E., poet and dramatist, b. 1727, d. 1781.



Lestock, Admiral, tried and acquitted, June, 1746.

L'Estrange, Sir Roger, b. 1616, d. 11th Dec., 1704.

Lete, G., the historian, b. 1630, d. 1701.

Letters invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 B.C.

Letters of marque granted by the American government against Great Britain, 22nd March, 1776.

Lettsom, John Coakley, M.D., b. 1744, d. 1st Nov., 1815.

Leuwenhoek, Ant., Nat. philosopher, b. 1632, d. 1723.

Lever, Sir Ashton, collector of the Museum, d. 30th Jan., 1788.

Levesque, P. C., historian, b. 1736, d. 1812.

Levy, Lyon, a Jewish dealer in diamonds, threw himself from the top of the monument in London, 18th Jan., 1810.

Lewes Priory and Castle, Sussex, built, 1078.

Lewis, William Thomas, comedian, d. 2nd Jan., 1811.

Lewis, Rev. Mr., the historian and antiquary, d. 16th Jan., 1746, aged 73.

Lewis, M. G., poet, dramatist, and novelist, b. 1773, d. 1818.

Leyden, Dr., poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1775, d. 1811.

Leyden, the most magnificent part of, blown up by the accidental explosion of a vessel lying in the Rapenburg canal laden with gunpowder, Jan., 1807.

Liberty of the press allowed in Denmark, 1770.

Library, the first private one the property of Aristotle, 534 B.C. The first public library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Hipparchus, 526 B.C. The second of any note was founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284; it was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. The first library at Rome was established, 167. At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great,

about A.D. 335; destroyed, 477. A second library, formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, 640. The Vatican at Rome by Pope Nicholas V., 1446; rebuilt, and the library considerably improved by Sixtus V., 1588. The Imperial, of Vienna, by Maximilian I., about 1500. The Royal, of Paris, by Francis I., about 1520. The Escorial at Madrid, by Philip II., 1557. Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560. The Bodleian, at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz., 1598. The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cottonhouse, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1600; appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III., 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum, 1753. The Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the University for that purpose, 1714. At Cambridge, 1720, to which George I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.

Licences for public-houses first granted, 1551; for brewers and excisable articles enforced, 1784.

Lichfield Cathedral built, 656; rebuilt, 1148.

Licinio, Gio. (Pordenone), an Italian artist, b. 1484, d. 1540.

Lie, the great affront of giving the, arose from the words "Thou liest," in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging, when charged with any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I. of France, to make current his giving the lie to the emperor, first stamped it with infamy by saying in a solemn assembly that "he was no honest man that would bear the lie."

Liege palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 1734.

Life-boat, the Hoylake, upset in the Mersey, when ten of twelve of the crew perished, 29th Dec., 1810.

Life-boats invented by Mr. Greathead, who was rewarded by a premium from parliament, May, 1802.

Life-preserver, a new safety jacket, invented by a mechanic at Bath, 1823.

Life-guards and horse-guards disbanded by government, 26th May, 1788.

Light of the Zodiac discovered, 1659

Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, b. 1602, d. 1675.

Lightfoot, John, botanist, b. 1735, d. 1788.

Lights first used in churches in the day time, 409.

Lightning, a flash of, penetrated the theatre at Venice during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed. It put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case, the jewels in the ears of others which were compositions, and split several diamonds, Aug. 1796.

Lightning and thunder so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c., 1360.

Ligne, Prince de, d. 13th Dec., 1814.

Ligorio, a Neapolitan painter, b. 1493, d. 1573.

Lilburne, John, b. 1618; whipped, 19th Feb., 1638; d. Aug. 1657.

Lilio, Aloys, inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.

Lilleshall Priory, Salop, built, 1104.

Lillo, G., b. 1693, d. 3rd Sept., 1739.

Lilly, John, flourished 1595.

Lilly, William, the astrologer, b. 1602, d. 1681.

Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, began 1048; of Arragon began 1403.

Lilye, William, the grammarian, d. 1523, aged 55.

Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, 29th Oct., 1746.

Limborch, P., divine, b. 1633, d. 1712.

Limitation of the crown, act passed for, 1701.

Limitation respecting estates, act passed, 1769.

Lincoln College, Oxford, founded, 1427.

Lincoln Castle built by the Romans; cathedral built, 1060; palace built, 1149.

Lincoln's-inn, London, built, 1229; converted from the Bishop of Chichester's palace to an inn of court, 1310; theatre built, 1695; chapel finished, 1626; new buildings erected, 1782.

Lincoln's-inn Square enclosed with rails, 1737.

Lincluden Abbey, Scotland, founded, 1165.

Lindisfarne Abbey, Northumberland, founded, 651; rebuilt, 1014.

Lindsay, Sir David, poet, b. 1490, d. 1567.

Lindsay, Rev. Theophilus, b. 1723, d. 1808.

Lineacre, T., English physician and philosopher, b. about 1460, d. 1524.

Linen taxed, 1785.

Linen first made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

Linens stamped for sale in Scotland, from 1772 to 1784:

	YARDS.	VALUE.	
		£	s. d.
1773	10,748,110½	462,751	0 11½
1774	11,422,115	492,055	13 8½
1775	12,134,683¾	561,527	10 2¾
1776	13,571,948½	638,873	9 6
1777	14,793,888½	710,633	18 7½
1778	13,264,410¾	592,023	5 4½
1779	12,867,238	551,148	3 3½
1780	13,410,934½	622,187	16 4½
1781	15,177,800¼	738,482	13 11½
1782	15,348,744¾	776,098	7 5¾
1783	17,074,777¾	868,883	10 6
1784	19,138,593	932,617	1 11

Linen weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, established in London, 1386.

Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.

Linglebach, John, painter, b. 1625, d. 1687.

- Linguet, S. N. H., French writer, b. 1723, d. 1794.
- Linnaean society founded, 1788; incorporated, 1802.
- Linnaeus, Dr., the botanist, d. at Upsal in Sweden 10th Jan., 1778, aged 71.
- Linnaeus, Mr. C., b. 1741, d. 1st Nov., 1783.
- Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, 70 houses at, together with the palace, burned, 13th Aug., 1800.
- Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine artist, d. 1488, aged 67.
- Lippi, Filippo, Jun., b. 1460, d. 1505.
- Lippi, Laurentius, painter, b. 1606, d. 1664.
- Lipsius, Justus, critic, b. 1547, d. 1606.
- Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, 1531; totally overturned, 1st Nov. 1755; the custom-house burnt, 31st May, 1766; the royal palace burnt down, Nov., 1794.
- Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester, 2nd Sept., 1685.
- Lisle, William de, eminent geographer, b. 1675, d. 1726.
- Lisle, J. N., geographer and astronomer, b. 1688, d. 1768.
- Lister, Dr. M., natural philosopher, b. about 1688, d. 1768.
- Litanies first used in churches, 443.
- Litany first used in England in English, 1543.
- Literary fund for the relief of distressed authors established, 1790.
- Literary and scientific institution founded at Bath under the patronage of the late Duke of York, 1823.
- Literary property. See Copyright.
- Lithofrage, or breaking the calculus in the bladder, first performed in England by Mr. Costeloe, 1833.
- Lithographic printing, art of, first brought into England, 1801.
- Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, London, 15 persons were trodden to death at the, by endeavouring to get admission to see the performance, and several others greatly bruised, some of whom died, 3rd Feb., 1794.
- Littlebury, Isaac, b. 1657, d. 1710.
- Littleton, Rev. Adam, b. 1627, d. 1694.
- Littleton, Thomas, lawyer, d. 1481.
- Littleton, Edward, lord keeper, b. 1587, d. 1645.
- Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.
- Liveries originated in our British ancestors clothing their vassals in uniform to distinguish families, as they painted arms and symbols on their clothes and armour for the same purpose.
- Liverpool incorporated, 1299.
- Liverpool sustained 40,000% damage by fire, 20th Feb., 1762; and by a storm, 29th June, 1789; had its Exchange, &c., burnt, 18th Jan., 1795; suffered immense damage, 19th Jan., 1802; and on 14th Sept. following, the warehouses and goods, valued at one million, were destroyed at France's wharf.
- Liverpool, the keystone of the tower of St. Nicholas church in that town gave way, by which 50 persons were killed, 12th Feb., 1810.
- Liverpool society of arts instituted 1800.
- Liverseege, Henry, an English painter, b. 1803, d. 1832.
- Living Skeleton, Calvin Edson, d. in New York of the tape-worm, 1833.
- Livius Titus, b. 58 B.C. d. 17.
- Llanstephan Castle, Caermarthen-shire, built 1138.
- Llantony Abbey, Monmouthshire, built 1110.
- Llewellyn, last prince of the Welsh, defeated, 1284.
- Llewellyn, Martin, d. 1682, aged 65.
- Lloyd, Nich., eminent divine and writer, b. 1634, d. 1680.
- Lloyd, David, biographer, b. 1625, d. 1691.
- Lloyd, Robert, the poet, b. 1733, d. 1764.
- Lloyd, W., bishop, b. 1627, d. 1717.
- Llwyd, Edward, English antiquary, d. 1709.
- Loadstone, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.
- Lobb, Theophilus, English physician and author, b. 1678, d. 1763.

Lock Hospital, Knightsbridge, instituted, 1746.

Lockhart, John Hugh, the Hugh Little-John of Sir Walter Scott, d. Dec., 1831, aged 11 years.

Locke, John, miscellaneous writer, b. 1632, d. 1704.

Lochmaddy, vessel at anchor in the harbour of, was struck with lightning and immediately sank with all the crew, 30th Aug., 1816.

Locusts, swarm of, appeared in St. James's Park and Pall Mall, 4th Aug., 1748; in Germany, 1749; in Poland, 1750.

Locusts, Palestine infested with swarms of, that darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth died; their stench caused a pestilence, 406. A similar event happened in France, 873. A large swarm passed over Warsaw, 17th June, 1816. Swarms appeared at Aschersleben, 24th June, 1816.

Lodge, Thomas, d. 1625.

Logan, John, poet, b. 1748, d. 1788.

Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier of Scotland, 1614.

Log-line in navigation used, 1570.

Logwood, first cut by the English at Honduras and Campeachy, 1662.

Loir, Nic., painter, b. 1624, d. 1670.

Lollard propagated his opinions, 1315, burnt 1351.

Lollards proscribed by the English Parliament, 1406.

Lomazo, artist, b. 1538.

Lombard, L., painter, b. 1500, d. 1560.

Lombardian Kings began 73, ended 771.

Lombardy annexed to the Austrian dominions, 1814.

Lombard, Peter, d. 1164.

Lombe, Sir Thomas, introduced the silk mill, d. 1739.

Lomonozoff, a Russian poet and historian, b. 1711, d. 1765.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishopric, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by a fire, 982, 1027, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber thatched with straw, but to prevent

fire, ordered to be built with stone and covered with slates, 1192, but the order not observed; a charter by King John to the Londoners to choose a mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common councilmen annually, in 1208; a common hunt first appointed, 1226; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first lord mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the lord mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50*l.* for kneeling too near the lord mayor when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, 24th April, 1652; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, 12th June, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion-house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752, repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000*l.* and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars bridge, 31st Oct., 1670; the common council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, 14th Sept., 1761; lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, 5th July, 1762; the city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and



was censured, March, 1770; Brass Crosby, Esq., lord mayor, and Alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772; regulation of admitting the livery at Guildhall by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774; the common-councilmen discontinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, 1775; the city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, 4th June, 1780; rebuilt the compters near Newgate, 1789; from the year 1768 to the year 1776 the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which show the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, 200,000*l.*; 200,000*l.* for the new bridge at Blackfriars; several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies; 200,000*l.* for repairing the Royal Exchange; the gaol of Newgate cost 100,000*l.* London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7000 streets, to cover 3000 acres, and to be in circumference 25 to 30 miles, and its population 1,400,000.

London bridge built about 1016; burnt, 1136; built new with timber, 1165; rebuilt with stone, 1212; houses took fire at both ends, the people thinking to suppress it were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges several sunk, and 300 persons were drowned, 1212; its water-works invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, 11th Feb. 1632; another, 8th Sept., 1725; houses taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, 11th Ap. 1758; water-works burnt, 1774; toll ceased, 27th Mar. 1782.

London bridge (new), first stone laid by the lord mayor, accompanied by the Duke of York, aldermen and common council of London, 5th July, 1825; First coffer dam for the new bridge, commenced April,

1824; opened in the presence of King William IV., 1st Aug., 1831. London Companies. See Companies.

London University, a public school supported by subscription, opened 1st Oct., 1828.

London East Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war, when she sunk, and 1100 persons perished, 28th Dec., 1778.

London, Lord Mayors of, from Nov. 1767 Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley.

1768 Samuel Turner.

1769 { William Beckford.  
{ Bar Trecothick.

1770 Brass Crosby.

1771 William Nash.

1772 James Townsend.

1773 Frederick Bull.

1774 John Wilkes.

1775 John Sawbridge.

1776 Sir Thomas Halifax.

1777 Sir James Esdaile.

1778 Samuel Plumbe.

1779 Brackley Kennet.

1780 Sir Watkin Lewis, Knt.

1781 Sir William Plomer, Knt.

1782 Nath. Newnham.

1783 Robert Peckham.

1784 Richard Clark.

1785 Thomas Wright.

1786 Thomas Sainsbury.

1787 John Burnell.

1788 William Gill.

1789 William Pickett.

1790 John Boydell.

1791 John Hopkins.

1792 Sir James Sanderson, Knt.

1793 Paul le Mesurier.

1794 Thomas Skinner.

1795 William Curtis.

1796 Brook Watson.

1797 John William Anderson.

1798 Sir R. Carr Glynn, Knt.

1799 Harvey Christopher Coombe

1800 Sir William Staines, Knt.

1801 Sir John Eamer, Knt.

1802 Charles Price.

1803 John Perring.

1804 Peter Perchard.

1805 James Shaw.

1806 Sir William Leighton.

1807 John Ansley.

1808 Charles Flower.  
 1809 Thomas Smith.  
 1810 Joshua Jonathan Smith.  
 1811 Claudius S. Hunter.  
 1812 George Scholey.  
 1813 William Donville.  
 1814 Samuel Birch.  
 1815 Matthew Wood.  
 1816 Matthew Wood.  
 1817 Christopher Smith.  
 1818 John Atkins.  
 1819 George Bridges.  
 1820 John J. Thorp.  
 1821 Christopher Magnay.  
 1822 William Heygate.  
 1823 Robert Waithman.  
 1824 John Garratt.  
 1825 William Venables.  
 1826 Anthony Brown.  
 1827 Matthias Prime Lucas.  
 1828 William Thompson.  
 1829 John Crowder.  
 1830 John Key.  
 1831 Sir John Key, Bart.  
 1832 Sir Peter Laurie, Knt.  
 1833 Charles Farebrother.  
 1834 Henry Winchester.

London Water-works erected on the bridge, 1582; burnt, 1774.  
 London Dispensary, instituted 1770.  
 London Hospital, Mile-end, instituted 1740; foundation laid, 10th June, 1752; incorporated, 1758; medical theatre opened, 27th Oct., 1785.  
 London Institution, first stone of the new building for, laid in the amphitheatre, Moorfields, 4th Nov., 1815.  
 London Lying-in Hospital, in Brownlow-street, instituted 30th March, 1750.  
 London Stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 B. C.  
 London-wall, built 306.  
 London Workhouse, Bishopsgate-st., instituted 1611.  
 London abandoned to the mercy of a mob, 4th June, 1780.  
 London, streets of, new paved, and signs removed, 1764.  
 London, length of streets lighted with gas, 25 miles in 1823.  
 Londonderry, Marquis of, b. 1763, destroyed himself, 1822.

Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, d. 1771, aged 91.  
 Longbeard, William Fitz Osbert, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn, 1197.  
 Longepierre, H. B. de, critic, b. 1659, d. 1721.  
 Longevity, remarkable instances of, in the British empire, from 1807 to 1823:—  
 1807.  
 John Mirehouse, Ireland - 102  
 Thomas Haggerty, Do. - 107  
 Michael M'Namara, Limerick 110  
 John Ramsay, Colliercoats, near North Shields - 115  
 A poor woman of Belfast - 123  
 1808.  
 Mr. John Lance, Truro - 102  
 Mr. Peed, Norwich - - 102  
 Mrs. M. Graham, Newcastle 104  
 Mr. M. Porter, Liverpool 104  
 Mrs. Duke, Cork - - 105  
 Mrs. Alice Leach, Tewkesbury 107  
 Valentine Walsh, Glencullen, Ireland - - - 109  
 Mrs. Ann Pickup, Blackburn, Lancashire - - - 111  
 Martha Hannah, Cullybacky, Ireland - - - 126  
 1809.  
 Mrs. Perry, Harrow, Warwickshire - - - - 102  
 Thomas Clee, gardener, Mitcham, Surrey - - - 104  
 Mr. T. Watson, Windgate Grange, Northumberland - 106  
 Mrs. M. Leatherbarrow, Hulm, Lancashire - - - 106  
 Mr. Wilson, Lydbury North, Salop - - - - 107  
 Mary Airton, Horsforth, Yorkshire - - - - 105  
 Mary Owthorp, Hessle, Yorkshire - - - - 106  
 1810.  
 Mary Walker, widow, Newcastle - - - - 102  
 Ann Robins, Newnham - 108  
 Eliz. Burnet, widow, Edgeworth, Ireland - - - - 116  
 Hannah Wood, Derby - 105  
 Mary Leitch, Ireland - 102  
 Mrs. S. Perks, Upper Sapey, Staffordshire - - - 105

1810.

Mrs. Joan Perkins, near Tenbury	- - - -	105
W. Harkness, Corr Hill, county of Cavan	- - - -	102
Mary Strattan, Copeland Island, Donaghewar	- - - -	105
Mrs. Cath. Rutherford, Cork		102
Sarah Malcolmson, Drumgorlin, Rathfryland	- - - -	121
James Gibson, Dartford workhouse	- - - -	105
Robert Osborne, Tisbury, Wilts		103
Lieut.-Col. William Steil, Belhaven	- - - -	104
Dor. Richards, Haverfordwest		109
Mr. Andrew Bowmaker, New-castle	- - - -	103
Mr. John Campbell, Grimsby		103
Mary Davis, Sevenhampton		103
John Rees, Llanelly	- - - -	109
Mary Wolf, Jarrow	- - - -	103
Elizabeth Prittie, spinster, Tattenhall, Staffordshire	- - - -	106
Mrs. Eliz. Hunter, Yarmouth		102
Anne Taylor, Spetchley, near Worcester	- - - -	114
Thomasin Robinson, Newcastle		111
G. Wilkinson, Ticknall, Derbyshire	- - - -	104
Mrs. Taylor, Linton, Cambridgeshire	- - - -	102
Mrs. Kent, Carvedras, near Truro, Cornwall	- - - -	103
Edward Rafferty, Trim, Ireland		105
1811.		
John Robinson, Kirkby Malory, Leicestershire	- - - -	106
Mrs. Court, Beadesert, near Henley	- - - -	103
Mr. Blakey, at Blyth	- - - -	104
Mr. Maley, Cappaghvicar, near Castlebar	- - - -	110
George Crowshaw, Mead, Lancashire	- - - -	105
John Cowie, Crimond	- - - -	108
Oliver Gears, Whitehaven	- - - -	104
Metbusalem Williams, Llandfadwen, Carmarthenshire	- - - -	104
Mrs. Anne Jarrard, Lynn	- - - -	111
Mary Discomb, Exeter	- - - -	102
Mr. John Bayley, Roydon	- - - -	109
Mr. Jeffery, poor-house, Coxheath	- - - -	106
John North, South Holme, Yorkshire	- - - -	111

1811.

Charles D. Medicot, Kildare, Ireland	- - - -	106
Mrs. Margaret Melburn, Kenton, Scotland	- - - -	104
John Leary, Limerick	- - - -	112
Mr. John Dunn, Fintry, Stirlingshire	- - - -	103
Lucius Bolton, Esq. Tamlaght, near Tralee	- - - -	103
Mrs. Ridge, Rottingdean, Essex		102
Dorothy Page, in same house		106
Sarah Smith, Worcester	- - - -	103
J. Anderson, Barlow, near Ryson	- - - -	108
John Alfred Parnell, Corfe Castle farm-house	- - - -	104
Mary Martin, Hubberstone, Milford	- - - -	109
Mr. William Ellis, Bristol	- - - -	103
John Callendar, Dumfries	- - - -	102
Abraham Topham, York	- - - -	102
Mary Williams Kilkennin, Cardiganshire	- - - -	104
Mr. Erasmus Wilkins, Penlon, Pembrokeshire	- - - -	102
Mrs. Anne Hancock, Mile-end in Furness	- - - -	104
1812.		
Anne Morris, Bath	- - - -	104
Henry Chandler, Steeple, Claydon, Bucks	- - - -	102
Mr. E. Jeffs, Greet, Gloucestershire	- - - -	105
Mrs. Wood, Witchurch, Salop		102
Mrs. Martha Morris, Leeds	- - - -	104
Mrs. Sheppard, Winchester	- - - -	102
Mr. John Brown, Wymondham, Norfolk	- - - -	104
William Chatfield, Cowfield, Sussex	- - - -	105
James Hinchcliffe, Milshaw, Yorkshire	- - - -	102
Morgan Corslett, Crosswen, Glamorganshire	- - - -	109
James Brown, Birse, Aberdeen		103
Christian Catanach, Aberdeen		104
Margaret Bowlanger, Clermont, Ireland	- - - -	102
Mrs. Dorothea Borough, Limerick	- - - -	109
Mrs. Powel, Hereford	- - - -	102
Sam. Mog, a soldier under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec	- - - -	102
— Crosier, a poor woman at Oxford	- - - -	106

1812.		1813.	
Eliz. Beech, Market Drayton	- 104	Alice Buckley, Taddington,	
William Hardy, Caldwell, York-		Derbyshire	- 106
shire	- 102	Mr. John Ling, Woodbastwick,	
David Gaddis, Cargina, Scot-		Norfolk	- 105
land	- 102	Eliz. Wilcock, Carborton, Not-	
Janet Reid, Irvine	- 103	tinghamshire	- 102
T. O'Brien, county of Limerick	110	John Stiff, Norton, Suffolk	- 104
Cornelius Madigan, county of		Mrs. Yates, Chaddesley Corlet,	
Clare	- 117	Worcestershire	- 103
Mrs. Belinda Crawford, county		Elizabeth Hartley, Clifton, near	
of Galway	- 115	York	- 102
Mrs. Mary Harris, Falmouth	113	Jane Jones, Mold, Flintshire	103
Eliz. Williams, Tavistock, Dev.	111	Elizabeth Bell, Whitehaven	- 106
Ann Harris, Badock, Cornwall	113	Eliz. Freer, Wigston poor-	
Eliz. Bourne, Worcester	- 106	house, Leicestershire	- 116
Catherine Samuel, Caermarth.	102	Charles Haveran, near Newry,	
Mrs. Mary Clarke, Bristol	- 104	Ireland	- 115
Sarah Yeomans, Nottingham	102	Mary Meighan, Donoughmore	129
Mr. Charles Clarke, Over Peo-		Widow Herring, Norwich	- 106
ver, Cheshire	- 103	Hugh Maclaine, Barnard Castle	104
Petronella King, Taunton	- 102	Mrs. Sandland, Wem	- 105
A. Royals, Yarmouth	- 103	Sarah Elmslie, Aberdeen	- 103
Isabella Sharp, Gateshead	- 114	Mrs. Richards, Llandoverly	- 102
Mr. Henry Martin, Stithians	104	Mrs. Parker, washerwoman,	
Marion Moray, Portmoak, Fife-		Islington	- 102
shire	- 102	Eliz. Mayo, Ashelworth, Glou-	
Mrs. Scott, Broadninch, Devon.	104	cestershire	- 103
1813.		Hugh M'Intyre, Glasgow	- 102
Thomas Warden, Epping	- 111	Christian Cliff, Killreedy, near	
Amos Prince, Milbrook, near		Limerick	- 109
Plymouth	- 103	1814.	
Moses Pring, Millbrook	- 107	Thomas Wilkins, M.D., Gal-	
Mrs. Mary Waters, Bedminster	104	way, Ireland	- 102
Mr. White, Milborne Port	- 106	J. Jennings, Royal Navy	- 109
Mrs. Strong, Castle Sowerby,		Mary Innes, Glasnakilly, Isle	
Westmoreland	- 103	of Sky	- 127
Mary Roberts, Bramwith, York-		John Garrow, Northumberland	110
shire	- 105	Rev. J. Bedwell, rector of	
Mrs. Rowntree, Whitby	- 104	Oldstock, Wilts	- 103
Mrs. Cromwell, Ponder's end	104	Anne Henderson, Banffshire	103
M. Bertrand D. de Lille, a		William Ruthven, Avondale,	
French emigrant	- 107	Scotland	- 116
Mrs. Ursula Evans, Wellington,		James Beaty, Moynalty, county	
Herefordshire	- 108	of Meath	- 112
Sarah Robson, Great Whitting-		Thomas Gaughan, county of	
ham, Northumberland	- 104	Mayo	- 112
Betty Crook, Warminster	- 105	Gillies M'Kechnie, Gourocke,	
William Grantey, a Chelsea		Scotland	- 104
out-pensioner, Newcastle	- 102	Jonathan Weeldon, Tibshelft,	
Daniel M'Kinnon, Falkirk	- 103	Derbyshire	- 102
Mrs. Ferris, Exeter	- 102	1815.	
Archibald Grieve, Stapleton,		James Magee, Saintfield	- 104
Cumberland	- 102	George Charlton, Birtley	- 108
Sarah Hodgson, spinster, Beck-		Mrs. Johnson	- 104
ermoth, Cumberland	- 102		



1815.

Sarah Codenham, Drayton, Norfolk - - -	105
William Wilson, Edinburgh -	106
Ann Appleby, Sunderland -	103
Janet Macfarlane, Paisley -	103
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- Joseph Ram, a black, at Ja-  
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- Longevity, extraordinary.—Died, on  
 the 13th Nov., 1833, Mr. Wil-  
 liam Mortimer, Straffan, in the  
 county of Kildare, at the advanced  
 age of 125 years. He fought at  
 the battle of Bunker's-hill, in  
 America, where he was taken  
 prisoner, and conveyed from thence  
 to Spithead, where he remained in  
 confinement on board a prison  
 ship, until peace was concluded  
 between Great Britain and Ame-  
 rica; he retained all his faculties  
 to the last.
- Longinus, the orator, put to death, 273.
- Longitude, a reward promised by par-  
 liament for the best means of ascer-  
 taining, 1714; very accurately de-  
 termined by Harrison's time-piece,  
 1764, for which he received the  
 promised reward. Le Roi, in Paris,  
 invented a watch that kept better  
 time, 1776.
- Longomontanus, astronomer, b. 1652.
- Longuerue, L. D. de, a French writer,  
 b. 1652, d. 1733.
- Longus, Greek sophist, flourished in  
 the 5th century.
- Looking-glasses made only at Venice,  
 1300.
- Lopes, Sir M. M., fined 10,000*l.* and  
 imprisoned in Exeter gaol for brib-  
 ing the electors of Grampound, b.  
 1755, d. 1831.
- Lorca, a city of Murcia in Spain, de-  
 stroyed by the bursting of a reser-  
 voir that inundated more than 20  
 leagues, and carried away 1000  
 persons, besides cattle, &c., 30th  
 April, 1802.
- Lord—the nickname of "my lord,"  
 given to deformed men, is from the  
 Greek word *lordus*, crooked. Dur-  
 ing the feudal times the lower class,  
 by way of humour, called a man  
 that was half an idiot or deformed,  
 "my lord," by way of ridiculing  
 their superiors.

- Lord Auckland's group of islands, in the South Sea, discovered by Capt. Bristow, 1809.
- Lord Chancellors of England. See Chancellors.
- Lord Danes, a title used in London, 1000.
- Lord High Constable, the office hereditary till 1521.
- Lord High Steward, the first appointed for a coronation was Thomas, second son of Henry IV.; the first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of John, earl of Huntingdon, in the same reign.
- Lord lieutenants of counties in England appointed 24th July, 1549; in Ireland, 1831.
- Lords lieutenant of Ireland since the accession of George III. :—  
Dunk, earl of Halifax, Oct. 1761.  
Hugh, earl of Northumberland, 22nd Sept., 1763.  
Lord Viscount Weymouth, 5th June, 1765.  
Francis, earl of Hertford, 11th Oct. 1765.  
Augustus, earl of Bristol, 6th Oct. 1766.  
George, viscount Townshend, 19th Aug. 1767.  
Simon, earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.  
John, earl of Buckinghamshire, 30th Nov. 1776.  
Frederick, earl of Carlisle, 13th Oct. 1780.  
William Henry, duke of Portland, 10th April, 1782.  
George Nugent Grenville, earl Temple, 31st July, 1782.  
Robert, earl of Northington, 20th April, 1783.  
Charles, duke of Rutland, 14th Feb. 1784.  
George, marquis of Buckingham, 16th Dec. 1787.  
John, earl of Westmoreland, Dec. 1789.  
Earl Fitzwilliam, 10th Dec. 1794.  
Earl Camden, 11th March, 1795.  
Marquis Cornwallis, 20 June, 1798.  
Earl of Hardwicke, 23rd Feb., 1801.  
Duke of Bedford, 12th Feb. 1806.  
Duke of Richmond, April, 1807.
- Viscount Whitworth, June, 1813.  
Earl Talbot, Sept. 1817.  
Marquis Wellesley, Dec. 1821.  
Henry William, Marquis of Anglesey, 1826.  
Hugh, duke of Northumberland, 1827.  
Henry William, marquis of Anglesey, Dec. 1830.  
Richard, marquis of Wellesley, again, 1833.  
Thomas, earl of Haddington, 1835.  
Lord mayors of London first appointed annually, 1208.  
Lord mayor's shows instituted, 1453; the feast added the first time, 1501.  
Lord steward of the household, so called since 1540; before he was styled grand master of the household.  
Loretto, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1587.  
Lorenzetti, Amb., of Sienna, fl. 1330. d. aged 83. He was the first that painted storms.  
L'Orient French man of war, 120 guns, blown up in Aboukir, 1st Aug., 1798.  
L'Orient magazines, &c., destroyed by fire to a great extent, April, 1793.  
Lorrain, Robert le, sculptor, b. 1666, d. 1743.  
Loth, Cav. Carlo, painter, of Munich, b. 1611, d. 1693.  
Loten, John, painter, of Holland, d. 1681.  
Lottery, Adelphi, act passed in 1773.  
Lotteries, the first mentioned by historians for sums of money, 1630; established, 1693.  
Lottery, the first, in England, consisting of 40,000 ten-shilling lots, was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral, 23rd Jan., 1569; that for the British Museum was in 1753; for Cox's jewellery, 1774; for the Leverian Museum, 1784; for the poet's gallery of pictures, 1798; for the Pigot diamond, 1801; for Alderman Boydell's collection of pictures and prints, 1805.  
Lotteries for repairing the fortifications on the coast of England in 1569, and drawn at the west end

- of St. Paul's cathedral, was for pieces of plate. The first in France was in 1657.
- Louis, St., order of knighthood, began 10th May, 1698; abolished, 1791.
- Louis XI. in scorn wore a greasy hat and a coarse cloth. These items of his expenses appear in the chamber of accounts:—Two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.
- Louis XV. of France narrowly escaped being burnt, 1st July, 1747; stabbed by Damien, 5th Jan., 1757; d. 10th May, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years.
- Louis XVI. deposed 10th Aug., 1792; beheaded 21st June, 1793, and his queen beheaded 16th Oct. following.
- Louis XVIII. retired to Petersburg, and allowed a pension by the emperor of Russia, 3rd April, 1798; landed at Yarmouth under title of Count de Lille, 6th Oct. 1807; recalled to his throne, made a public entry into London, 21st April, 1814; sailed from Dover 23rd April, reached Compeigne 29th April, Paris 3rd May, 1814; fled from Napoleon 21st March, 1815; resumed government, July, 1815. d. 16th Sept., 1824.
- Louth Park Abbey, Lincolnshire, built 1139.
- Louvre at Paris built 1552; the front completed, 1688; first exhibition of painting and sculpture opened there, 22nd Aug., 1740; stripped of the treasures of art of which Napoleon had despoiled other nations, 1815.
- Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633, settled 1718.
- Loutherbourg, Philip James de, painter, b. 1740, d. 10th March, 1812.
- Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.
- Love, Rev. Christ., beheaded 22nd Aug., 1658, aged 33.
- Love, James, English actor and dramatic writer, d. 1774.

- Love, Mr. John, of Weymouth, d. Oct., 1793, aged 41, and weighed 364 lbs., or 26 stone of 14 lbs. each.
- Lovelace, Richard, soldier and poet, b. 1618, d. 1658.
- Lovibond, Edward, poet, d. 1737.
- Lowth, Dr. Robert, bishop of London, learned writer, b. 1710, d. 1787.
- Loyola, Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits, b. 1491, d. 1556.
- Lubec, in Prussia, founded 1140; two synagogues and a great number of houses at, were totally destroyed, all the windows in the town were broken, and above 60 persons killed or dangerously wounded, by the axletrees of 10 carriages taking fire, that were conveying gunpowder to the army, occasioning a dreadful explosion, 23rd June, 1792.
- Lubin, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.
- Luc, William Antony de, b. 1727, d. 1812.
- Lucan, b. at Corduba, in Spain, 11th Nov., 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, 30th April, 65.
- Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, b. 1648, d. blind 1715.
- Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, d. 5th Nov., 1771.
- Lucas Van Leyden, painter, d. 1533, aged 40. His print of a bagpiper sold in Holland for 16*l*.
- Lucca, republic of, founded 1450.
- Lucia, St., 900 persons destroyed at, by an earthquake, 12th Oct., 1788.
- Lucian, Greek writer, b. in the reign of Trajan, d. 214.
- Lucilius, Roman poet, d. about 108 B. C.
- Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London at St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.
- Lucretius born at Rome, 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 B. C.
- Ludgate, London, sold and pulled down, 1760.



- Ludlow Castle, Salop, built 1097.
- Ludlow, Edward, republican general and writer, b. 1620, d. 1693.
- Ludwig, C. T., botanist, b. 1769, d. 1773.
- Luggershall Castle, Wilts, built 1199.
- Luke, St., wrote his gospel, 55; d. about 70, aged 80 years; festival of, instituted 1090.
- Luke's, St., hospital, Moorfields, began 31st July, 1751; built in the City-road, 1785.
- Lullaby, or L'Elaby, from a supposed fairy called Elaby Gathon, whom nurses invited to watch the sleeping babes, that they might not be changed for others; hence changeling, or infant changed.
- Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, built 1610; Charles X. king of France, took up his residence at, 24th Aug., 1830; and left on the 16th Oct. following.
- Luth, Benedetto, painter of Florence, b. 1566, d. 1624.
- Luther, Martin, b. 1483; began the Reformation, 1518; died 1546.
- Luttrell, Col., shot by an assassin in his chair, Dublin, 22nd Oct., 1717.
- Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100*l.* per ann. from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.
- Lyceurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, b. 926, established his code of laws in Lacedemonia 884, and d. in Crete, 872 B. C.
- Lydgate, John, poet, b. about 1375, d. about 1461.
- Lydia, kingdom of, began B.C. 797.
- Lydiat, English divine and philosopher, b. 1572, d. 1646.
- Lye, Edward, lexicographer, b. 1704, d. 1747.
- Lying-in Hospital, Old-street, began to be built 1770.
- Lyme Castle, Kent, built before 791.
- Lyon, Capt., R.N., celebrated traveller and navigator, b. 1796, d. 1833.
- Lyons, France, founded B. C. 43; opposed the National Convention, by whom it was besieged, 1793; alarming insurrection at, 21st Nov., 1831.
- Lyons, Israel, Jun., the mathematician of Cambridge, d. 1st May, 1775, aged 32.
- Lyon's Inn society, established 1420.
- Lysias, Greek actor, b. about 459 B. C. d. aged 81.
- Lysimachus, d. B.C. 281, aged 80.
- Lysons, Daniel, physician, d. 1800.
- Lysons, Samuel, antiquary and topographer, b. 1763, d. 1819.
- Lytelton, Thomas, d. 1481, aged 79.
- Lyttleton, bishop of Oxford, the antiquary, d. 1768.
- Lyttleton, Lord, b. 1709; married 1742; created a peer, 1757; d. 22nd Aug., 1773.

## M.

- M**AAS, D., a Dutch painter, b. 1656, d. 1715.
- Mabillon, J., diplomatic writer and biographer, b. 1632, d. 1707.
- Mabley, Abbé de, political writer, b. 1709, d. 1785.
- Mabuse, John, painter, b. 1499, d. 1562.
- Macartney, Earl, b. 1737, d. 1806.
- Mac Ardell, Jas., engraver, d. 1765.
- Macaulay, Mrs. Graham, the historian, b. 1733, d. 23rd June, 1791.
- Mac Carthy, Sir C., killed in an action with the Ashantees, 21st Jan. 1824.
- Macdonald, Lieut.-Col., grandson of Flora Macdonald, an eminent scientific writer, b. 1760, d. 1832.
- Macedon, kingdom of, began B. C. 814.

Macfindlay, William, Esq., of Tipperary, died June, 1772, aged 143.

Macguire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, 20th Feb., 1645.

Machiavel, b. 1469, d. 1530.

Machine invented for beating books, by which as many may be beaten in one day as would occupy two men a week in the ordinary way, 1823.

Machine for mowing grass, invented in Pennsylvania, by which one man and one horse can mow eight acres per day, 1823.

Mackenzie, Henry, author of "The Man of Feeling," b. 1748, d. at Edinburgh, 14th Jan., 1831.

Mackenzie, Sir George, b. 1636, d. 1691.

Macklin, Charles, the comedian, d. 11th July, 1797, aged 97.

Mackintosh, Sir James, distinguished British senator and miscellaneous writer, b. 1765, d. 1832.

Maclaine, Dr. Archibald, d. 24th Nov., 1804, aged 82.

Maclaurin, Colin, the mathematician, b. 1698, d. 1746.

Macmahon, Lord, hanged for high treason, 1st Nov., 1644.

Macneill, Hector, Scotch poet, author of "Will and Jean," b. 1746, d. 1818.

Macpherson, Jas., poet and historian, b. 1738, d. 1796.

Macquer, J., chemist, b. 1718, d. 1784.

Macrobius, Ambrosius Aurel. Theod., d. about 415.

Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.

Madan, author of "Thelyphthora," b. 1726, d. 1790.

Madeira, Island of, discovered 1344 and 1418.

Madox, Isaac, English controversial writer, b. 1697, d. 1759.

Madras, fire at, consumed 1000 houses, 14th Feb., 1803; hurricane at, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town, and seventy sail of small craft sunk, with their crews, May, 1811.

Madrid, was an obscure village until

1515; had 80 houses destroyed by a fire, 15th Jan., 1790.

Magdalen College, Oxford, founded 1479.

Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded 1519.

Magdalen Hospital instituted, in Prescot street, Goodman's-fields, 1758; in St. George's-fields, built 1772.

Magellan, Straits of, discovered 1520.

Magellan, Ferdinand, navigator, d. 1521.

Magee, Rev. W., Archbishop of Dublin, author of a work on Atonement, b. 1765, d. 1831.

Magic Lanterns, first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

Magliabechi, the librarian, d. 1714, aged 81.

Magna Charta, a body of laws, the barrier of English liberty, granted by King John, 12th June, 1215.

Magnard, Mich., a painter, b. 1604, d. 1668.

Magnanimous, a French man of war, taken by the Nottingham and Portland of Adm. Hawke's squadron, 24th Feb., 1748.

Magnet, artificial, invented in England, 1751.

Magnifying Glasses, invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

Mahomet began to promulge his opinions, 604; b. at Mecca, 5th May, 570; his sect commenced, 622; d. 18th June, 631.

Maidstone injured by a fire 3rd Oct., 1756.

Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them, and exempt them from tolls, 1785; introduced into Ireland by Mr. Anderson in 1790.

Maillet, B. de, author of Telliamed, b. 1659, d. 1738.

Maimbourg, Louis, historian, b. 1610, d. 1686.

Maiming and wounding made capital crimes, 1670.

Maintenon, Madame de, d. 1719, aged 84.

Mairan, J. J. D'Ortous de, natural philosopher, b. 1678, d. 1771.

Maire, J. le, Dutch navigator, d. 1617.

Maitland, Sir R., poet, b. 1496, d. 1586.  
 Maitland, Lord, poet and statesman, b. about 1537, d. 1595.  
 Maitland, William, the historian, b. about 1693, d. 1757.  
 Maittaire, Michael, learned writer, b. 1668, d. 1747.  
 Maio, a Dutch painter, b. 1500, d. 1559.  
 Maison-dieu, Hospital, Dover, built 1229.  
 Majesty, the title of, first addressed to Henry VIII. of England.  
 Malacca gold mines discovered, 1731.  
 Malachi flourished 397 B.C.  
 Malcomb, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street, 7th March, 1738.  
 Malcolm, J. P., artist and author, d. 1815.  
 Malcolm, Sir John, a soldier and diplomatist, b. in Scotland 1769, d. 31st May, 1833.  
 Malebranche, N., b. at Paris 1638, d. 1715.  
 Malessherbes, C. W., counsel for Louis XVI., b. 1721, guillotined 1794.  
 Malherbe, Francis, French writer, b. 1555, d. 1628.  
 Mallet, David, poet and dramatic author, b. about 1700, d. 1765.  
 Mallet, P. H., historian, b. 1730, d. 1807.  
 Malmesbury, William of, d. 1143.  
 Malmesbury Abbey built 642; castle built 1134.  
 Malmesbury, a museum formed at, by Sir R. C. Hoare, for antiquities, 1823.  
 Malone, Edmund, b. 4th Oct. 1741, d. 25th May, 1812.  
 Malpighi, philosopher, b. in Italy, 1628, d. 1694.  
 Malplaquet, in France, victory of, gained by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene over the French, 11th Sept., 1709.  
 Malt liquor used in Egypt 450 B.C. Excise on it in England, 1697; the duty is 14s. 6d. The duty on malt spirits for 1783-4-5 and 1786 amounted to 1,451,998*l.* 1s. 1d. The duty on malt for 1784 and 1785 was 514,668*l.* In 1788 the duties on beer yielded about

1,166,652*l.* In 1807 the duty on malt amounted to 750,000*l.*

Malt tax established, 1667; increased 1760; new modelled, 1766.

Malta, knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the foundation of that order laid by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099, and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; did great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, 26th June, 1749.

Malta, observatory, instruments, and manuscript observations at, destroyed by fire, 6th April, 1789.

Malta given to the Knights of Rhodes by the Emperor Charles V. 1522; surrendered to the French, 12th June, 1798; the emperor of Russia declared himself grand master, June, 1799; ceded to England, 1814.

Malte Brun, Conrad, geographer, b. 1775, d. 1826.

Malus, S., mathematician, b. 1775, d. 1812.

Man, isle of, formerly subject to Norway; then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; governed by its lords from 1043; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, with the title of king, 1341, at whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in his family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen; granted to William, earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735; christianity first established there by St. Patrick and St. Andrew about 440; episcopal see established, 447; conquered from the Scots by Montacute, earl of Sarum,

- 1314, to whom Edward III. gave the title of earl of Man; first Tynwald meeting about 1418; the proprietors first called lords of Man, 1521; the bishopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; isle of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athol for 70,000*l.*, 1765; and in 1825, all the rights, privileges, and patronage in the island were purchased for the sum of 416,000*l.* under an act of parliament.
- Manasseh chosen high priest, 253 B.C.
- Manchester calico manufactory, valued at above 100,000*l.* destroyed by fire, 15th March, 1792.
- Manchester, warehouses at, of Messrs. Green and Co., burnt down, and property destroyed to the amount of 50,000*l.*, 30th March, 1813.
- Manchester navigation opened, 17th June, 1760.
- Manchester, reform meeting at, when Mr. Hunt presided, 16th Aug., 1819; admitted to the elective franchise by the reform bill, 1832.
- Manchester rail-road opened, 15th Sept., 1830, when the duke of Wellington was present, and when Mr. Huskisson, M.P. for Liverpool, was killed.
- Manchester, dreadful fire at, 12th Oct., 1829.
- Mander, C. V., b. 1559, d. 1607.
- Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, d. 1733, aged 65.
- Mandeville, Sir John, the traveller, d. 1372.
- Manes, founder of a sect, put to death, A.D. 278.
- Manfredi, Eustacio, astronomer, b. 1674, d. 1739.
- Manilla, in the East Indies, had its vast magazines destroyed by fire, Oct. 1799.
- Manilla, British frigate, wrecked on the Dutch coast with the loss of six men, 30th Jan., 1812.
- Manlius, M., thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 484 B.C.
- Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad, 1655.
- Mannorbeer Castle, Pembrokeshire, built 1088.
- Mansard, F., b. 1598, d. 1666.
- Mansfield, earl of, d. 15th March, 1793, aged 89.
- Mansion house, city of London, built 1739, inhabited 1752, and cost 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*
- Mantegna, Andr., an Italian, b. 1431, d. 1505.
- Manuden, Essex, fire at, which destroyed a malt-house and Manuden hall, the residence of Mr. Patmore, 25th April, 1816.
- Manufactures of England at the close of last century, computed at eighty-two millions; of Great Britain and Ireland, at eighty-nine millions.
- Manufactures in England, quantity of produced in 1810, and number of persons employed in each branch: Woollen, 17,250,000*l.*; number employed, 440,340. Leather, 10,500,000*l.*; number employed, 241,818. Cotton, 11,000,000*l.*; number employed, 347,271. Silk, 2,700,000*l.*; number employed, 65,000. Linen, 3,000,000*l.*; number employed, 95,000. Hemp, 1,600,000*l.*; number employed, 35,000. Paper, 900,000*l.*; number employed, 30,000. Glass, 1,500,000*l.*; number employed, 36,000. Earthenware and porcelain, 2,000,000*l.*; number employed, 45,000. Iron, tin, and lead, 10,000,000*l.*; number employed, 200,000. Copper and brass, 3,600,000*l.*; number employed, 60,000. Steel, plating, hardware, and toy trade, 4,000,000*l.* number employed, 70,000. Other manufactures, 5,300,000*l.*; number employed, 80,000.
- Manutius, Aldus, printer, b. about 1447, d. 1515.
- Manutius, Paul, printer, b. 1512, d. 1572.
- Manutius, Aldus, printer and author, b. 1547, d. 1592.
- Map of England, the first, 1520, by George Lilly; the first of Russia, 1560.
- Maps and globes invented by Anazimander, 600 B.C.; that of the moon's surface invented at Dautzic, 1647.



- Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489.
- Maracci, Louis, oriental scholar, b. 1612, d. 1700.
- Marana, author of "The Turkish Spy," b. 1642, d. 1693.
- Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday, 13th July, 1793.
- Maratti, Carlo, an Italian painter, b. 1625, d. 1713.
- Marble, quarries of green, resembling Verde Antico, and white, found in the west of Ireland, 1823.
- Marcellus's theatre at Rome built A.D. 80.
- March's, Lord, wheel-carriage wayer came off at Newmarket, 29th Aug. 1750.
- Marchetti, Alex., mathematician and translator of Lucretius, b. 1633, d. 1714.
- Marcross, Glamorganshire, cliff at, fell and spread 300,000 tons of limestone on the beach, Aug. 1833.
- Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII. d. 29th June, 1509.
- Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., beheaded 27th May, 1541, aged 70.
- Margaret of Londonderry wrecked at Culleen Bay, and the master and 23 passengers drowned, 10th Jan., 1815.
- Margate hoy wrecked on the Reculver sands, and 23 lives lost, 7th Feb., 1802.
- Margate steam packet burnt to the water's edge off Whitstable, crew saved, 2nd July, 1817.
- Margaritone of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf gold on bole Armoniac, d. 1275.
- Maria, from Newcastle to Yarmouth, was wrecked on Hippisburg-rock, and all on board perished, 31st Aug. 1816.
- Maria del fiore, cathedral at Florence, built 450.
- Maria Louisa, consort of Napoleon, obtained the states of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, 5th April, 1814.
- Maria Theresa, a royal order of, for ladies in Spain, instituted 1792.
- Marian, knights of. See Teutonic Order.
- Mariana, Juan, historian of Spain, d. 1624, aged 87.
- Marienburg, in Prussia, founded by the Teutonic knights, 1231.
- Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.
- Marine hospital at Brest burnt with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, 1st Dec., 1776.
- Marine Society house, Bishopsgate-street, London, began 30th April, 1773.
- Mariner's compass. See Compass.
- Marini, J. B., Italian poet, b. 1569, d. 1625.
- Maria Nuzzi, a Neapolitan, d. 1673.
- Mariotte, E., philosopher, b. at Dijon d. 1684.
- Marischal College, Aberdeen, founded 1593.
- Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered for piracy, 1241.
- Marivaux, P. C., novelist and dramatist, b. 1688, d. 1763.
- Mark, St., wrote his gospel, 44; d. 68; his festival celebrated, 1090.
- Mark's, St., palace, at Venice, built 450.
- Mark's, St., church, at Venice, built 826.
- Mark, St., order of, began at Venice 830; revived, 1562.
- Markland, Jeremiah, b. Aug. 1693, d. 7th July, 1776.
- Marlborough statutes passed, 1269.
- Marlborough, John, duke of, d. 16th June, 1722, aged 72.
- Marlborough, Sarah, duchess of, d. 18th Oct., 1744.
- Marloe, Christopher, b. about 1562, killed by his rival, 1593.
- Marmion, Shakerley, dramatic writer, b. about 1602, d. 1639.
- Marmontel, J. F., celebrated French writer, b. 1723, d. 1792.
- Marot, Francis, d. 1719, aged 52.
- Marot, Clement, French poet, b. 1495, d. 1544.
- Marriages in Lent forbidden, 354;

forbidden the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226.  
 Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.  
 Marriages of the royal family restrained by act of parliament, 1772.  
 Marriages in England, in 1760, were 50,000; in 1800, were 73,000, exclusive of Jews and Quakers.  
 Marriage act passed, June, 1753; commenced operation, 25th March, 1754; amended, 1781; new act passed, 1822; repealed, 1823.  
 Marsh Castle, Guernsey, built by the Danes.  
 Marshals of France, instituted, 1436; abolished, 1791.  
 Marshall, Thomas, English divine and writer, d. 1685.  
 Marsham, Sir John, b. 1602, d. 1685.  
 Marsigli, Count L. F., b. 1658, d. 1730.  
 Marston, John, dramatic author, d. about 1614.  
 Marshalsea prison, Thomas Culver, a confined debtor, died there of want, 7th Jan., 1811.  
 Marshalsea prison, in Southwark, fell in, but no lives lost, 16th May, 1802.  
 Marsh-farm, Herts, a fire broke out at Marsh-cottage, adjoining the farm, by which an extensive range of buildings was burnt down, and 60 head of cattle destroyed or ruined, 12th Dec., 1816.  
 Martial law proclaimed in Ireland, 26th July, 1803.  
 Martin, St., festival, instituted 812.  
 Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, 12th Sept., 1756.  
 Martin's, St., church, Canterbury, built 182.  
 Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, built 1726.  
 Martial, b. at Bilboa, 34, d. 109.  
 Martin, St., d. about 402.  
 Martin, Thomas, English antiquary, b. 1697, d. 1771.  
 Martin, Benjamin, English mathematician, b. 1704, d. 1782.  
 Martiniere, Bruzen de la, geographer, b. 1684, d. 1749.  
 Martyu, John, the botanist, b. 1699, d. 1768.

Martyr, Peter, b. 1500, d. at Zurich, 12th Nov., 1562.  
 Martyrs, the order of knighthood in Palestine began, 1319.  
 Marvel, Andrew, the patriot, b. 1620, d. 1678.  
 Mary de Medicis, Queen-mother of France, visited England, 1638.  
 Maryland, province of, planted by Lord Baltimore, at an expense of 40,000*l.*, 1633.  
 Mary-le-bone, London, erected into a borough, 1832.  
 Mary-le-bone church, built 1817.  
 Mary, St., the Glorious, order of knighthood began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.  
 Mary, St., de Merced, order of knighthood began in Spain, 1218.  
 Mary's, St., Abbey, York, built 1088.  
 Mary's, St., Priory, Thetford, built 1104; old house built, 1075.  
 Mary, the mother of Christ, d. A.D. 45, aged 60.  
 Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England, 16th May, 1568; beheaded, 8th Feb., 1589, aged 44.  
 Maskelyne, Dr. Nevil, astronomer royal, b. 6th Oct., 1732, d. 9th Feb. 1811.  
 Mason, Rev. William, poet, born 1725, d. 1797.  
 Massena, Andrew, marshal of France, b. 8th May, 1758, d. 4th April, 1817.  
 Massillon, J. B., divine and writer, b. 1663, d. 1742.  
 Massinger, Philip, dramatic writer, d. 1640, aged 55.  
 Masquerades, the first in Scotland, Friday, 15th Jan., 1773.  
 Massacio, b. 1402, d. 1443.  
 Masso, surnamed Finiguerra, inventor of engraving on copper-plates, flourished 1450.  
 Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1450.  
 Massachusetts, 1000 acres of wood, back part of, destroyed by fire, 24th April, 1816.  
 Mass first celebrated in Latin, 394; introduced into England, 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.  
 Massacres—of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 B.C.—2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the

sword, for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B.C.—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants, and massacre 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154.—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.—The Romans, throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89.—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86.—Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79.—At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41.—At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A.D. 70.—The Jews, headed by one Andrea, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene; they ate the entrails, and covered themselves with the skins of the unhappy victims, 115.—Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 197. At Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213.—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277. Of 80 Christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire and driven out to sea, 370.—Of Thessalonica, when upwards of 700 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390.—Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over

them by Justinian, 552.—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184, at Constantinople.—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers, 1282.—A general massacre of the Jews at Verdun, by the peasants, who, from a pretended prophecy, conceived the Holy Land was to be recovered from the infidels by them; 500 of these Jews took shelter in a castle, and defended themselves to the last extremity, when, for want of weapons, they threw their children at the enemy, and then killed each other, 1317.—At Paris, 1418.—Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520.—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, 25th Aug., 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen-dowager, Catherine de Medicis, his mother; it is styled in history, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Of the Christians, in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.—Of a great number of Protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Popish procession, 1724.—At Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the Dutch, Oct. 1740.—In England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A.D. 475.—Of the monks of Bangor, 1200; by Ethelred, king of Northumberland, 580.—Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of 13th Nov. 1002, at London, it was the most bloody, the churches begin

- no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded.—Of the Normans, at Durham, 1069.—Of the Jews (some few pressing into Westminster-hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189. Of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1624.—Of the Protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641.—Of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to King William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692.—Of 50,000 of the inhabitants of Constantinople, by the Arabs, 1758.—Several dreadful massacres in France during the Revolution, from 1789 to 1794.—Of 600 negroes, by the French, at St. Mark's, 1802.—At Algiers, 10th March, 1806.—Insurrection and dreadful massacre at Madrid, 2nd May, 1808.—Dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, 1st March, 1811.
- Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1603.
- Matham, of Haarlem, b. 1571, d. 1631.
- Mathurin, of Florence, d. 1526.
- Matsys, Quintin, of Antwerp, b. 1460, d. 1529.
- Maturino, a Florentine, b. 1492, d. 1527.
- Matthias, St., festival of, instituted 1090.
- Matthew, St., wrote his gospel, 44; d. A. D. 65; festival established 812.
- Matthew, of Westminster, English historian, d. 1379.
- Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadron to escape, Feb., 1746.
- Matthias was high priest 6 years before Christ.
- Matthias, St., festival of, observed first 1090.
- Maty, Dr. Matthew, b. 1718, d. 2nd Aug., 1776.
- Maty, Henry, critical writer, b. 1745, d. 1787.
- Maunday Thursday, ceremony commenced in 1362.
- Maupertius, P. L., mathematician, b. 1698, d. 1759.
- Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, d. 1625.
- Maurice, Rev. T., poet and historian, d. 1825, aged 70.
- Mauritius, alias O'Flaherty, archbishop of Tuam, d. 1513.
- Mauritius, order of knighthood, began in Savoy, 1430, restored 1572.
- Maury, Cardinal, b. 1746, d. 1817.
- Maximilian, Joseph, king of Bavaria, b. 27th May, 1756, d. 13th Oct., 1825.
- Maximilian, Emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII., 1513.
- Mayfield Place, Sussex, built 988.
- May, Thomas, dramatic poet and historian, b. 1594, d. 1652.
- Mayer, Tobias, the astronomer, b. 1723, d. 1762.
- Mayersbach, the celebrated water doctor, d. 1798.
- Maynard, F., French poet, b. 1582, d. 1646.
- Maynard, Sir John, lawyer, b. about 1602, d. 1690.
- Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, b. 1604, d. 1672.
- Maynward, Arthur, b. 1668, d. 1712.
- Mayow, John, chemist, b. 1645, d. 1679.
- Maxtock Castle, Warwickshire, built 1346; burned down, 1st Aug., 1762; Priory built, 1337.
- Maxwell, Sir Murray, a distinguished British naval officer, d. Sept., 1831.
- Mazarine, Cardinal, born 1602, died 1661.
- Mazuoti, of Parma, b. 1503, d. 1540. He invented etching with aqua fortis.



- Mead, Dr. Richard, b. 1673, d. 1754.
- Meal-tub plot, (as denominated from the place where the papers concerning it were found,) a forged conspiracy against James II., 1679.
- Mechain, M., a French astronomer, b. 16th Aug., 1774, d. 4th Sept., 1805.
- Mechanics' Institute formed in London and Glasgow, on an extensive scale, and with great success, 1823.
- Mechanics' and apprentices' library established at Lancaster, 1823.
- Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.
- Mede, Joseph, an English divine, b. 1586, d. 1638.
- Medical Society at Dublin, instituted 1785.
- Medici, Cosmo de, called the "father of his country," b. 1389, d. 1464.
- Medici, Lorenzo de, called the "father of literature," b. 1448, d. 1492.
- Medicinal simples first brought from the East into Europe, 1200.
- Medicine, duty commenced, 1783; increased, 1804.
- Medina, Sir John, b. 1659, d. 1711.
- Medina, John, his grandson, d. at Edinburgh, 1796.
- Melbourne Administration suddenly dismissed, 14th Nov., 1834.
- Mela, Pomponius, Spanish geographer, d. 45.
- Melancthon, Philip, b. 1497, d. 1560, aged 63.
- Meleager, Greek poet, b. B.C. 96.
- Melmoth, William, miscellaneous writer, b. 1710, d. 1799.
- Melvil, Sir James, Scotch historian, b. 1530, d. 1606.
- Melville, Visc., d. 27th May, 1811.
- Melville, Lord, impeached by the Commons, 29th April, acquitted 12th June, 1806.
- Melville, Lord, transport, wrecked near Kinsale Harbour, when eleven persons were drowned, 31st Jan., 1816.
- Memmi, Simone, of Sienna, b. 1285, d. 1345.
- Mengs, Antonio Raffaele, b. 1728, d. 1779.
- Menage, Giles, French writer, b. at Angers, 1613, d. 1692.
- Menander, Greek poet, b. B.C. 342, d. B.C. 293.
- Mendelsohn, Moses, b. 1729, d. 1785.
- Mendez, Moses, d. 1758.
- Meninski, F., oriental scholar, b. 1623, d. 1698.
- Menzini, B., Italian poet, b. 1646, d. 1704.
- Mercator, Gerard, Flemish geographer, b. 1512, d. 1594.
- Mercator, Nicholas, of Holstein, astronomer, b. 1640, d. 1694.
- Mercator's Chart, invented 1556.
- Mercers' Chapel, London, built 1187.
- Mercian kingdom began, 584; ended, 828.
- Merchant Tailors, first so named, 1501.
- Merchant Tailors' School founded, 1568.
- Mercury passed over the sun's disc, visible to the naked eye, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, 25th Nov., 1769.
- Mercury discovered to be anti-venereal by Corpus, an Italian surgeon, 1512; first given to patients under inoculation, 1745.
- Mercury, malleable, discovered by Orbelin, at Vienna, 1785.
- Merit, a military order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted 1730.
- Merlin's Cave, in Richmond-gardens, formed 1735.
- Merlin, the prophet, flourished 477.
- Mermaid hoax exploded, 1823.
- Merrick, James, divine and poet, b. 1720, d. 1769.
- Merriott Village, near Crewkerne, nearly destroyed by fire, 16th April, 1811.
- Mersenne, French writer, b. 1588, d. 1648.
- Merthyr-Tydvyl, S. Wales, alarming disturbances at, which ended with the loss of several lives, 3rd June, 1831; erected into a borough, 1832.
- Merton College, Oxford, founded, 1247.
- Merton, Walter de, founder of Merton College, Oxford, d. 1277.
- Mervin, Lord Audley, hanged, 13th May, 1631.
- Messier, C., astronomer, b. 1730, d. 1817.

Messina affected with the plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake, in 1783 and 1784.

Metastasio, the Italian poet, b. 1698, d. 1782, aged 84.

Methodism by the followers of Whitfield began 1739.

Methodists.—It appears that in the year 1767 the number of itinerant preachers was not more than 92, and of the people in the societies 25,911; but that in 1795 the number of preachers was 357, and that of the people of the societies 83,368. By the reports produced at the Methodist conferences held at Bristol, it appears that the numbers in the methodist societies amount to 172,334, viz.

In Great Britain	-	-	83,368
In Ireland	-	-	16,540
In the West Indies	-	-	11,986
In the United States of America	-	-	58,653

Methusaleh d. 1656 of the world, aged 969.

Metius, James, of Antwerp, inventor of telescopes, d. 1612.

Meton, inventor of the Metonic Cycle, 433 B.C.

Meulen, Vander, b. 1634, d. 1690.

Meursius, John, critic, b. 1579, d. 1639.

Metelli, Agostino, of Bologna, b. 1609, d. 1660.

Metzu, Gab., b. 1615, d. about 1658.

Mexico discovered, 1518; settled by the Spaniards, 1519 or 1521; revolted and established its independence, 1810.

Meyer, Felix, b. 1653, d. 1713.

Meyer, Jeremiah, b. 1735, d. 1789.

Mezerai, the French historian, b. 1610, d. 1683.

Mettingham Castle and College, Suffolk, built 1732.

Mews, Charing Cross, Westminster, built 1732.

Micah, the prophet, fl. 754 B.C.

Michael's, St., order of knighthood, began in France 1469; in Germany, 1618; in Naples, time unknown.

Michael, St. à Vale, castle, Guernsey, built 1114; church built 1117.

Michael, St., mount, monastery of, Cornwall, built 1030.

Michael's, St., festival first observed, 487.

Michaelham priory built 1230.

Michaelis, John David, theologian and orientalist, b. 1717, d. 1791.

Mickle, W. J., poet, b. 1734, d. 1788.

Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; the double ones discovered by Torricelli, 1624; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

Middleham Castle, Yorkshire, built 1190.

Middlesex hospital instituted, 1745; built, 1755; enlarged, 1834; house of correction finished, 1794.

Middleton, Stoney, Oxfordshire, burned 29th April, 1755.

Middleton Abbey, Dorsetshire, built 938.

Middleton, Sir Hugh, who brought the new river water to London, d. 1631.

Middleton, Dr. Conyers, b. 1683, d. 1750.

Miel, John, the Fleming, b. 1559, d. 1789.

Mieris, Francis, b. at Leyden 1635, d. 1681.

Mignard, Peter, b. 1610, d. 1695.

Mignon, Abraham, a German, b. 1639, d. 1679.

Milan, the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C. It submitted to the Romans, 222 B.C.; was formed into a republic, A.D. 121; and lastly was governed by dukes from 1359 to 1501. The French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II. Taken by the Imperialists, 1736. Given to Austria, on Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain, 1748. Seized by the French, 1796. Retaken by the Austrians, May, 1799.

Mildmay, Sir Walter, founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, d. 1589.

Milé, Francesco, a Dutchman, b. 1644, d. 1680.

- Milford, near Godalming, out-houses, barns, &c., of Mr. Gooch, wilfully set on fire and destroyed, 29th June, 1806.
- Mile, the length of it first determined, 1593, to consist of 5280 feet, or 1760 yards; so that a square mile contains 27,178,400 square feet, or 640 square acres.
- Military uniforms first used in France by Louis XIV.
- Military academy, Woolwich, established, 1741.
- Military asylum, foundation laid, 19 June, 1801.
- Militia, one established in Ireland by king Cormac O'Con, about 254; in England, Alfred the Great enrolled a militia, which continued till the reign of James I.; revived under Charles II.; supplementary militia embodied, 1797; the whole number was 104,000 in 1800.
- Militia act passed, 1757, 1764, 1781; supplemental, 1797; for Scotland, 1797; clause introduced to allow courts-martial to substitute imprisonment for flogging, 1811.
- Militia of Great Britain limited to 106,000 in 1798.
- Milk consumed annually in London yielded 481,666*l*.
- Mill, Rev. Dr. John, b. about 1645, d. 1707.
- Mill, Henry, learned in hydraulics, d. 1770.
- Millar, John, professor and writer, b. 1735, d. 1801.
- Miller, Rev. J., b. 1703, d. 1744.
- Miller, Phil., d. 18th Dec., 1771, aged 80.
- Milles, Jeremiah, English divine and antiquary, b. 1714, d. 1784.
- Milne, Colin, botanist, d. 1815.
- Milner, J., divine, b. 1744, d. 1797.
- Milner, Isaac, divine and mathematician, d. 1820.
- Milton, John, b. 1608, d. blind 1674.
- Milton, Great, Oxfordshire, 16 houses burned at, 9th July, 1762.
- Minehead, Somersetshire, forty-seven houses burned at, value 18,000*l*., 4th July, 1791.
- Minerva's temple at Athens built 450 B.C.
- Mines, royal, established, 1565.
- Ministry in the minority on the land tax bill, 1767, the first instance of the kind in a money bill since the revolution.
- Minos, the lawgiver, reigned at Crete, B.C. 1432.
- Minotaur, of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haaks bank, when 480 of the crew perished, 22nd Dec., 1810.
- Minster at York much injured by a fire intentionally caused by Martin, a lunatic, 2nd Feb., 1829; re-opened after complete restoration, 6th May, 1832.
- Mint office in the tower established, 1065.
- Mint, new, erected, 1813.
- Mirabeau, the French statesman, b. 1749, d. 1790.
- Mirrors invented in silver by Praxiteles, B.C. 228.
- Mississippi bubble in France burst 27th June, 1720, when its amount was 100,000,000*l*. sterling.
- Mississippi trade began 28th Nov., 1716.
- Mist, the printer, imprisoned, June, 1721.
- Mitchell, Joseph, b. 1684, d. 1738.
- Mitchelstown, at a barn near, in which a number of young persons had met to celebrate a wedding, a fire took place, in which the bride and nearly 20 other persons perished, 12th Feb., 1816.
- Mitford, Jack, an eccentric English author, d. in St. Giles's workhouse Dec. 1831.
- Mitian, Jerome, b. at Brescia 1528, d. 1590.
- Mittau in Courland, the duke's palace at, destroyed by fire, 21st Dec., 1788.
- Mitylene, isle in the Archipelago, with 2000 houses, wasted and destroyed by an earthquake, 27th May, 1755.
- Modena made a duchy of, 1451.
- Modena, Pellegrino da, fl. 1520.
- Modern history, professorships of, founded at Oxford and Cambridge by George I., 1724.
- Mogul empire.—The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian

- prince, who died 1236. Timer Bek became great Mogul by conquest, 1399. The dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since. Khouli Khan, the famous sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent.
- Mohawks, a set of ruffians who infested the streets of London at night, maiming the men and exposing the women, 1711; 100*l.* were offered for the apprehension of any of them.
- Moir, Capt., found guilty of murdering a fisherman who persevered in trespassing on his grounds at Little Warham, Essex, 30th July, 1830; executed 2nd Aug. following.
- Moisteras overwhelmed by a volcano in the isle of Fuego, 30th April, 1757.
- Mola, Pietro Francesco, b. 1609, d. 1665.
- Mole at Athens built 120.
- Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burned in her house, 1764.
- Molesworth, Rob., viscount, b. 1656, d. 1725.
- Moleville, marquis Bertrand de, b. 1744, d. 1819.
- Moliere, John Baptist, French comedian, b. 1620, d. 1673.
- Moll, Herm., English geographer, d. 732.
- Molyneux, William, astronomer, b. 1656, d. 1698.
- Monarchs, the first sole, in England, 828.
- Monastery, the first founded where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; monks first associated, 328; the first founded in France near Poitiers by St. Martin, 360; the first in Britain, 596; Constantine IV. sent for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, ordered them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he ordered their eyes to be put out, banished them, and sold several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770. See Abbeys.
- Monasteries, dissolution of, by act of parliament, 1539, value 361,000*l.* per annum; at the present time to about 1,750,000*l.*
- Money first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23rd chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world 2139; first made at Argos, 894 B.C.; has increased eighteen times in value from 1290 to 1789, and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1789. Silver has increased 30 times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity that is at present, and ten times its value in purchasing any commodity.
- Mongault, Nicholas Hubert, French writer, b. 1674, d. 1746.
- Monk, the first, was Paul of Thebais, about 250.
- Monk, general, b. 1608; arbiter of England's fate, 1659; made duke of Albemarle, 13th July, 1660; d. 3rd Jan., 1669-70.
- Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
- Monmouth, duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
- Monmouth was made an English county by Henry VIII., 1535.
- Monnier, P. C. le, astronomer, b. 1715, d. 1799.
- Monnoyer, John Bap., b. 1635, d. 1699.
- Monro, Dr. John, d. 27th Dec., 1791, aged 77.
- Monro, Alex., anatomist, b. 1697, d. 1767.
- Monro, Dr. Alexander, anatomist and physician, b. 1732, d. 1817.
- Monro, Dr. Donald, physician and medical writer, d. 1802.
- Montacute priory, Somersetshire, bt. 1070.
- Montague, Lady Mary Wortley, introducer of inoculation for the small pox into England, b. about 1690, d. 21st Aug., 1762.



- Montague, E. W., son of lady Mary, b. 1713, d. 1776.
- Montague, Mrs. E., b. 1720, d. 1800.
- Montalembert, marquis, general, and engineer, b. 1714, d. 1802.
- Montecuculi, general, b. 1608, d. 1680.
- Montego Bay, Jamaica, 400,000*l.* of damage done by fire, 14th June, 1795.
- Monteja, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1223.
- Montem.—The triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt-hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes.
- Montesquieu, Charles, second baron, b. 1689, d. 1755.
- Montezuma, king of Mexico, d. 1520.
- Months first received their names from Charlemagne, 790; altered by the French, 1792.
- Montgolfier, discoverer of ærostation, d. 1799.
- Montgomery Castle rebuilt, 1093, now in ruins.
- Montorgueil castle, Jersey, built 1000.
- Montpellier, in France, a booth at, wherein a play was being performed, fell in and killed 500 persons, 31st July, 1786.
- Montper, the Fleming, d. 1650.
- Montreal discovered, 1534; settled, 1629; greatly damaged by a fire, 1765-8; taken by the provincials, 12th Nov., 1775; retaken, 1776; the episcopalian church, the jesuit's college, and the prison burnt, 6th June, 1803.
- Montrose packet and Primrose sloop of war by mistake had a smart action, broadside to broadside, within pistol shot, for two hours, off Lisbon, 30th March, 1814.
- Montrose, marquis of, executed at Edinburgh, 1650, aged 37.
- Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by the English, 1632.
- Montucla, J. S., mathematician, b. 1725, d. 1799.
- Monument at Ayr to Robert Burns completed 4th July, 1823.
- Monument of London began 1671, finished 1677; repaired, 1786.
- Moon, order of knighthood, began in Sicily, 1464.
- Moor, Karel de, b. 1656, d. 1738.
- Moore, Dr. J., miscellaneous writer, b. 1730, d. 1802.
- Moore, Sir John, b. 1761, killed at Corunna 16th Jan., 1809.
- Moore, Sir Jonas, mathematician, b. 1617, d. 1679.
- Moore, Edward, author of "The Gamester," a tragedy, b. 1712, d. 28th Feb., 1757.
- Moore, Mr., landscape painter, d. at Rome, Nov., 1798.
- Moorfields levelled and first planted, 1614; quarters formed, gravelled, and planted, 1740; division wall pulled down, 1754; road made across it, 1786; converted into Finsbury Square, 1789.
- Moorgate, London, sold for 166*l.* and pulled down, 1761.
- Morant, Philip, English historian, b. 1700, d. 1770.
- Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough, gen., b. 1658, d. 1735.
- More, Sir Thomas, b. 1480, beheaded 6th July, 1535, aged 55.
- More, Henry, poet and divine, b. 1614, d. 1687.
- More, Sir Antonio, b. 1519, d. 1575.
- More, Hannah, celebrated English miscellaneous writer, b. 1744, d. 7th Sept., 1833.
- Moreau, French general, wounded by a cannon ball while talking to the emperor of Russia before Dresden, 28th Aug., and d. 4th Sept. 1813.
- Morell, Dr. Thomas, learned divine, d. 1784.
- Moreri, Lewis, historian, b. in France 1643, d. 1680.
- Mores, Edward Rowe, English anti-quary, b. 1730, d. 1778.
- Morgagni, J. B., anatomist, b. 1682, d. 1771.
- Morgan, lieutenant of marines, shot pursuant to sentence on board the Chesterfield man of war at Portsmouth, 14th July, 1749. See Couchman.

Morghen Raffaelles, a celebrated engraver at Florence, b. 1755, d. 1833.

Morland, George, d. 29th Oct., 1804, aged 39.

Morland, Sir Samuel, statesman and mathematician, b. 1625, d. 1696.

Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster Hall for murder, 1666.

Mornay, P. du Plessis, French statesman, b. 1549, d. 1623.

Morning Chronicle, property of the, sold for 40,000*l.*, 1823.

Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008. Possessed by the Romans, 25 B.C., and reduced by them to a province, 50. From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoravides. The second emperor of this family built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of the Almohides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312. At this period Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez, but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united again the three kingdoms, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Morpeth castle, Northumberland, bt. about 1230.

Morpeth in Northumberland burned by the inhabitants from hatred to King John, 1215.

Mortality, great one, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.

Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.

Mortimer, John, b. 1739, d. 5th Feb., 1779.

Mortimer, Roger, earl of March, hanged 29th Nov., 1380.

Mortmain act passed, 1279, and another 20th May, 1786.

Morton, bishop of Durham, b. 1564, d. 1659.

Morton, Dr. Charles, d. 10th Feb., 1799.

Morton-Hampstead, Devon, much injured by fire, 24th June, 1757; 15 houses destroyed at, and an aged woman burned to death, 13th Jan. 1816.

Moschus and Bion, Greek poets, fl. about 200 B.C.

Moscow founded, 1156; 2000 houses at, destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again, 1750-2, when 10,000 houses were burned; totally destroyed by the inhabitants, 1812.

Moseley, Dr. B., physician, b. in Essex, d. 1819.

Moser, George Michael, b. 1705, d. 1783.

Moses born, and three months after exposed among the flags on the banks of the river, where he is found by Thermutis, Pharaoh's daughter, who adopts and educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians, 1571. Moses being 40 years of age, visits the Israelites, his brethren; and observing their oppression, kills an Egyptian whom he found smiting an Hebrew, and then flies into Midian, where he continues 40 years, and marries Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro, 1531. God appears to Moses in a burning bush, and sends him into Egypt, where he performs a number of miracles, and afflicts Pharaoh with ten successive plagues, till the Israelites were allowed to depart, to the number of 600,000, besides children, on Tuesday, the 5th May, which completed the 430 years of sojourning; and on Monday, 11th May, Moses opened miraculously a passage for the Israelites through the Red Sea into the desert of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his host following them, were drowned. They came out about the 22nd June to the desert of Sinai, near Mount Horeb, where they continued near a year, during which time Moses receives from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten

Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant, 1491. The five books of Moses were written in the land of Moab, where he died, 1452, aged 110.

Mosheim, John Lawrence, German writer, b. 1695. d. 1755.

Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, b. about 1666, d. 1729.

Mothe le Vayer, Francis de la, French writer, b. 1588, d. 1672.

Motte, A. H., de la, French poet, b. 1672, d. 1731.

Mouat, Mr., a surgeon at Dumfries, in Scotland, d. 21st Feb. 1776, aged 136.

Moulin, Charles Du, French writer, b. 1500, d. 1566.

Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, Scotland, d. in March, 1776, aged 136.

Mountains, heights of.—M. Bourrit, who explored the Alps, gives the following table of the various elevations of places and mountains above the level of the sea :

## ENGLISH YARDS.

The lake of Geneva, at the lower passage of the Rhone	398
The lake of Neufchatel	- 456
Highest point of the Needle of Saleve	- 1488
Summit of Carnigou	- 3088
Summit of Dole, the highest mountain of Jura	- 1800
Summit of Mole	- 2014
Valley of Chamouni	- 1121
Ridge of Breven	- 2949
Valley of Montanvert	- 1865
Abbey of Sixt	- 797
Granges des Communes	- 1769
Highest Grange of Fondes	- 1458
Summit of Grenier	- 2782
Summit of Grenairon	- 2958
Plain de Lechaud	- 2295
Summit of Buet	- 3315
Mont Blanc	- 5081
Mount Ætna	- 4000
Summit of the table at the Cape of Good Hope	- 1153
Summit of Snowdon in Wales	1224
Peak Rucco in the island of Madeira	- 1689
Peak of Teneriffe	- 4399

The same, according to Dr.

Heberden - - - 5132

Summit of Cotopaxi, according to Ulloa - - - 6643

Summit of Chimborazo (Humboldt) - - - 8147

Some philosophers have estimated the Peak of Teneriffe to be 19,200 feet in height; Fenille reduces it to 12,248; and others assert, that the Peak and Ætna are the most elevated objects on the earth. But this supposition has been combated by Sir George Shuckborough, who measured Ætna from an observation by M. de Saussure, and found it to be 10,954 feet above the level of the sea. The latter gentleman had obtained the height of Vesuvius, and Sir George measured Mont Blanc; from which it appears, that the height of Vesuvius, added to that of Ætna, is 14,854 feet, and that of Mont Blanc alone amounts to 15,662 feet, whence he infers, that Mont Blanc far eclipses all other mountains in Europe, Asia, and Africa; those of America, according to Condamine, are of vast height, and in one instance, Nevado de Sorato, the elevation amounts to 25,000 feet. From observations recently made, there is, however, reason to believe that several of the lofty peaks of the Himalaya mountains, on the frontier of Hindostan, far surpass the Andes, in America. The white mountain of the Himalayas, is 28,015 feet above the sea.

Mountains, heights of, the principal in Europe. Highest of the Pyrenees, Mount Perdu, 11168 feet. Of the Alps, and the highest point in Europe, Mount Blanc, 15,732 feet. Mount Ætna, 10,871 feet. Balkan, 10,000 feet. Snowdon, Wales; 3,557 feet. Helvellyn, Cumberland, 3,313 feet. Ben Nevis, Scotland, 4,380 feet. Carran Tual, Ireland, 3,412 feet. Koltetind, Norway, 7,244 feet.

Mount, St. Michael, on the coast of France, blt. 966; completed 1070.

Mountfort, William, b. 1659; murdered 1692, aged 33.

Mountain, Mr., mathematician, died 5th May, 1719.

Mourning, white, used in Spain for the last time, 1495.

Mowhee, a New Zealander, and convert to Christianity, d. at London, 12th Dec., 1816.

Mozart, John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus, musical composer, b. 27th Jan. 1756, d. 5th Dec. 1792.

Mudge, Thomas, watch-maker, b. 1715, d. 1794.

Mudge, Major-General, d. 1820.

Mulberry trees first planted in England, 1609.

Muller, John, mathematician, b. 1436, d. 1476.

Mum, first invented at Brunswick, 1489.

Mumford, Mr., murdered near Quendon, in Essex, by Pallet, one of his labourers, 4th Dec., 1823. The murderer was executed at Chelmsford.

Munden, J. Shepherd, celebrated comic actor, b. 1759, d. 1832.

Munich, palace of, destroyed by fire, 5th Feb. 1749-50; again, with 200 houses, 28th April, 1762.

Munoz, J. B., Spanish historian, b. 1745, d. 1799.

Munoz, in Bavaria, founded 962; walled, 1157.

Munro, Lady, of Foulis, and her three servants, drowned in bathing, 3d Aug. 1803.

Munroe, James, president of the United States of America, b. 1759, d. 4th July, 1831.

Muntzer, Thomas, founder of the Anabaptists, put to death 1526.

Murat, once king of Naples, shot 13th Oct., 1815.

Murillo, Bart., a Spaniard, b. 1613, d. 1685.

Muratori, D. M., the Italian, b. 1662.

Mountfaucon, b. 1672, d. 1750.

Muretus, Mark Anthony, critic, b. 1526, d. 1585.

Murphy, Arthur, d. 18th June, 1805, aged 77.

Murray, Earl of, regent of Scotland, killed 23d Jan. 1570.

Museum (late Montague house), purchased by parliament, 1753; inhabited by the military, 1780.

Museum, the Leverian, built by Mr. Parkinson, 1786; first occupied by the Surrey Institution, 1808.

Museum, London, Piccadilly, erected 1811-12.

Musgrave, Dr. William, physician and antiquary, b. 1657, d. 1721.

Musgrave, Sir Richard, historical writer, b. 1758, d. 1818.

Music on bells, or chimes, invented at Alast, 1487.

Musical festival, Westminster Abbey, at which King William IV. and his Queen were present, 24th June, 1834.

Musical notes invented, 1070; such as are at present used, 1330.

Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use, 1521; in the Netherlands, 1567.

Muslins from India, first worn in England, 1670; 324,352 pieces were sold by the East India Company in 1789.

Muslins were first manufactured in England in 1781.

Musschenbroeck, P. de, mathematician, b. 1692, d. 1761.

Mutian of Lombardy, d. 1589.

Mutiny act first passed, 1689.

Mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth for advance of wages, &c. 18th April, 1797; subsided by a promise from the Admiralty Board, which being delayed, occasioned a re-commencement on board the London man of war, when admiral Colpoys and his captain were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby three lives were lost. The mutiny subsided 10th May, 1797, when an act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames: it subsided 10th June, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several were executed.



## N.

**NAHUM**, the prophet, flourished 758 B.C.

Nelson, John, divine and historian, b. 1638, d. 1686.

Naiad, transport, lost by striking on the rocks off the coast of Newfoundland, 23d Oct. 1805.

Nanea, in Livonia, founded 1223.

Nani, J. B., Venetian historian, b. 1616, d. 1678.

Nantes, a powder magazine at, blew up, 28th May, 1800, which destroyed many persons and houses. A four-pound cannon was thrown to a great distance.

Nanteuil, Robert, engraver, b. 1630, d. 1678.

Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685; by this bad policy 50,000 French protestants were driven from France and settled in England.

Napier, John, inventor of logarithms, b. 1550, d. 1617.

Napier's bones, a method of computation by means of marked pieces of wood, invented by Sir John Napier, 1617.

Naples founded, 323 B. C.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campaniana, kingdom of, began, 1020.—Great part of the country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily, by the title of the kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, 1127.—Given by the pope to the Count d'Anjou, in exclusion of the right heir, Conradin, who was taken prisoner and beheaded, aged 16, 1266.—Charles, king of Naples, being invited by the Hungarians to the crown of Hungary, was, when there, crowned; murdered by order of the queen regent, in her presence, who for

this, was soon after taken out of her carriage, and drowned in the river Boseth, 1386.—Alphonsus of Arragon, united Sicily to it, and the king has been since called the king of the Two Sicilies, 1442.—Taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504.—Continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was again taken by the Emperor.—Conquered by the Spaniards again, 1734, and settled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736; he resigned it to his third son, Ferdinand, 1759.—The French seized on Naples, and compelled the king to retire to Sicily, 24th Jan. 1799, but was restored on 10th July following, when the king returned.—In 1806, the lawful monarch was again driven from Naples, and Joseph Buonaparte made king of it by his brother.—The crown transferred to Joachim Murat, 1st Aug., 1808.—Restored to Ferdinand, 1814.

Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1731; again, 26th July, 1805, when the town of Isernia was reduced to ruins.

Napoleon I., Emperor of the French, b. 1769, d. 1821.

Nares, Dr., musical composer, b. 1715, d. 1783.

Nash, Thomas, satirist and dramatist, b. 1564, d. 1601.

Nash-mill, Herts, paper manufactory of Messrs. Dickinson and Co. destroyed by fire, 26th Oct., 1813; the damage estimated at 7,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*

Nasmyth, Peter, a distinguished English artist, b. 1786, d. 1831.

National Debt, first contracted in Henry VII.'s reign, 1430*l.*; the present national debt commenced, and was near 5,000,000*l.* in 1697; at the death of King William, in 1702, it was 14,000,000*l.*; at the death of Queen Anne, in 1713, it was 50,000,000*l.*; reduced in 1717, to 46,603,100*l.*; in 1727, the in-

terest of it was increased from 4 to 5 per cent. Before the war in 1740, the debt was 46,382,650*l.*, bearing the interest of 1,903,961*l.* It was 64,593,797*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* in 1747. In 1749, after the war, it was 78,166,906*l.*, bearing interest of 2,765,608*l.*, having increased by nine years' war 31,784,256*l.*; at the beginning of the war 1755, it was 75,077,264*l.* bearing interest of 2,654,016*l.*; was 74,780,886*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* in 1757, when the interest was reduced to 3 per cent.; at the end of the war, in 1763, it was 146,982,844*l.*, bearing interest of 4,840,822*l.*, having increased, by eight years' war, 71,505,580*l.*; and was 127,497,619*l.* in 1772, when its interest amounted to 4,526,392*l.* In 1775 it was 135,943,051*l.*, the

interest 4,440,812*l.*, having, by twelve years' peace, been reduced 10,639,793*l.* In 1786, three years after the American war, it was 266,725,097*l.*, whose interest was 9,536,026*l.*, having been increased by that war 130,782,046*l.* In 1790 it amounted to 242 millions, besides the unfunded debt of 30 millions, including the navy and exchequer bills, &c. July, 1796, it was 367,308,268*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; and in July, 1797, it was 402,665,570*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, the interest of which was 16,272,597*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, having increased in one year no less than 62,357,302*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The war with France, from 1790 to 1797, cost England 130 millions. The national debt, April 5, 1798, was 397,087,674*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.*

Statement of the National Debt of Great Britain at Midsummer, 1807 :

	Capital.			Int. and Management.			
Cons. 5 per cent. Ann.	£46,674,742	1	8	-	£2,354,740	14	9
5 per cent. Ann. 1797 and 1802	2,406,132	13	3	-	121,389	7	10
Cons. 4 per cent. Ann.	49,725,084	17	2	-	2,011,379	13	7
Red. 3 per cent. Ann.	164,705,570	6	5	-	5,015,284	12	3
Cons. 3 per cent. Ann.	406,116,201	18	5½	-	12,366,238	6	11
Def. 3 per cent. Ann.	1,740,625	0	0	-			
3 per cent. Ann. 1726	1,000,000	0	0	-	30,450	0	0
Bank of England	11,686,800	0	0	-	356,502	3	5
South Sea Stock	3,662,784	8	6	}	735,974	13	11
Old South Sea Ann.	11,907,470	2	7				
New South Sea Ann.	8,494,830	2	10				
South Sea Ann. 1751	1,919,600	0	0	-	58,667	15	6
Value of Long Ann.	21,245,367	16	0	-	1,151,510	9	1½
Ditto of Short Ann.	211,519	12	10	-	423,039	5	9
Ditto of Life Ann.	279,074	7	6	-	55,814	17	6
Ann. with survivorship, 1765	18,000	0	0	-	540	0	0
Tontine Ann. 1789	239,428	4	3	-	19,952	7	0½
<b>Funded Debt</b>	<b>£732,033,231</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5½</b>		<b>£24,701,484</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6½</b>
Navy, victualling, and transport debt	6,000,000	0	0	}	630,000	0	0
Exchequer Bills	12,000,000	0	0				
Do. for Bank Charter	3,000,000	0	0				
Ordnance debt, Trea- sury bills, &c.	3,000,000	0	0				
<b>Total funded and un- funded debt</b>	<b>£756,033,231</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5½</b>		<b>£25,331,484</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6½</b>
Redeemed by Com- missioners	117,581,858	0	0	-	3,316,252	14	9
<b>Total unredeemed debt</b>	<b>£638,451,373</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5½</b>		<b>£22,015,231</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9½</b>

National Debt, progress of. In 1755 we owed 72 millions. In 1776 122 millions. In 1786, 239 millions. At Midsummer, 1796, 360 millions. At Midsummer, 1807, 638,451,373*l.* 11*s.* 5¼*d.* And in 1834, 804,860,188*l.*—To pay the national debt, as it stood in 1786, would require nearly 47,000 lbs. weight in 10*l.* bank notes, having 512 notes to one pound. This sum in cash, if put into carts, each containing 1000 lbs. weight, and having two horses to draw, allowing forty feet to each cart, would load 5000 carts, and cover 37 miles in length, with a remainder of 116 carts in the 38th mile. Were it to be laid down in carts in a line, it would extend above 4,300 miles in length. In 1794 the national debt was 260 millions sterling, and if a man were to count 100 shillings in a minute for 12 hours a-day, it would take him 1797 years, 283 days, 3 hours, and minutes. The whole of this sum being 5,900 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 62 shillings in the Troy pound, its whole weight will be 83,709,968 lbs., which will require 41,936 carts, each to have a ton weight, to convey it to any place; or, supposing a man could carry

one hundred pounds from London to York, it would require 838,670 men to perform it; and if all these men were to walk in a line at only one yard distance from each other, they would cover 456 miles and a half, and 70 yards. The breadth of a shilling being one inch, if all these shillings were laid in a straight line, close to one another's edge, the line they would cover would be 83,070 miles, more than double the circumference of the globe.—*Quere.* Is there in the whole universe as much gold in circulation as would discharge this debt? If this is not sufficient, is there as much gold and silver in circulation as would be sufficient for the purpose?

Money advanced by the Bank of England for the public service, and outstanding on the 7th of December, 1798:—

On land-tax, 1797,	£551,000	0	0	
Ditto, 1798	-	1,880,000	0	0
Malt, 1797	-	220,000	0	0
Ditto, 1798	-	750,000	0	0
Supply of bills, 1798,	3,000,000	0	0	
Exchequer bills, with-				
out interest	-	376,739	0	9
		<hr/>		
		£6,777,739	0	9
		<hr/>		

An Account of the Amount of the Interest of the Public Debt unredeemed and due to the National Creditor, both Funded and Unfunded, in each year ended 5th of January, 1798, 1799, and 1800; stating also the Market Price of Gold for the corresponding dates.

Years ended.	Charge for Interest of the Unredeemed Funded Debt.		Issued for Interest or Unfunded Debt.	
	£.	£	£	£
5th January, 1798, England -	14,327,634	~	297,722	~
25th March, 1798, Ireland -	505,721	~	45,128	~
		14,833,355		342,850
5th January, 1799, England -	15,196,423	~	356,847	~
25th March, 1799, Ireland -	714,762	~	41,818	~
		15,911,185		398,665
5th January, 1800, England -	15,241,462	~	1,021,626	~
25th March, 1800, Ireland -	954,223	~	68,902	~
		16,195,685		1,090,528

As in an Account presented to the House of Commons on the 15th of April, 1824.

	Price of Standard Gold, in bars, per ounce.			Price of Foreign Gold, in coin, per ounce.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th of January, 1798 - -	3	17	10½	4	0	0
~ 1799 - -	3	17	9	4	0	0
~ 1800 - -	No price stated.					

As in an Account of the Market Prices of Gold and Silver, from 1790 to 1819, in Appendix to the Report on the Expediency of the Resumption of Cash Payments in 1819.

National Debt of America was only 16 millions in 1791.	Naumburg, founded 808.
National Confederation, at Paris, commemorated 14th July, 1790, in the Field of Mars.	Nautical inventions and considerable improvements, 1302.
Nativity of the Virgin Mary, instituted 695.	Naval Asylum instituted by the Duke of Clarence (William IV.), 1801.
Nattier, John Mark, b. 1685, d. 1766.	Naval salute to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.
Naturalization, first law for, in England, 1487—1709.	Navarete, J. F. X., b. 1532, d. 1572.
Naturalization of Jews, bill passed, 1753; repealed Dec. following.	Navigable Canals, the first in England, 1134. See Canals.



Navigation act first passed, 1381; again, 1541; again for the colonies, 1646—1651, which secured the trade of our colonies, 1660—1778, of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.

Navy Office founded, 4th Dec., 1644.

Navy, of France, first mentioned in history, 738, when they vanquished the Frisons at sea.

Navy of England, at the time of the Spanish Armada, was only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships of 1400 tons, of 64 guns, the largest then ever built. In the year 1808, the list of the Royal Navy of England was as follows:

King's ships in ordinary	-	176
————— in commission	-	627
————— building at different places	- -	66

Total - - 869

In 1830 the number of commissioned ships was under 200, and the number of men employed was 30,000.

Naworth Castle, Cumberland, built 1330.

Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, built 1150; castle built, 1090.

Needham, T. T., philosopher, b. 1713, d. 1781.

Needham, Marchmont, political writer, b. 1620, d. 1678.

Needles were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening in 1560, who was settled, with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present earl of Dorchester, at Long Crendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to the present day.

Neefs, P., b. 1570, d. 1651.

Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 450 B. C.

Neer, Arnold Vander, b. 1619, d. 1683.

Negro adventure, the first to America, by the Spaniards, 1508; the first from England, 1562.

Negroes adjudged to be free in this country, 1772; declared free in Scotland, 15th Jan. 1778.

Nelson, Robert, b. 1656, d. 1715.

Nelson, Horatio, Lord Viscount, duke of Bronte, b. 1758; fell in the memorable and victorious engagement off Cape Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805; entombed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, with circumstances of unusual splendour, and at the public expense, 9th Jan., 1806.

Nemesianus, Latin poet, lived about A. D. 281.

Nennius, British historian, abbot in the 7th century.

Nepos, Cornelius, d. in the reign of Augustus.

Nero, murdered his mother 55; d. 66, aged 32.

Nesbit, Dr., English physician, d. 1761.

Nesbit, Alexander, heraldic writer, b. 1672, d. 1725.

Nestorius, founder of a sect, d. 439.

Nether Hall, Essex, built 1280.

Netherlands, declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1789; became a province to France in 1794; placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, 1814.

Netley Abbey, Hants, built 1239; castle built, 1540.

Netscher, Gasp., a Bohemian, b. 1639, d. 1684.

Nevis, planted by the English, 1628.

Newburg, in the Upper Palatinate, wholly destroyed by fire, Aug., 1800.

New Church, Strand, London, opened 1st Feb. 1720.

New Cut, from the river Lea to Limehouse, opened 17th Sept., 1770.

New Caledonia discovered 1774.

New England planted by the Puritans, 1620.

New Guinea discovered 1699.

New Holland discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.

New Inn, society of, founded 1485.

New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.

New Spain, or Mexico, discovered 1518.

New Zealand, discovered 1660; explored in 1769.

New Plymouth, built and settled, 1620.

New River (London) Cut, finished in three years' time; the engineer, Hugh Middleton, knighted by King James; runs 50 miles, and crossed by 200 bridges, 1609; brought to London, 1614. Company's office in Salisbury Court, built 1770.

New Style introduced in chronology, 1568; act passed, 1752.

New York settled by the Dutch, 1608; university of, organised, 26th Sept., 1832.

New York, the government house burnt, 29th Dec., 1773; great part of the city burnt by the provincials, 20th Nov., 1776; an accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, 7th Aug., 1778; set fire to by incendiaries, and had 70 houses destroyed, 8th Dec., 1796; suffered a damage of 100,000 dollars by fire, 1800; dreadful fire in June, 1811.

New Forest, in Hampshire, afforested 1031.

New Testament translated into the Chinese language by the East India Company's translator at Canton, and printed 1814.

Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire, built 1140.

Newark Priory, Surrey, built 1191.

Newbrook House, county of Mayo, Ireland, seat of Lord Clanmorris, destroyed by fire, 2nd December, 1833.

Newbern, North Carolina, 160 houses at, destroyed by fire, 21st Sept., 1791.

Newcastle, Duke of, obtained a verdict for 21,000*l.* against the hundred of Boxholme, for the wanton destruction of his castle of Nottingham, in Oct. 1831, 9th Aug., 1832.

Newcastle-under-Line, castle at, built 1340.

Newcastle destroyed by an accidental

fire, 1349; sustained damage to the amount of 10,000*l.*, 28th Aug., 1750.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, built 1079; castle of, built 1081; incorporated by King John, 1213; bridge rebuilt 1779.

Newcomb, Thomas, divine and poet, b. 1675, d. 1766.

Newcome, William, bishop, b. 1729, d. 1800.

Newfoundland fisheries, commenced 1517; act passed, 1699.

Newfoundland, discovered by Cabot 1497; settled 1614.

Newfoundland, considerable tract of woods burned near St. John's, 1786.

Newgate, London, seven smugglers confined in, knocked down the turnkeys and escaped, but five of them were soon retaken, 31st March, 1748.

Newgate built 1776.

Newgate damaged by a fire in the press-yard, 1752; burned by the rioters, 1780; restored 1781.

Newgate, London, riot amongst the convicts, quelled by threatening to withhold their allowance of food, 26th Aug., 1816.

Newgate, London, six felons under sentence of transportation, escaped from, by cutting through the roof of their cells, but were re-taken, 27th Oct., 1816.

Newhaff, Theodore, king of Corsica, d. in London 1757.

Newman, Thomas, of Brislington, near Bristol, d. 1542, aged 152.

Newmarket, had 1000*l.* damage by a flood, 10th June, 1755.

Newport, in Shropshire, a dreadful fire at, when upwards of 20 houses were consumed, 3rd Sept., 1749; and again in 1791, when 17 dwellings and 20 barns full of corn, with many out offices, were destroyed.

Newspapers, the first published in England, and a No. of which is in the British Museum, is dated 23rd July, 1588; stamped 1713; stamp increased, 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1798, 1805, 1808; reduced 1833.

Newspapers were first published at Constantinople in 1797. The following were circulated in France, at the expense of government, in paying different journalists, 1796. To the editor, 150,000 livres; to Real, for the Journal des Patriots de 1789, 500,000; to Louvet, for La Sentinelle, 500,000; for Bon Homme Richard, 500,000; for another Journal, 500,000; and in the country for the following: at Rouseville, for l'Orateur Plebeien, 540,000 livres; at Imeer la Platiere, for the Courier de Paris, 400,000; at Sibuee, for l'Ami des Loix, 1,000,000; in all, 5,400,000 livres per month, which makes 65,428,000 livres per annum. This, however, is evidently exaggerated.

A private newspaper, called the Weekly Courant, was printed in London in 1662.

A newspaper was printed by Robert Barker, at Newcastle, in 1639.

The Gazette was first published at Oxford, 22nd Aug., 1642.

After the Revolution, the first daily paper was called the Orange Intelligencer; and from thence to 1692, there were twenty-six newspapers.

In 1696 there were nine weekly papers, but only one daily paper, besides the votes of Parliament, published in London.

In 1709 there were eighteen weekly and one daily paper, the London Courant.

In 1724, there were three daily, eight weekly, and ten evening papers three times a-week.

In 1792, in London, were published thirteen daily, twenty evening, and nine weekly papers; in the country seventy, and in Scotland fourteen country newspapers.

In 1795, there were 38 published in London, 72 in the country, 13 in Scotland, and 35 in Ireland, in all 158 papers; 14 in London were daily, 10 three

times a week, 2 twice a-week, and 12 weekly.

In 1809 there were sixty-three published in London, 93 in the country, 24 in Scotland, and 57 in Ireland; making a total of 217 newspapers in the United Kingdom.

Their annual produce to government in 1788, was 129,000*l*.

In 1753, the number printed was - 7,411,757  
1760 - - 9,404,790  
1790 - - 14,035,639

Aug. 1791 to 1792, there were - 14,794,193

which yielded £118,498 0 0

Aug. 1792 to 1793 - 17,073,621

which yielded 142,280 3 7

The number conveyed by post before the improved plan by Mr. Palmer, was 2,000,000 per ann. after the plan took place, in 1794, they amounted to near 12,000,000 per ann.

Newspapers, number of, transmitted through the general post-office, 1830, 12,962,000; ditto, to the British Colonies, 1830, 185,448.

Newspapers, stamps for, issued in  
4*d*. 2*d*.

1821	24,862,186	
1823	24,673,265	
1825	26,950,693	47,450
1827	27,368,490	290,100
1829	28,690,611	333,037
1830	30,158,741	335,200

Ney, Marshal, b. 1769, shot at Paris, 7th Dec., 1815.

Nicene creed, compiled and appointed, 325.

Nicéron, J. P., biographer, b. 1685, d. 1738.

Nicholson, William, Abp. of Cashell, antiquary, b. 1655, d. 1727.

Nicholson, William, author of many literary and scientific works, b. 1753, d. 21st May, 1815.

Nicol, del abaïe of Modena, b. 1512, d. 1552.

Nicole, Peter, b. in France 1625, d. 1695.

Nicolai, Christop., bookseller and author, b. 1733, d. 1814.

Nicot, T., introducer of tobacco into France, d. 1600.

Niebuhr, Carster, celebrated traveller, b. 1733, d. 1815.

Niebuhr, the celebrated Roman historian, b. 1778, d. 2nd Jan., 1830.

Nieulant, a Dutchman, b. 1584, d. 1635.

Nightly watch in London, bill for, passed 1812.

Nile, battle of the, fought 1st Aug. 1798.

Nimmo, Alex., an eminent engineer, b. in Scotland 1783, d. at Dublin, 1832.

Nine of diamonds, called the curse of Scotland, from the Duke of Cumberland having written his sanguinary orders on the back of that card, after the battle of Culloden, 1745.

Nivelle de la Chaussee, dramatist, b. 1692, d. 1754.

Nivernois, duke de, b. 1716, d. 1798.

Noah, directed to build the ark, 1536 A. M., 120 before the flood; d. 1998 B.C., aged 950.

Nobility of France renounced their pecuniary privileges, 23rd May, 1789.

Noblemen's privileges restrained, 1773.

Noble Passion, order of knighthood, in Saxe Weisenfels, began 1704.

Noble, William, an English artist, b. 1780, d. 1831.

Nocton, seat of Lord Rippon, Lincolnshire, destroyed by fire, 15th July, 1834.

Nollet, Abbe, learned philosopher, b. 1700, d. 1770.

Nonius, Spanish physician and mathematician, inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, b. 1497, d. 1577.

Nonjurors double taxed, 27th May, 1723, and obliged to register their estates.

Nootka, on the N. W. of America, discovered 1778; settled by the English, 1787.

Norbury, Lord, the facetious Irish judge, b. 1746, d. 1831.

Norden, F., the designer, d. 1742.

Norham Castle, Durham, built 1100.

Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower Hill, 8th May, 1575.

Norman, John, the first Lord Mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.

Normandy, erected into a dukedom, 876.

Norris, Rev. John, b. 1657, d. 1711.

Norris, Sir John, English admiral, d. 1749.

North, Francis, Lord Guilford, b. about 1640, d. 1685.

North, R., attorney-general, d. 1733.

North, Frederic, lord prime minister, b. 1732, d. 1792.

North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497, settled in 1610.

Northampton town, burned down 3rd Sept., 1675.

Northamptonshire navigation begun, 7th Aug., 1761.

Northcote, James, an eminent English artist, b. 1746, d. 1831.

North-east passage to Russia discovered, 1553.

North-west passage attempted by Captain Phillips, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, 1773.

Northumberland Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put Lady Jane Grey on the English throne, 1553.

Northumberland, Earl of, beheaded at York 1572.

Northumberland, kingdom of, began 547; ended 828.

Norton Priory, Cheshire, blt. 1210.

Norton, Thos., one of the translators of the Psalms, d. about 1584.

Norway attached to Sweden, and Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king of, 4th Nov., 1814.

Norwich, the lake at, opened, and the salt water admitted, by which all the fish were destroyed, 3rd June, 1831.

Norwich Cathedral begun 1096.

Norwich, riot at, and several lives lost, 12th June, 1828.

Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England, 1632, which was the first accurate measure.

Nostradamus, Michael, physician and astrologer, b. 1503, d. 1566.



- Notary Public, profession of, began in the first century.
- Notes and bills first stamped, 1782; advanced 1796, 1808, 1815.
- Notre Dame, church of, at Paris, built 1270.
- Notre Dame, Paris, bell in the church of, baptized and named after the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince de Foix and Duchess de Damas being proxies, 15th Nov., 1816.
- Nottingham built 924.
- Nottingham Castle, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, built 1068; destroyed by rioters, 1831.
- Nottingham town entirely destroyed by fire, 1140.
- Nova Castello, in Calabria, Italy, and several villages near it, destroyed by an earthquake, 30th Sept., 1789.
- Nova Scotia, settled 1622;™ about 3750 families sailed from England for this settlement, 27th April, 1749; divided into two provinces, 1784.
- Nova Zembla discovered 1553.
- Nowell, Alexander, b. about 1507, d. 1601.
- Noy, Wm., lawyer, b. 1577, d. 1634.
- Nugent, Robert Craggs, Earl, poet, d. 1788.
- Nugent, Thomas, L.L.D., miscellaneous writer, d. 27th May, 1772.
- Nuneaton Nunnery, Warwickshire, built 1170.
- Nunnery, the first in England at Folkstone, 630.
- Nutley Abbey, Bucks., built 1162.
- Nutmeg trees first planted in Jamaica, 1782.
- Nuzzi, b. 1603, d. 1673.

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- O**AK of Navarre, order of knight-hood, began in Spain, 722.
- Oak sawdust first discovered useful in tanning, 1765.
- Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, built 1162.
- Oakhampton castle, Devon, built 1058.
- Oates, Titus, the infamous, b. about 1619, d. 1705.
- Oath of abjuration first required, 1701.
- Obadiah prophesied 587 B.C.
- O'Beirne, Dr., bishop of Meath, b. about 1748, d. 1822.
- Occeleve, Thomas, poet and successor to Chaucer, flourished 1420.
- Occam, William, d. 1347.
- Ochotsk, in Siberia, a dreadful gale of wind at, from the south-east, came on towards the end of Jan. 1810, which lasted two days; the waters of the Ochotsk rose 12 feet, flowed over the tops of the houses, and a transport was driven into the middle of the town.
- Ockley, Simon, historian and orientalist, b. 1678, d. 1720.
- O'Connell, Dan., a Roman Catholic, returned to parliament for county Clare, Ireland, 5th July, 1828.
- O'Connor, Roderic, last Irish monarch, d. 1198, very old.
- Odell, Thos., dramatic writer, d. 1749.
- Odiam castle, Hants., built 1190.
- Odorici de Agabbio flourished 1275.
- Odozzi, John, engraver, b. 1663, d. 1731.
- Offa's dyke made, 774.
- Offan, near Stratford-upon-Avon, sustained damage of 2000*l.* by fire, 14th May, 1754.
- Officers of the board of works, great wardrobe, treasurer of the chamber, and jewel office, with the board of green cloth, and cofferer of the household, abolished by parliament, July, 1781.
- Ogden, Samuel, divine and writer, b. 1716, d. 1778.
- Ogilby, John, the geographer, b. 1600, d. 1676.
- Ogilvie, Dr. John, poet, b. 1733, d. 1814.
- Ogle, J., English poet, the modernizer of Chaucer, d. 1746.
- Ogle, Sir Chaloner, brave English admiral, d. 1750.

- Oglethorpe, general, b. 1698, d. 1785.
- O'Hara, Kane, Irish dramatic writer, d. 1784.
- Oil consumed in London in 1795 cost 300,000*l*.
- O'Keefe, John, celebrated dramatic author, b. at Dublin 1747, d. 4th Feb. 1833.
- Old Bailey sessions house built 1773; enlarged, 1808.
- Old Bailey sessions proved fatal to the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, who caught the gaol distemper and died, May, 1750; again fatal to several, 1772.
- Old Bailey, 28 persons killed at, during the execution of Mr. Steel's murderers, 23rd Feb., 1807.
- Old Testament, events of, arranged in the order of their dates:—
4003. The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman.—Abel is born soon after.
3875. Abel is murdered by Cain, because his sacrifice was more acceptable to God.
3874. Seth born, whose offspring were the children of God, by way of distinction from those of Cain, who were named the children of men.
3017. Enoch, for his piety, is translated to heaven.
2469. The term of 120 years is allowed by God for the repentance of the world, before the Deluge: this is communicated to Noah, who is sent to them as a preacher of righteousness.
2349. On the tenth day of the second month, which was on Sunday, 30th Nov., God commanded Noah to enter into the ark with his family, &c., and on Sunday, 7th Dec., it began to rain, and rained 40 days; and the Deluge continued 150 days.
2348. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, on Wednesday, 6th May; the tops of the mountains became visible on Sunday, 19th July; and on Friday, 18th Dec., Noah came out of the ark, with all that were with him.—He built an altar, and sacrificed to God for his deliverance.
2247. The Tower of Babel is built about this time, by Noah's posterity, in the Vall of Shinar, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.
1996. Abram, the patriarch, b. at Ur, in Chaldea; d. 1821, aged 175.
1927. Sarah, wife to Abram, born; d. 1859, aged 127.
1925. Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, subdues the five kings of Sodom, Gomorrha, Adama, Seboim, and Zoar.
1921. The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, on the 15th of Abib, or Wednesday, 4th May, which begins the 430 years of sojourning.—Abram and Lot go into Egypt for famine, and return the next year, when they separate, the one for Sodom, and the other to Hebron.
1912. The five kings rebelling against Chedorlaomer are defeated by him.—He plunders Sodom, and carries off Lot captive.—Abram pursues and defeats Chedorlaomer, and rescues Lot.—On his return he receives the benediction of Melchizedek, king of Salem, the priest of the Most High God.
1910. Ishmael is born to Abram by Hagar; d. 1773, aged 137.
1897. The covenant is renewed with Abram, in memorial of which circumcision is instituted, and his name changed to Abraham. The cities of Sodom, &c. are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from Heaven.—Lot, with his wife and two daughters, leave Sodom beforehand, being warned; his wife looking back is turned into a pillar of salt.
1896. Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah, 90 years old; d. in 1716, aged 180.
1871. The faith of Abraham is proved in offering to sacrifice his son Isaac, who was then 25 years old.
1836. Esau and Jacob are born to

- Isaac by Rebecca, after above 19 years' barrenness.
1821. Abraham dies, being 175 years old.
1739. Jacob, having received his father's blessing, goes to Haran to his uncle Laban, and marries his two daughters.
1739. Jacob returns into Canaan, after a 20 years' servitude under Laban.
1731. Dinah, Jacob's daughter, is ravished by Shechem. He and all his people are treacherously put to death on the third day after circumcision, by Simeon and Levi.
1728. Joseph is sold into Egypt by his brethren.
1715. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and is promoted.—The seven years of plenty begin.
1708. The seven years of famine begin; and the year after, Joseph's ten brethren come into Egypt for corn.
1706. Joseph discovers himself to his brethren, and, at Pharaoh's desire, sends for Jacob and his family into Egypt.
1704. All the money in Egypt and Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaoh's treasury; and the year following they sell him their herds and flocks.
1702. The property of all the lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph, who lets them out with a perpetual tax of the fifth part of their produce.
1689. Jacob on his death-bed, adopts Manasseh and Ephraim, the two sons of Joseph; and collecting all his children, blesses them, foretels many things, particularly the coming of the Messiah; he died aged 147, having resided 17 years in Egypt.
1635. Joseph foretels the egress of the Israelites from Egypt, and dies, aged 110, having been prefect of Egypt for eighty years.—His death concludes the Book of Genesis, which contains a period of 2369 years.
1574. Aaron born; and the year after Pharaoh publishes an edict for drowning all male children of the Israelites.
1252. The fourth servitude of the Israelites, under the Midianites, which continues 7 years.
1206. The Israelites being given to idolatry, are delivered by God into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites. This is their fifth servitude, and continues 18 years.
1188. Jephtha, the seventh judge of Israel, for six years.—He defeats the Ammonites, and rashly makes a vow, which deprives him of his daughter.—He chastises the insolence of the Ephraimites, having killed 42,000 of them in battle.
1182. Ibzan, the eighth judge of Israel, for seven years.
1175. Elon, the ninth judge of Israel, for ten years.
1165. Abdon, the tenth judge of Israel, for eight years.
1157. Eli, the high priest, eleventh judge of Israel, for 40 years.
1156. The sixth servitude of the Israelites, under the Philistines, which continues 40 years.
1096. The Philistines are defeated by Samuel, at Eben-ezer.
1095. The Israelites ask a king, which is granted, though with God's displeasure; and Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their king.
1093. Saul defeats the Philistines.—Before this they did not allow him a smith in all his kingdom.—Saul is rejected of God for disobedience with regard to the Amalekites; and David, when 22 years old, is anointed by Samuel to be king after Saul.
1062. David, finding that Saul sought his life, retired into the deserts of Judah.
1056. David retires among the Philistines, who give him Ziklag, where he is one year and four months.
1055. Saul consults the witch of Endor, and is totally defeated by the Philistines next day, upon Mount Gilboa.—Three of his sons are slain, upon which he kills himself.

1048. Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom.
1034. David is reproved by Nathan for his adultery, &c., and repents.
1023. Absalom rebels against David, and takes Jerusalem; but is defeated and killed by Joab.
1012. Solomon begins the building of the Temple, 480 years after the going out from Egypt.
1004. The Temple is solemnly dedicated on Friday, 30th Oct., 1000.
992. Solomon finishes the building of his palace, which, with that of the Temple, employed him twenty years.
975. The division of the kingdom of Judah and Israel. Jeroboam sets up two golden calves, one at Dan and the other at Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem.
971. Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and carries off the treasures of the Temple and of the palace.
941. Zerah, the Ethiopian, with one million men, totally defeated by king Asa, in the valley of Zephathah.
940. Benhadad, king of Syria, attacks Baasha, king of Israel, and takes several of his cities.
896. Elijah, the prophet, is taken up into heaven.
878. Athaliah, queen of Judah, is put to death by order of the high priest Jehoiada, surnamed Johanan.
839. The army of Hazael, king of Syria, desolates great part of the kingdom of Judah.
807. Ahab is killed by the Syrians in the battle of Ramoth Gilead, according to the prophecy of Micah; upon this the Moabites revolt, having been tributary from the days of king David.
787. Amos prophecies against Jeroboam, second king of Israel.
785. Hosea, the prophet, lived; d. in 721.
771. Azariah, king of Judah, presuming to burn incense, is struck with leprosy, which continues till his death.
757. Isaiah, the prophet, begins to prophesy, and continues it for above 60 years.
731. Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished about this time.
721. Samaria taken after three years' siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria.
717. Tyre is besieged in vain for about five years by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria.
710. Sennacherib's army destroyed by an angel in one night, to the amount of 185,000 men.
677. Manasseh, king of Judah, is taken prisoner, and carried in chains to Babylon.
641. Amon, king of Judah, is treacherously put to death by his domestic servants.
627. Jeremiah, the prophet; d. 577.
626. Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished.
608. Josiah, king of Judah, is slain in battle at Megiddo in the spring, by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt.
605. The beginning of the captivity.
597. Jehoiachim, king of Judah, is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.
587. The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of eighteen months, 9th June.
586. The temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the seventh day in the fifth month.
558. Daniel, the prophet, lived.
528. Haggai and Zachariah, the prophets, flourished about this time.
458. Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c., by Artaxerxes, in the seventh year of his reign, being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.
456. Nehemiah, the prophet, lived.
436. Malachi, the last of the prophets.
430. The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.
- Oldecastle, Sir John, the protestant martyr, hanged and burnt without Temple Bar, 1417.



- Oldenburg, duchess of, on visiting England was escorted into London by a party of light horse, 31st March, 1814; left England with the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, 27th June, 1814; married to the duke of Wurtemberg, 23rd Jan. 1816.
- Oldfield, Mrs. Anne, celebrated actress, b. 1683, d. 1730.
- Oldham, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Oldham, J., poet, b. 1653, d. 1683.
- Oldmixon, John, historian, b. 1673, d. 1742.
- Oldys, William, antiquary and writer, b. 1696, d. 1761.
- O'Leary, Dr. Arthur, eminent Catholic priest, d. 4th Jan., 1802.
- Oliver, Isaac, d. 1617, aged 61.
- Oliver, P., his son, d. 1654, aged 80.
- Olives first planted in Italy, B.C. 562.
- Olvoston priory, Lincolnshire, built 1058.
- Olympiads—first in 776; 2nd in 772; 3rd in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 723; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23rd in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664, 39th in 624; 43rd in 608; 46th in 590; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 B.C.
- Omnibus coaches first introduced into London, July, 1828.
- Opera-house, Haymarket, opened, 1704; burnt, 1789; and the foundation of a new one laid, 3rd April, 1790; and used as a playhouse, 22nd Sept. 1791.
- Opera-house, new, built on the site of the Lyceum in the Strand, 1816.
- Opera-house, English, Strand, burned down, 16th Feb. 1830; new house opened, 14th July, 1834.
- Opera, the first in London, was in York buildings in 1692; the first at Drury-lane was in 1705; by Handel, in 1735.
- Opera-house at Rome, the roof fell in, 18th Jan. 1762.
- Opie, John, British artist and author, b. 1761, d. 1807.
- Oppian, Greek poet, flourished about the year 200.
- Oran, in Africa, with the greatest part of its inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, 8th Oct., 1790.
- Orange, William, 1st prince of, assassinated 30th June, 1584.
- Orange, prince of, embarked at Deal for Holland, 25th Nov. 1813; made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, as sovereign prince of the united Netherlands, 2nd Dec. 1813; his sovereignty confirmed by the allied princes, Feb. 1815; inaugurated at Brussels, 21st Sept. 1815; hereditary prince of, married to the grand duchess Anna Paulowna, sister of the emperor of Russia, June, 1816.
- Oransey abbey, Scotland, built 567.
- Oratorio, the first in London, was performed at Lincoln's Inn playhouse, Portugal-street, 1732.
- Orbits of the planets first determined by a Saxon clergyman, 1681.
- Orbits parabolic, of comets, explained, 1680.
- Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261.
- Ordo disciplinarum, order of knighthood in Bohemia, began by the Emperor Sigismund.
- Oxford Castle, Suffolk, built 1066.
- Orcagna, And., a Florentine painter, b. 1329, d. 1389.
- Organs first brought into Europe from the Greek empire; improved and applied to religious worship in churches, 758.
- Oriano, at Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 20th Nov., 1782.
- Oriel College, Oxford, founded 1337.
- Origen, d. 254, aged 69.
- Orkney Isles, sold by Denmark to Scotland, 839; re-granted, 1468.
- Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, 23rd Nov., 1407, by order of the Duke of Burgundy.
- Orleans, Duke of, regent of France, d. 1752.
- Orleans, the infamous duke of, or Egalité, guillotined 5th Nov., 1793.
- Orleans, Peter J. d', historian, b. 1644.

Orme, Robert, historian, b. 1728, d. 1801.

Ormond, Duke of, impeached 21st June, 1715; retired to France Aug. following; 10,000*l.* reward offered by Ireland for taking him, 19th Jan., 1718-19; 5000*l.* offered by the English, March 1718-19; died in France, and was brought to England, and was buried at Westminster, 22nd May, 1749.

Orphan's charity fund originated in London about the year 1391.

Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 B.C.

Orpington, extensive farm-yard of Mr. Biggs, at, with numerous ricks of corn, destroyed by fire, 2nd Oct., 1813.

Orrery, the first constructed was by Mr. Grattan: it is called after Lord Orrery, and was invented in 1670.

Orsato, Sertorio, the antiquary, poet, and historian, b. 1617, d. 1678.

Orsato, John Baptist, physician, b. 1674, d. 1720.

Ort, Adam Van, a painter, b. 1557, d. 1641.

Ortelius, Abraham, the geographer, b. 1527, d. 1598.

Orton, Job, an English dissenting minister, author of "Letters to a Young Clergyman," b. 1717, d. 19th July, 1783.

Orville, James Philip d', critic, b. 1696, d. 1751.

Osborn and his wife murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, 22nd April, 1751.

Osborne, Francis, historian, b. 1589, d. 1659.

Osnaburgh, bishopric estab., 1780.

Ossat, Cardinal d', b. 1526, d. 1604.

Ossian flourished as a poet in 300.

Ostervald, John Frederick, the divine, b. 1663, d. 1747.

Ostade, Adrian Van, an admired Dutch painter, b. 1610, d. 1685.

Ostend, in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants, reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards, 1604; attempted to be taken by the French, but the

scheme miscarried, with great loss to them, owing to the minister having been deceived by his agents, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port, 15th June, 1784; surrendered to the French in 1792; was taken by the English in 1793; and in 1794, with all the Netherlands, surrendered to the French; restored 1814.

Ostrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended 554.

Oswego Fort, on Lake Ontario, North America, built 1727; rebuilt 1759.

Osyth's, St., Priory, Essex, blt. 1120.

Otaheite, or George III. Island, discovered 18th June, 1765.

Otho, Venius, a painter, b. at Leyden 1556, d. 1634.

Otho, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.

Otho, the first king of Greece, b. 1st June, 1815.

Othniel, the first of the judges, defeats Chushan, and gives rest to Israel, in the 40th year after the rest given by Joshua, 1405. The tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other eleven tribes, for their cruel usage of the wife of a Levite. It happened while Phineas was high priest, 1390.

Ottery Priory, Devon., built 1060.

Ottoman empire began 1293.

Ottoman, first emperor of the Turks, 1329.

Otway, Thomas, English poet, b. 1652, d. 1685.

Ouse Bridge, at York, rebuilt 1566.

Oughtred, Rev. William, mathematician, b. 1373, d. 1485.

Our Lady, and St. George of Montesa, order of knighthood in Spain, 1317.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, b. 1581, poisoned in the Tower, 15th Sept., 1613, aged 32.

Ovid, b. at Sulmo 43 B.C., d. 17 A.C.

Owen, Rev. Dr. J., d. 1603, aged 66.

Owen, Rev. Henry, b. 1716, d. 1795.

Owen, John, epigrammatist, d. 1622.

Owen, Rev. J., divine, one of the founders of the Bible Society, d. 1822.

Owen Glendowr, born 1348, died 1415.  
 Owhyhee Island discovered, 1778.  
 Oxford University, founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont-place finished about 1128; chancellor's court estab., 1244; bishopric taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again 1671; one wing of Queen's College burnt, 19th Dec., 1778; library built, 1745; hospital begun, 1st May, 1772; observatory built, 1772; visited by George III. &c., 12th Oct., 1785.  
 Oxford, Chancellors of, since the Revolution:—  
 James, Duke of Ormond, installed, 1688.  
 Earl of Arran, 1715.

John, Earl of Westmoreland, 1759.  
 George Henry, Earl of Litchfield, 1762.  
 Frederick, Lord North, late Earl of Guildford, 1772.  
 William Henry, Duke of Portland, 1792.  
 William Windham Grenville, Lord Grenville, 1809.  
 Arthur, Duke of Wellington, 1834.  
 Oxford Assizes, memorable by the death of the sheriffs and 300 persons, who caught the infection from prisoners, 1577.  
 Oxford Castle built 1074.  
 Oxford-street Bazaar, burnt down 27th May, 1829.  
 Oxenstiern, a celebrated Swedish statesman, b. 1583, d. 1654.  
 Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, b. 1640, d. 1717.  
 Ozell, John, translator and writer, d. Oct., 1743.

## P.

**P**AAS, Crispin, engraver, fl. 1610.  
 Pace, Michael Angelo, painter, b. 1610, d. 1670.  
 Pace, Richard, Dean of St. Paul's, d. 1532, aged 50.  
 Packet from Milford Haven to Ireland, established 1787.  
 Packet from Holyhead to Kingstown, Ireland, established 1834.  
 Pacuvius, Marcus, a Roman poet, flourished about 154 B.C.  
 Padlocks were first invented at Nuremberg, 1540.

Padua built, B.C. 1269; surrounded with a wall by the Venetians, 1019.  
 Paesiello, John, a musician, b. 9th May, 1740, d. 5th June, 1816.  
 Pagan, Count, mathematician, b. 1604, d. 1665.  
 Pagani, artist, b. 1558, d. 1605.  
 Pagi, Anthony, the critic, b. 1624, d. 1699.  
 Paine, Thomas, b. at Thetford, Norfolk, 1737, d. at New York, N. America, 8th June, 1809.

Painters, a Table of the most eminent, of the old school, with a scale of their respective merits :—		Com- posi- tion.	De- sign.	Co- lour- ing.	Ex- pres- sion.
SCHOOL.	NAME.				
Lom.	Albano, b. 1578, d. 1660 - - -	14	14	10	6
Flem.	Albert Durer, b. 1471, d. 1528 - -	8	10	10	8
Rom. & Flor.	Andrea del Sarto, b. 1471, d. 1520 -	12	16	9	8
Rom.	Baroccio, b. 1528, d. 1612 - - -	14	15	6	10
Ven.	James Bassano, b. 1510, d. 1592 - -	6	8	17	0
Ven.	John Bellini, b. 1422, d. 1512 - - -	4	6	14	0
Fr.	Bourdon, b. 1616, d. 1671 - - -	10	8	8	4
Fr.	Le Brun, b. 1619, d. 1690 - - -	10	16	8	16
Ven.	Claude Lorraine, b. 1600, d. 1682 -	18	18	16	0
Lom.	Caracci, b. 1560, d. 1609 - - -	15	17	13	13
Lom.	Coreggio, b. 1494, d. 1534 - - -	13	13	15	12
Rom.	Daniel de Volterra, b. 1509, d. 1566 -	12	15	5	8
Flem.	Diepenbeck, b. 1607, d. 1675 - - -	11	10	14	6
Lom.	Domenichino, b. 1581, d. 1641 - - -	15	17	9	17
Rom.	Giulio Romano, b. 1492, d. 1546 - -	15	16	4	14
Ven.	Giorgione, b. 1477, d. 1511 - - -	8	9	18	4
Lom.	Guercino, b. 1590, d. 1666 - - -	18	10	10	4
Lom.	Guido, b. 1574, d. 1642 - - -	0	13	9	12
Flem.	Holbein, b. 1498, d. 1544 - - -	9	10	16	13
Flem.	James Jordaens, b. 1594, d. 1678 - -	10	8	16	6
Flem.	Luca Giordano, b. 1629, d. 1704 - -	13	12	9	6
Lom.	Lanfranco, b. 1581, d. 1647 - - -	14	13	10	5
Rom.	Leonardo da Vinci, b. 1445, d. 1520 -	15	16	4	14
Flem.	Lucas of Leyden, b. 1404, d. 1533 -	8	6	6	4
Rom.	Michael Angelo Buonarroti, b. 1474, d. 1563	8	17	4	8
Lom.	Michael de Caravaggio, b. 1569, d. 1609	6	6	16	0
Ven.	Mutiano, b. 1523, d. 1589 - - -	6	8	15	4
Flem.	Otho Venius, b. 1556, d. 1634 - - -	13	14	10	10
Ven.	Palma the Elder, b. 1460, d. 1556 - -	5	6	16	0
Ven.	Palma the Younger, b. 1544, d. 1628 -	12	9	14	6
Rom.	Parmegiano, b. 1503, d. 1540 - - -	10	15	6	6
Ven.	Paul Veronese, b. 1532, d. 1588 - -	15	10	16	3
Rom.	Pierino del Vaga, b. 1500, d. 1547 -	15	16	7	6
Rom.	Pietro de Cortona, b. 1596, d. 1669 -	16	14	12	6
Rom.	Pietro Perugino, b. 1446, d. 1524 - -	4	12	10	4
Rom.	Polidore de Caravaggio, b. 1495, d. 1543	10	17	0	15
Ven.	Pordenone, b. 1484, d. 1540 - - -	8	14	17	5
Fr.	Poussin, Nich., b. 1594, d. 1665 - -	15	17	6	15
Rom.	Primaticcio, b. 1490, d. 1570 - - -	15	14	6	10
Rom.	Raffaelle, b. 1483, d. 1520 - - -	17	18	12	18
Flem.	Rembrandt, b. 1606, d. 1674 - - -	15	6	17	12
Flem.	Rubens, b. 1577, d. 1640 - - -	18	13	17	17
Rom.	Salviati, Fra., b. 1510, d. 1563 - - -	13	15	8	8
Fr.	Le Sueur, b. 1617, d. 1655 - - -	15	15	4	15
Flem.	Teniers, b. 1582, d. 1649 - - -	15	12	13	6
Rom.	Pietro Testa, b. 1611, d. 1650 - - -	11	15	0	6
Ven.	Tintoretto, b. 1512, d. 1594 - - -	15	14	16	4
Ven.	Titian, b. 1477, d. 1576 - - -	12	15	18	6
Flem.	Vandyck, b. 1599, d. 1641 - - -	15	10	17	13
Rom.	Vanni, b. 1563, d. 1610 - - -	13	15	12	13
Rom.	Zuccherò, Taddeo, b. 1529, d. 1566 -	13	14	10	9



- Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Etruria by Quintus, who on that account was called Pictor, 291 B.C. The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C. In oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish school, 1415. In Chiaro Oscuro, 1500, introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy, by Antonello, 1476.
- Paisley Monastery, Scotland, founded 1160.
- Pajou, Aug., sculptor, b. 1730, d. 1809.
- Palafox, John de, historian, b. 1600, d. Bishop of Osma, Old Castile, 1659.
- Palermo, in Sicily, destroyed by an earthquake, 21st Aug., 1726.
- Paley, Dr. William, archdeacon of Carlisle, b. 1743, d. 25th May, 1805.
- Palissy, Bernard de, a French artist, who discovered the method of applying enamel to stone-ware, b. about 1524, d. 1590.
- Palladio, famous architect, b. 1518, d. 1580.
- Pallas, of 30 guns, and Nymph, of 36 guns, totally wrecked below Dunbar, with the loss of some lives, 19th Dec., 1810.
- Pallas, Peter Simon, M.D., b. 1741, d. 8th Sept., 1811.
- Pallavicino, Ferrante, Italian satirist, b. 1616, beheaded 1643.
- Palliser, Sir Hugh, d. 19th March, 1796, aged 75.
- Palma, Jacob, painter, d. 1588.
- Palma, Jacob, the younger, b. 1544, d. 1628.
- Palomino de Castro y Velasco, Spanish painter, b. 1653, d. 1726.
- Palsgrave, John, English dramatic writer, d. 1554.
- Panama, city of, totally destroyed by fire, 1737.
- Panama, Central America, settled 1516; revolted from Spain, 1810.
- Pandora, sloop of war, struck on a shoal off the coast of Jutland, when 29 of the crew were lost from the severity of the weather, 13th Feb. 1811.
- Pantheon, Oxford-street, London, opened 28th Jan., 1772; converted into an opera-house, 1791; entirely destroyed by fire, to the value of 60,000*l.* 14th Jan., 1792, and in 1834 converted into a bazaar.
- Pangenus, Greek painter, 457 B. C.
- Pantaleon, Sa, the Spanish ambassador's brother, executed for murder, 6th July, 1654.
- Pantre, Peter, engraver, d. 1744.
- Paoli, Pascal, general, b. 1726, d. 1807.
- Papal authority abolished by Act of Parliament, 1531.
- Paper Currency, American, commenced 1775; succeeded by coinage, 1792, in eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles.
- Paper made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1319; the manufacture of introduced into England, at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690 made of the asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut, in North America, by Mr. Beach, who discovered a fine kind there in 1792.—Stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland in 1555; velvet or floss, for hanging apartments with, first used 1620.
- Papin, Denys, physician and philosopher, fl. 1680.
- Papinian, Roman lawyer, b. 175, d. 212.
- Papists excluded the throne, 1689; obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784; their estates valued at 375,264*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.* per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000*l.* 23rd Nov. 1722; indulgences granted them by parliament, 1778.
- Papists admitted to seats in the British parliament, 10th April, 1829.
- Pappus, mathematician, flourished in the 4th century.
- Paracelsus, b. 1493, d. 1541.

Paraguay, S. America, discov. 1525.  
 Parchment invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, B. C. 198.  
 Pardons at Coronations, first granted in England, 1327.  
 Paré, Ambrose, French surgeon, b. 1509, d. 1590.  
 Pareja, Juan de, painter, d. 1670.  
 Parent, Anthony, mathematician, b. 1666, d. 1716.  
 Paris, Matthew, historian, d. 1259.  
 Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again, 27th Aug., 1648, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, 25th Nov., 1774; under the influence of the populace, who destroyed the public prisons, July, 1789; became again the seat of empire under the emperor Napoleon 5th May, 1804; the Conciergerie burnt, Jan., 1776; on occasion of fête given at, by prince Schwartz-emburgh, a fire broke out in the building erected for the ball, by which many persons were burnt to death, July 1, 1810.  
 Parish apprentices new law respecting, requiring the assent of two magistrates, commenced 1st Oct., 1816.  
 Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.  
 Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII., 1537; planted, 1688; improved, 1774; deer removed, and drains filled up, 1775; further adorned, 1825.  
 Parker, Matthew, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1504, d. 1575.  
 Parkhurst, Bishop, b. 1511, d. 1574.  
 Parkhurst, Rev. John, author of the Greek and Hebrew Lexicons, b. 1728, d. 21st Feb., 1797.  
 Parkinson, John, the botanist, b. 1567, d. about 1641.  
 Parliament, correct statement of the increase of the representatives in, from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I.

Henry VIII. added	-	-	38
Edward VI.	-	-	44
Mary	-	-	25
Elizabeth	-	-	62
James I.	-	-	27

Total	-	-	196
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The following remarks show the disproportion that existed between the representation of Middlesex and Surrey, with London and Westminster, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, and six boroughs, which elect an equal number of representatives:—

PLACES	ELECTORS.	MEM.
London	7,000	send 4
Westminster	- 10,000	2
Middlesex	- 3,500	2
Surrey	- 4,500	2
Southwark	- 2,000	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,000	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Newton	- 1	send 2
Old Sarum	- 1	2
Midhurst	- 1	2
Castle Rising	- 2	2
Marlborough	- 2	2
Downton	- 4	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the House of Commons, 23rd Jan., 1265; members obliged to reside in the places they represented, 1413. Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the House of Commons, 1549; that remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of court and country, 16th June, 1620; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, 18th Nov., 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial parliaments, Nov., 1694; King's assent, 22nd Dec., 1694;

- the first British one met, 24th Oct., 1707; triennial act repealed, 1st May, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; their privilege of protection from arrest for debts, relinquished, 1770; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771; first imperial met, 1801; Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower by, 9th April, 1810.
- Parliamentary grants to the King were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.
- Parliament, the first of George IV., opened by the King in person, 27th April, 1820.
- Parliament House, Westminster, destroyed by fire, 16th Oct., 1834; new house opened, 19th Feb. 1835.
- Parliament House, Dublin, built 1731, at the expense of 40,000*l.*; destroyed by fire, 28th Feb., 1792.
- Parmegiano, an Italian painter, b. 1504, d. 1540.
- Parnell, Thomas, English divine and poet, b. 1679, d. 1717.
- Parochial assessment for the poor began, 1370, renewed 1572.
- Parrocel, Joseph, artist, b. in France, 1648, d. 1704.
- Parrocel, Peter, artist, d. 1739.
- Parrocel, Charles, b. 1688, d. 1753.
- Parr, Thomas, d. 1632, aged 152: he lived in ten reigns.
- Parr, Catherine, married to Henry VIII. 1543, afterwards the wife of Sir Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral, d. Sept. 1548.
- Parr, Robert, d. at Kinver, aged 124, 21st Sept., 1757.
- Parr, Dr. S., b. 1747, d. 1825.
- Parry, Dr., executed for a plot against Elizabeth, 1585.
- Parry, J. H., a writer of Welch biography, d. 12th Feb., 1825.
- Parsons, Robert, the Jesuit, b. 1546, d. 1610.
- Parthenian games, first instituted 1262 B.C.
- Parties, court and country first distinguished, 1621.
- Partridge, John, the astrologer, b. 1644, d. 1765.
- Paruta Paul, Venetian historian, b. 1540, d. 1598.
- Party walls regulated by parliament, 1785.
- Pascal Blaise, b. in Auvergne 1623, d. 1662.
- Passage-boat, lost on the Frith of Dornoch, by which 40 out of 127 passengers were drowned, 13th Aug. 1809.
- Passage-boat, on the Ardrossan canal, between Paisley and Johnstone, heeled on one side, and precipitated 100 persons into the water, of which 84 were drowned, 10th Nov., 1810.
- Passeri, an Italian painter, b. 1654, d. 1714.
- Passignani, a Florentine painter, b. 1559, d. 1639.
- Passion of Jesus Christ, order of knighthood in France, began 1382.
- Passover instituted, Monday, 4th May, 1491; celebrated in the New Temple, 18th April, B.C. 515.
- Patents granted for titles, first used, 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.
- Patent for copper and brass coin in England, 1636.
- Paterculus, Vell., flourished about 30.
- Paterson, Samuel, bibliographer, b. 1728, d. 1802.
- Patenier, artist, flourished 1520.
- Patras, in the Morea, swallowed up in an earthquake, 18th April, 1785.
- Patrick, St., order of, in Ireland, began 25th Feb., 1783.
- Patrick, St., apostle of Ireland, b. 373, d. 493, buried at Downpatrick.
- Patrick, Simon, bishop of Ely, eminent writer, b. 1626, d. 1707.
- Patronage of churches, began 402.
- Patru, Oliver, French writer, b. 1604, d. 1681.
- Patten, Margaret, d. near Paisley in Scotland in 1739, aged 138.
- Pattison, Mr. and Mrs., of London, drowned in Lake de Gaune, in the Pyrenees, 20th Sept., 1832.
- Pattison, W., poet, b. 1706, d. 1727.
- Paul de Vincent, St., b. 1576, d. 1660.
- Paul Jones, the pirate, fl. 1778.

- Paul, St., converted 33; caught into the third heaven, 44; visited Athens and Corinth, 50; d. 67.
- Paul, St., wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second epistle, 53; second epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.
- Paul, St., order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1540.
- Paul's, St., London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been in great part burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710, and cost 1,000,000*l.*; first service performed, 2nd Dec., 1697. The ball and cross renewed, 1823. The iron balustrade round the church-yard extends three furlongs and one-fifth.
- Paul's, St., school, built 1510; rebuilt 1825.
- Pausanias, Greek writer, flourished in the second century.
- Paw, Cornelius, writer, b. 1739, d. 1799.
- Pawnbrokers, first known in 1457.
- Pawnbrokers' Licence Act, 1783—1796—1804.
- Pay, to, a ship's side, from *pix*, pitch, distorted into *poix*, and pronounced pay; hence the expression, "here's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot;" i. e. here's plenty of help, and nothing ready. We use the former part of the expression, leaving out the remainder, as being well understood.
- Peace, grand ceremony of the proclamation of, took place in London, 20th June, 1814. Grand procession to St. Paul's, on a thanksgiving for the restoration of, 7th July, 1814. Grand national jubilee in the three parks, in celebration of, 1st Aug., 1814.
- Pearce, Dr. Zachary, bishop of Rochester, d. 1774, aged 84.
- Pearl-ashes, manufactory of, established in Ireland, 1783.
- Pearls, artificial ones, first invented and manufactured, 1686.
- Pearson, John, bishop, b. 1612, d. 1686.
- Peck, Francis, English antiquary, b. 1692, d. 1743.
- Peckham, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first writer on perspective, 1279.
- Pedro, Don, ex-emperor of Brazil, d. in Portugal, 24th Sept., 1834, aged 36 years.
- Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man, built before the year 1245.
- Peel Castle, Lancashire, built 1140.
- Peele, George, dramatic poet, d. about 1598.
- Peers of France, began 778; abolished 1790.
- Peers, twelve, created at once by Queen Anne, 1711; sixty made in seven years preceding 1718.
- Peers, eldest sons of, first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.
- Peiresc, Nicholas, antiquary, b. 1580, d. 1637.
- Pelagius, opponent of St. Augustine, flourished early in the fifth century.
- Pelham, Henry, English statesman, d. 1754, aged 60.
- Pell, Rev. Dr. John, mathematician, b. 1610, d. 1685.
- Pellew, Edward, Lord Exmouth, a gallant British admiral, and the hero of Algiers, b. 1757, d. 1833.
- Pellew, Adm. Sir Israel, brother to Lord Exmouth, a brave and judicious naval officer, b. 1761, d. 1832.
- Pellegrino, Tibaldi, of Bologna, painter, d. 1592, aged 65.
- Pellegrino, of Modena, painter, d. 1530.
- Pellisson-Fontanier, Paul, French writer, b. 1624, d. 1693.
- Pelloutier, Simon, historian, b. 1694, d. 1757.



- Pelopidas, a Theban general, killed B. C. 364.
- Pemberton, Dr. Henry, English physician and philosopher, b. 1694, d. 1771.
- Pembroke College, Oxford, founded 620.
- Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded 1343.
- Pembroke, Thomas, painter, d. 1732.
- Penal Laws commenced operation, 1381.
- Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.
- Pendragon Castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.
- Pendulums for clocks first invented, 1656.
- Penitentiary House, Milbank, for the imprisonment of convicts, act for the erection of, passed 1812; convicts removed into, June, 1816.
- Pennarvon Priory, Anglesey, built 540.
- Penn, Sir William, brave English admiral, b. 1621, d. 1670.
- Penn, William, settler of Pennsylvania, b. 1644, d. 1718.
- Pennant, Thomas, celebrated naturalist and tourist, a native of North Wales, b. 1726, d. 16th Dec., 1798.
- Penni, J. Fr., a Florentine painter, b. 1488, d. 1528.
- Pennington, Isaac, eminent Quaker writer, b. 1617, d. 1679.
- Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.
- Penny, Mr., of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant, 18th May, 1741.
- Penny, Edward, artist, d. 17th Nov., 1791.
- Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200*l.* a-year, in 1711.—First set up in Dublin, 1774.—It was improved considerably in and round London, July, 1794.
- Penny-pieces, and twopenny, of copper, first coined in England, 1797.
- Penrose, Thomas, poet, b. 1743, d. 1779.
- Pens for writing were first made from quills in 635.
- Pens, George, of Nuremburg, engraver, flourished 1510.
- Pension of 20*l.* granted a lady for national services, 1514; another, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. 1536; another, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman in studying the laws of the kingdom, 1558.
- Pensioners, the band, estab. 1590.
- Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written B. C. 1452.
- Pentecost established, 68.
- Penton, near Andover, fifteen houses burned, 9th March, 1754.
- Pepper early known in Europe as growing in Hither India; black pepper vines discovered in Jamaica in 1793.
- Pepusch, J. Christopher, German musician, b. 1667, d. 1752.
- Pepys, Samuel, naval historian, d. 1703.
- Perceval, Spencer, Prime Minister of England, assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, by John Bellingham, 11th May, 1812.
- Percival, Dr. Thomas, physician and writer, b. 1740, d. 1804.
- Percy, Dr., Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, author of Reliques of ancient Poetry, d. 1st Oct., 1811.
- Perefixe, Archbishop, historian, d. in 1670.
- Pericles, Athenian general, d. 429 B. C., aged 70.
- Perino del Vaga (or Buonaccorsi), b. 1504, d. 1547.
- Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.
- Perouse, J. F. de la, navigator, b. 1741, supposed to have been shipwrecked, 1788.
- Perrault, Claude, architect, b. 1613, d. 1688.
- Perrault, Charles, French writer, b. 1628, d. 1703.
- Perreau, Robert and Daniel, were executed for forgery, 17th Jan. 1776.
- Perrier, Francis, painter, b. 1590, d. 1655.
- Perrier, M. Casimir, prime minister

- of France, d. of cholera morbus 16th May, 1832, aged 54.
- Perronet, J. R., painter, b. 1708, d. 1794.
- Perrot, Sir John, statesman, b. about 1527, d. 1592.
- Perrot d'Ablancourt, writer, b. 1606, d. 1664.
- Perrott, Mr., a bankrupt, sentenced to be hanged for embezzling his effects, 26th Oct. 1761.
- Perrou, Anquetil du, French orientalist, b. 1730, d. 30th Oct. 1805.
- Perrou, cardinal du, b. 1556, d. 1618.
- Perry, John, engineer, b. in Gloucestershire, d. 1733.
- Persecutions by the Jews.—The first, 33; the second, 44; the first general persecution of the Christians was under Nero, 64; under Domitian, 93; under Trajan, 107; under Adrian, 118; under Marcus Aurelius, 164; under Severus, 202; under Maximus, 235; under Decius, 250; under Valerian, 257; under Aurelian, 272; under Dioclesian, 302; by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; under Sapor, 340; under Julian, the apostate, 361.
- Persecutions of the Jews.—The 70 years' captivity of the Jews began 606 B.C. The captivity of 100,000 by Ptolemy, 320. Antiochus, king of Syria, killed 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sold 40,000 for slaves, 170. The Romans destroyed 520,000; an innumerable multitude perished by sickness, despair, and famine; no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which however exceeded the slain; and an edict was published, forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th Adrian, A.D. 136. The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 722. They were massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A.D. 1348.
- Persecutions by the papists of the protestants.—In Franconia 50,000 of Luther's followers were killed by William de Furstemburg, 1525. In England, when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and above 300 protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3rd May, 1556. Of the protestants in France great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the galleys proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.
- Persian empire founded 536 B.C.
- Persian trade began, 1569; opened through Russia, 1741.
- Persian army apprehensive of being cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where 10,000 of them perished, 424.
- Persius, A. Flaccus, b. A.D. 34, d. aged 30.
- Pertinax d. 193, aged 66.
- Peru discovered by the Spaniards, 1518.
- Perugino, Pietro, of Perugia, painter (master of Raphael), b. 1446, d. 1524.
- Perule, the first, used in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.
- Peruzzi, Balth., of Sienna, b. 1481, d. 1536.
- Pesara, Simon da, an Italian painter, b. 1612, d. 1648.
- Petau, or Petavius, Dennis, French writer, b. 1583, d. 1652.
- Peter, St., baptised Cornelius, and established a bishop at Antioch, 37; established the see of Rome, 41; wrote his first epistle, 60; his second epistle, 65; festival instituted, 813; d. 76.
- Peter I. of Russia, b. 1672; visited England, 1697; disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1716; condemned him to death, 21st June, 1717; took the title of emperor, Oct. 1721; d. 1725.
- Peter II. married his prime minister's daughter, 30th Nov. 1729; d. of the small-pox, 19th Jan. 1730.
- Peter III. deposed and murdered, 16th July, 1762.
- Peterborough cathedral built 1200.

- Peter, St., order of knighthood, began in Rome, 1520.
- Peter's, St. at Rome, began 1514; finished, 1629.
- Peter-pence granted, 689; first paid to Rome, 790; abolished, 1534.
- Petersburgh built by the czar of Muscovy, Peter I., 1708; had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, 12th Aug. 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles, by an inundation and storm, 23rd Sept. 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000 by a fire, 26th Aug. 1780; again, 28th Nov., it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire occasioned by lightning; on 7th June, 1796, it had a large magazine of naval stores, and between 90 and 100 vessels in the harbour destroyed.
- Peterhouse college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.
- Peterness, of Antwerp, painter, b. 1580.
- Peters, Hugh, M.A., b. 1622, executed 1660.
- Petit de la Croix, French writer, b. 1654, d. 1713.
- Petit, Peter, mathematician, b. 1598, d. 1667.
- Petitot, John, famous for enamel, b. at Geneva 1607, d. 1691.
- Petiver, James, botanist, d. 1718.
- Petrarch, Francis, b. at Arezzo 1304, d. 1374.
- Petronius, Arbiter, Roman satirist, put to death A.D. 66.
- Pettus, Sir John, projector, d. about 1690.
- Petty, Sir W., statesman, b. 1623, d. 1687.
- Petty, marquis of Lansdowne, b. 1737, d. 1805.
- Pevensy castle, Sussex, built by the Romans.
- Phædrus b. 47 B.C.; d. 31.
- Phaer, Thomas, physician and poet, d. 1560.
- Phalaris, tyrant of Crete, d. 563 B.C.
- Pharamond, first French monarch, d. 428.
- Pharos, Tower of, built B.C. 283.
- Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1520 B.C.
- Phidias, the statuary, d. 432 B.C.
- Philadelphia greatly damaged by a fire which broke out at the theatre, 28th Dec., 1799.
- Philanthropic society, com. 1788.
- Pilemon, of Athens, comic poet, flourished 274 B.C.
- Philetas, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 B.C.
- Philidor, musician and chess-player, b. 1726, d. 1795.
- Philip, king of Macedon, murdered by Pausanias, B.C. 336.
- Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.
- Philippine islands discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
- Philips, John, an English poet, author of "The Splendid Shilling," d. 15th Feb. 1708, aged 30.
- Philips, Ambrose, dramatic poet, d. 1749.
- Philips, Catherine, the celebrated Orinda, b. 1631, d. 1664.
- Phillipoli in Romania had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.
- Phillips, lieut.-col., companion of the circumnavigator Capt. Cook, b. 1756, d. at Lambeth, 11th Sept. 1832. He witnessed the death of Capt. Cook.
- Philistines. See Old Testament, Events of.
- Philostratus, the Greek sophist, lived about 200.
- Philpot, John, divine and martyr, burnt in Smithfield, 18th Dec. 1555.
- Phocion, Athenian general, put to death B.C. 318.
- Phosphoric barometer, the phenomena of, first discovered, 1675.
- Phosphorus, artificial fire, first discovered, 1699; hermetic phosphorus made in 1677.
- Physic garden, the first cultivated in England by John Gerarde, surgeon, of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763; at Chelsea, 1732.
- Physic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics from about 1206 to about 1500.

Physic school estab. in Dublin, 1814.  
 Physicians, college of, at London, founded Oct. 1518.  
 Piazza fountain, Novana, at Rome, built 1680.  
 Piazzetta, J. B., b. 1683, d. 1754.  
 Picard, painter, d. 1768.  
 Picard, John, the mathematician and astronomer, d. 1683.  
 Picart, Bernard, engraver, b. 1673, d. 1733.  
 Picart, Stephen, engraver, d. 1721.  
 Piccini, Nicholas, musical composer, d. 1800.  
 Pichegru, general, b. 1761, found dead in his prison, supposed to be privately murdered by order of Buonaparte, 6th April, 1804.  
 Pickett, William, reviver of painted glass, d. 14th Oct. 1795, aged 65.  
 Picton castle, Pembrokeshire, built before the conquest, and is now entire.  
 Picts' wall, between England and Scotland, built by Agricola, 85; repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121; Severus from sea to sea, 203.  
 Picus, prince of Mirandola, memorable for his extraordinary genius and memory in language, b. 1463, d. 1494.  
 Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edward III., 1375.  
 Pierce, Edward, painter, d. 1712.  
 Pierre, St., in Martinico, 700 houses burned at, Oct. 1752.  
 Pietra Santa, in Italy, greatly injured by a storm, 7th Dec. 1784.  
 Pietro del Francisco, painter, d. 1443.  
 Pietro, Cosmo, artist, d. 1512.  
 Pigalle, John B., sculptor, b. 1714, d. 1785.  
 Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; killed himself, 40.  
 Piles, Roger de, divine and critic on painting, b. 1635, d. 1709.  
 Pilkington, Letitia, b. 1712, d. 20th Aug. 1750.  
 Pillage in Italy by Buonaparte, and sent to Paris, consisted of 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated chefs d'œuvre:

the Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiators, the Laocoon, the Two Sphinxes, and the Tomb of the Muses. Among the latter are the principal paintings of Raffaele, Perrugino, Guercino, Annibal Caracci, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, are a manuscript of the antiquities of Josephus on papyrus, a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his handwriting, and 500 of the most curious manuscripts which were in the library of the Vatican.

Pillage of the Thames annually, on each branch of trade, used to be as under; to prevent which was the chief cause for making the new docks at Wapping and in the isle of Dogs, viz.

	£
East Indies - - -	25,000
West Indies - - -	232,000
British American Colonies	10,000
Africa and Cape of Good Hope - - -	2,500
North and South Fisheries	2,000
United States of America	30,000
Mediterranean and Turkey	7,000
Spain and Canaries -	10,000
France and Netherlands -	10,000
Portugal and Madeira -	8,000
Holland - - -	10,000
Germany - - -	25,000
Prussia - - -	10,000
Poland - - -	5,000
Sweden - - -	3,000
Denmark - - -	5,000
Russia - - -	20,000
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Isle of Man -	2,000
Ireland - - -	5,000
Coasting Trade - - -	20,000
Coal Trade - - -	20,000

Total £461,000

Pilau, German sculptor, d. 1590.  
 Pillory, punishment of, abolished, except in cases of perjury and subornation of perjury, 1816.  
 Pilpay, oriental fabulist, fl. 2000 B.C.  
 Pindar, the poet, d. 435 B.C, aged 80.



- Pingre, A. G., astronomer, b. 1711, d. 1796.
- Pinney, the mayor of Bristol, was tried for negligence and pusillanimity during the memorable riots, and acquitted, 1st Nov. 1832.
- Pins brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catharine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.
- Pinturiccio, of Perugia, artist, b. 1454, d. 1513.
- Piombo, Seb., a Venetian painter, b. 1485, d. 1547.
- Piozzi, Mrs., b. 1739, d. 1821.
- Piper, Francis, artist, d. 1740.
- Pipes of lead for the conveyance of water invented, 1538.
- Piron, Alexis, poet and dramatist, b. 1689, d. 1773.
- Pippins first planted in Lincolnshire, England, 1585.
- Piranesi, T. B., painter and engraver, b. 1707, d. 1778.
- Pisa, republic of, founded 1403.
- Pisani, Andrew, sculptor, d. 1389.
- Pisano, Giounto, a Grecian sent for to Florence by the senate, 1236.
- Pistols first used by cavalry, 1544.
- Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, b. 1652, d. 1713.
- Pitcairn's island in the Pacific, the inhabitants of, emigrated to Otaheite from want of water, but being disgusted with the morals of the Otaheitans, returned again, 1832.
- Pitch and tar made from pit coal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.
- Pithou, Peter, French writer, b. 1539, d. 1596.
- Pitiscus, Sam., critic, b. 1637, d. 1727.
- Pitot, Henry, mathematician, b. 1695, d. 1771.
- Pits, John, biographer, b. 1560, d. 1616.
- Pitt, right hon. William, prime minister of England, b. 28th May, 1759, d. 23rd Jan., and buried in Westminster Abbey at public expense, 22nd Feb., 1806.
- Pitt, Thomas, governor of Fort St. George, proprietor of the famous diamond, and grandfather of the earl of Chatham, d. 1726.
- Pitt, William, earl of Chatham, b. 1708, d. 11th May, 1778, and buried at the public expense in Westminster Abbey, 9th June following.
- Pitt, Rev. Christopher, British poet, b. 1699, d. 1748.
- Pitt's straits, in the East Indies, discovered 30th April, 1760.
- Pittacus, Grecian sage, b. about 650 B.C.; d. 579 B.C.
- Pitua, Nicholas, engraver, d. 1671.
- Pius, order of knighthood, at Rome, began, 1560.
- Pix or box to contain the host ordered by the Lateran council, 1215.
- Pizarro, Admiral Fran., assassinated 1541, aged 63.
- Plagues.—The whole world visited by one, B.C. 767; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78, in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 perished, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London very dreadful, 1367; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years' war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, when 35,417 died, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, 60,000 died, 1632; again at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, 1665; at Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in

- Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c., 1791; in Egypt, 1792, where near 800,000 died; the yellow fever destroyed 2000 at Philadelphia, 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3000 died daily; at Fez, 247,000 died in June, 1799; 1800 died at Morocco in one day, 1800; in Spain and at Gibraltar, where great numbers died, 1804-5; at Malta, where it committed great ravages, 1813; in lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in the kingdom of Naples, where it committed considerable ravages, 1816.
- Plagues, ten, of Egypt, inflicted B.C. 1494.
- Plantin, Chris., celebrated printer of Antwerp, b. 1514, d. 1589.
- Plaster of Paris, the manner of taking likenesses in, first found out by And. Verocchio, 1470.
- Plate, silver, except spoons, prohibited in public-houses by act of parliament, 1696.
- Plate glass, manufactory of, established in Lancashire, 1773; first made in France, 1688.
- Plate act passed, May, 1756; repealed 1780.
- Plated ware exported in 1799 was valued at 18,172*l.* 18*s.*
- Platina, historian, d. 1481, aged 60.
- Plato b. 430, d. 347 B.C.
- Platoff, general count, d. Ap., 1818.
- Plautus d. 184 B.C.
- Playfair, John, geologist and mathematician, b. 1749, d. 1819.
- Playford, John, English musician and composer, b. 1613, d. 1693.
- Plays first performed in England, 1378; those by the clerks, 1390; suppressed by parliament, 1647; restored, 1659.
- Plays required by parliament to be licensed by the lord chamberlain, 1737.
- Pleading in courts of judicature introduced, 788; changed from French into English, 1362.
- Pleshey castle, Essex, built by the Romans.
- Pleures, in Switzerland, destroyed by the falling of part of a mountain, when 2000 people perished, 28th Aug. 1618. A town in the same district was buried in a similar manner in the 13th century.
- Pliny the Elder d. 79, aged 56.
- Pliny the Younger b. 62, d. 116.
- Plot, Dr. Robert, antiquary and naturalist, b. 1640, d. 1696.
- Pluche, Anthony le, French writer, b. 1688, d. 1761.
- Plunket, Oliver, titular archbishop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn with Edward Fitzharris, 1st July, 1681.
- Plutarch d. 119, aged 69.
- Plumptree, Rev. Robert, miscellaneous writer, b. 1770, d. 1832.
- Plymouth victualling office burned, when 3000*l.* damage was sustained, 22nd July, 1779; another fire in Southside-street destroyed 30,000*l.* worth of property, 1795.
- Poaching prohibited by act passed 1753; reduced to a trespass, 1831.
- Pocock, Rev. Dr. Edward, b. 1604, d. 1691.
- Pococke, Dr. R., bishop of Meath, the traveller, b. 1704, d. 1765.
- Poet laureate, the first appointed in England, 1487.
- Poggio, the reviver of Greek and Latin literature, b. 1380, d. 1459.
- Poilly, Francis, engraver, b. 1622, d. 1693.
- Poisoning made treason, 1582.
- Poissonnier, Peter Isaac, physician, first lecturer on chemistry at Paris, b. 1720, d. 1798.
- Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; it was made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began by father of Otho III, emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; order of the white eagle instituted, 1705; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; Augustus Stanislaus carried off by the confederates and wounded, 3rd

- Nov. 1771; the kingdom seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. So late as the 13th century, the Poles retained the custom of killing old men when past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect. A general revolution, 14th April, and the crown made hereditary in the Saxon family, 3rd May, 1791. The sovereignty dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, 25th Nov. 1795, and the king retired on a pension of 200,000 ducats. Invaded by Buonaparte, 1806. Assembled a general diet at Warsaw, to recover her political existence, 28th June, 1812. United to Russia, whose sovereign has the title of king of Poland, 1815. Every person in the kingdom to be a soldier, from the age of 20 to 30, 17th Oct. 1816. Insurrection of, 29th Nov. 1830; subdued and restored to Russia, 7th Sept. 1831; Warsaw surrendered, 8th Sept. 1831.
- Poland, kings of, from Sigismund, son of the king of Sweden:—
- |                                 |   |      |
|---------------------------------|---|------|
| Sigismund III. began            | - | 1587 |
| Uladislaus VII.                 | - | 1632 |
| John II.                        | - | 1648 |
| Michael, a Russian prince       | - | 1669 |
| John III. Sobieski              | - | 1671 |
| Frederick II. elector of Saxony | - | 1698 |
| Stanislaus I.                   | - | 1704 |
| Frederick II. again             | - | 1710 |
| Frederick III.                  | - | 1733 |
- Stanislaus II., count Poniatowski, 1764, who resigned the regal dignity in 1795, when his kingdom was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and he died at Petersburg, 11th Feb. 1798.
- Pole, cardinal, d. 18th Nov. 1558, aged 58.
- Polemberg, a Dutch painter, b. 1586, d. 1660.
- Policies of insurance, taxed 1782; increased 1808.
- Policy of insurance in writing, first used at Florence, 1523.
- Polidore de Caravaggio, b. 1495, d. 1543.
- Polignac, Prince, the faithful minister of Charles X. of France, tried and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, 21st Dec., 1830.
- Politian, Angelus, eminent scholar, b. 1454, d. 1494.
- Politician, the term first introduced in France, 1569.
- Pollio, a Roman orator and poet, who occasioned the first library to be opened at Rome for public use, d. 4 B. C.
- Polliolo, Ant., a Florentine painter, b. 1436, d. 1498.
- Polycletus set up his statue of Juno at Argos, and flourished about 430 B. C.
- Polygnotus flourished 422 B. C.
- Poll-tax, first levied in England, 1738; abolished by William III.
- Polybius, b. at Megalopolis 203 B. C. d. aged 82.
- Poltron, from *pollex truncatus*; the inhabitants of France in former days cut off their thumbs to avoid serving in the army, hence the French used poltron, for coward.
- Polygamy forbidden by the Romans, 393.
- Pombal, Marquis de, statesman, b. 1699, d. 1782.
- Pomerania, ceded by Sweden to Denmark, 1814, by Denmark to Prussia, 1815.
- Pomfret, Rev. Mr., the poet, d. 1764, aged 44.
- Pompadour, Marchioness de, d. 1764.
- Pompey, killed in Egypt 49 B. C., aged 59.
- Pomponius, Mela, the geographer, d. in 45.
- Poniatowski, Prince, drowned in the Elster after the battle of Leipsic, 19th Oct., 1813.
- Pons, Louis, celebrated Florentine astronomer, d. 14th Oct., 1831.
- Ponca, painter, b. 1510, d. 1592.
- Ponre, Paul, sculptor, fl. 1562.
- Ponsonby, George, an eminent Irish lawyer, and upright statesman, b. 5th March, 1755, d. 6th July, 1817.
- Ponsonby, Miss, the companion of Lady Eleanor Butler, d. at Llangollen, N. Wales, in 1832, aged 76.

Pontormo, James, b. 1493.  
 Pontefract, or Pomfret Castle, Yorkshire, built 1069.  
 Pool, Matthew, English divine and writer, b. 1624, d. 1679.  
 Poole, Monmouthshire, had the floor of the Sessions-hall fall, when the court was sitting, and occasioned the death of several persons, 11th Aug., 1758.  
 Poole, in Hampshire, fire at, by which the King's arms' tavern, custom-house, and two large store-houses, with their contents, were destroyed, 20th April, 1813.

Poor-rates in England began in 1573. Besides the county rates for their support, they have 258,710*l.* per annum, in charitable donations.

Poor-rates in 1580 amounted to  
                                   *£* 188,811  
 1680 - 665,562  
 1698 - 819,000  
 1760 - 1,556,804  
 1783 - 2,131,486  
 1784 - 2,185,889  
 1785 - 2,184,904

In 1804, it was estimated that the whole amount, including donations, was near four millions.

In 1831, poor-rates in England and Wales amounted to  
                                   8,339,087*l.*

In 1816, the distress of the poor was so great, from the want of employment, that subscriptions were raised for their relief in almost every town in the united kingdom.

Poor, act for the relief of, 1597.

Pope Pius VIII., b. 1761, d. 1831.

Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, b. 1508, d. 1559.

Pope, Alexander, the poet, d. 1744, aged 56.

Pope, the legate of, caught in bed with a common prostitute, 1125. He had passed several rigorous canons against married priests.

Pope gave a new constitution to his states, Aug. 1821.

Pope, the title of, formerly given to all bishops. The emperor, in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome, and then their power began; Hy-

ginus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154. Leo I. elected 10th May, 440; d. 461. The Pope's supremacy over the Christian church first established by Boniface III. 607. The custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced, 708. Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752. The pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755. Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844. John XIX. a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024. The first pope that kept an army was Leo IX. 1054. Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073, to 1500. Pope Gregory obliged Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, bare-footed, at his castle-gate, to implore his pardon, 1077. Pope Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191. The pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; abrogated by parliament, 1534. The pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226. Collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226. Residence of the pope removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308. Their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363. Three at one time all pretending to infallibility, 1414. Leo X. made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope, 11th March, 1513, aged 36; d. 1521. Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting



to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usufructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523. Rome sacked, and Clement imprisoned, 1527. Moved their residence to Avignon, 1531. The word Pope struck out of all English books, 1541. Kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late Pope Clement XIV. 1773. Visited Vienna to solicit the emperor in favour of the church, March, 1782. Destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787.

Burnt in effigy in Paris, 4th May, 1791. Made submission to the French republic, 1796. Expelled Rome, 15th Feb. 1791. Pope Pius VI. expelled Rome by the French, and fled in exile, 4th Feb. 1798, d. 1799. Popery, abolished by law in England, 1536. Popham, Sir Home, a British naval commander, former of a code of signals, b. 1762, d. 13th Sept. 1820. Popham, John, judge, b. 1531, d. 1607. Popple, William, English dramatic author, d. 1764.

### POPULATION.

Estimate of Europe, in order to being contrasted with the population of China, which was estimated by the suite of Lord Macartney, at 150,000,000.

	Population in 1794.	Population in 1826-7.	
Russia in Europe	25,000,000	44,220,600	Total Russia.
Denmark	3,800,000	2,012,998	
Sweden	2,500,000	2,864,831	
Poland	9,000,000	4,088,000	
Germany	22,000,000	14,648,641	Confederation.
Hungary	8,000,000	9,471,263	
England	11,000,000	13,089,338	
Holland	3,000,000	2,444,550	
Switzerland	2,000,000	1,985,000	
Turkey in Europe	9,000,000	9,545,300	
Italy	13,000,000	13,090,000	
France	28,000,000	32,897,152	
Spain	8,000,000	13,933,959	
Portugal	2,000,000	3,144,000	
	144,300,000	167,343,632	

## Population of England—

in 1377	was 2,092,978 souls.
1483	4,689,000
1688	6,500,000
1786	8,000,000
1801	10,942,646

The population in Great Britain, at the census in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army and navy, then about 50,000. From the returns of 1821, it appears the increase is about fifteen per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain then amount to 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contained 6,500,000 people, making the population of the British dominions in Europe 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; the population of the West India colonies, 900,000; Africa about 130,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; colonies and dependencies in Asia, 2,040,000; and our other extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps 70,000,000 of souls. The whole population of the British empire will, at that rate, contain 95,220,000 of souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilised nations, contains 50,000,000; France, 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British empire, in power, wealth, resources, and industry, in the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture; the preponderancy of the latter in the scale of nations and empires, is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports 51,000,000; including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial;

the import 36,000,000. The navy during the last war consisted of 1000 ships of war; the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 174,000; the net revenue of the state 57,000,000*l.* The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value fixed on landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was 1,600,000,000*l.*, and it may now be fairly taken at 2,000,000,000*l.* The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach in the exports to 20,000,000*l.*, or one half of the whole. In short, taking everything into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eyes open upon the Mouth of the Ganges.

In England and Wales the proportion is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  persons to a house, and in Scotland  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

The proportion of inhabitants to a house differs very considerably in some of the counties of England; the chief cause of this difference is the large towns, and particularly the sea-ports, which some of them contain, as in such places the inhabitants live more crowded together than in moderate sized inland towns. The difference in this respect between large towns and those of less extent will be shown with tolerable accuracy by the following statements:—

Inhabitants.	Towns.	Persons to a House.	Population in 1832.
864,845	London . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,474,669
84,020	Manchester . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	187,022
77,653	Liverpool . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	165,175
63,645	Bristol . . . . .	6	104,338
43,194	Plymouth . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,080
32,200	Bath . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,063
32,166	Portsmouth . . . . .	6	50,389
29,516	Hull . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	46,426
28,366	Newcastle . . . . .	9	42,760
73,670	Birmingham . . . . .	5	146,986
53,162	Leeds . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	123,393
36,832	Norwich . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	61,110
31,314	Sheffield . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	91,692
28,861	Nottingham . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	50,680
7,909	Devizes . . . . .	5	6,367
7,668	Salisbury . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,672
7,655	Bury . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,086
7,579	Gloucester . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,933
7,531	Wellington . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,390
7,398	Lincoln . . . . .	5	11,892
7,020	Northampton . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,351
6,828	Hereford . . . . .	5	10,180
6,730	Newark . . . . .	5	9,557
6,505	Tiverton . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,766
6,794	Taunton . . . . .	5	12,148
		In 1821.	In 1831.
Total Population of England - -		11,261,437	13,089,338
- - - - - Wales - - - - -		717,438	805,236
- - - - - Scotland - - - - -		2,093,456	2,365,807
- - - - - Ireland - - - - -		6,801,827	7,767,401
Total of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.		20,874,158	24,027,782

Grand Total of Great Britain, &c. and her Colonies, 133,704,589, in the year 1832.

Porcelain of Saxony, brought to perfection, 1706; at Chelsea, in England, 1752.	Porta, a Florentine painter, b. 1469, d. 1517.
Porchester Castle, Hampshire, built by the Romans.	Porter, Anna Maria, an English novelist, b. 1780, d. 1832.
Porcupine, order of knighthood, began in France 1393.	Porter, raised 2 <i>d.</i> per gallon, 10th Jan., 1762; again 1801.
Pordenone, artist, b. 1484, d. 1540.	Porter, quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.
Porson, Richard, an eminent hellenist and critic, b. 1759, d. 19th Sept., 1808.	
Porta, John, Baptista, mathematician, b. 1445, d. 1515.	Barrels.
	Meux and Co. - 190,160
	Barclay and Perkins - 184,196

Brown and Parry	-	131,647
Hanbury and Co.	-	117,574
Whitbread and Co.	-	111,485
Coombe and Co.	-	670,561
Goodwyn and Co.	-	70,232
F. Calvert and Co.	-	68,924
Elliot and Co.	-	48,669
Biley and Co.	-	38,030
P. Calvert and Co.	-	38,002
Taylor and Co.	-	32,800
Porter, quantities of, brewed by the first twelve houses from the 5th of July, 1811, to the 5th of July, 1812.		
		Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	-	270,259
Meux, Reid, and Co.	-	188,078
Hanbury and Co.	-	160,164
Whitbread and Co.	-	122,446
Calvert and Co.	-	108,212
H. Meux and Co.	-	102,493
Coombe and Co.	-	100,824
Goodwyn and Co.	-	81,022
Elliot and Co.	-	58,035
Cocks and Campbell, (Golden Lane)	-	51,274
Taylor	-	51,220
Clowes and Co.	-	34,010
Porter, quantities of, brewed by the twelve principal brewers, from the 5th of July, 1815, to the 5th of July, 1816.		
		Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins	-	330,200
Meux, Reid, and Co.	-	189,020
Truman, Hanbury and Co.	-	185,041
Whitbread and Co.	-	168,855
Henry Meux and Co.	-	114,277
Coombe, Delafield, and Co.	-	100,655
F. Calvert and Co.	-	85,925
Goodwyn and Co.	-	77,249
Taylor and Co.	-	50,533
Elliot and Co.	-	46,567
Cocks and Campbell	-	36,101
Hollingworth and Co.	-	31,273
Porter, quantities of, brewed by the eleven principal brewers, from the 5th of July, 1822, to the 5th of July, 1823.		
		Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins	-	351,474
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	-	219,127

Whitbread and Co.	-	213,841
Meux, Reid, and Co.	-	190,078
Coombe, Delafield, and Co.	-	140,209
F. Calvert and Co.	-	107,858
Henry Meux and Co.	-	103,499
Goodwyn and Co.	-	72,076
Elliot and Co.	-	61,649
Taylor and Co.	-	58,763
Cross and Co.	-	19,501
Porter cask, a, at Messrs. Meux and Co.'s, Liquorpond Street, is 65½ feet in diameter, 25½ feet high, and has 56 hoops from one ton to three tons each; it contains 20,000 barrels of porter; consists of 314 staves of English oak, 2½ inches thick; has been four years building, and cost 10,000 <i>l</i> .		
Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, 7th June, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by a hurricane, 28th Aug., 1722; again by a storm, 20th Oct., 1744; had 100,000 <i>l</i> . damage by a fire, 1750; by a terrible storm, 30th July, 1784; by a fire, 13th July, 1815.		
Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, 29th June, 1784; nearly the whole town was burnt by the rioters, 1st Dec. 1791.		
Portsmouth, 20 men, women, and children, literally blown to atoms by the explosion of a barrel of powder at, 24th June, 1809.		
Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, 11th May, 1779.		
Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000 <i>l</i> . damage by a fire, 3rd July, 1760; again, 27th July, 1770; which did 100,000 <i>l</i> . damage; and a third fire, 7th Dec., 1776 when 60,000 <i>l</i> . damage was done.		
Portsmouth, at the launch of the Princess Charlotte, the dock-bridge was burst open, and 60 persons drowned.		
Port-holes in ships of war, introduced 1545.		
Porterage act passed, 21st June, 1799.		
Porteus, Beilby, bishop of London b. 1731, d. 1808.		



Porteus, Capt., attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, 14th April, 1736; accused of murder and convicted, but respited by Queen Caroline, 22nd June, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh, 7th Sept., 1736.

Portglaine, order began in Livonia, 1196.

Porto Rico, discovered 1497.

Portugal, kingdom of, began 1139; united to Spain in 1580, and continued so till 1640, when they shook off the Spanish yoke. Government of, emigrated to the Brazils, 1807. Prince Regent of, declared war against France, 1st May, 1808, in consequence of France having invaded it. French expelled from it, 3rd April, 1811. Brazil and the two Algarves united to it as a kingdom, Dec. 1815.

Portugal, kings and queens of, from John IV.

John IV. began — 1640.

Alphonso — 1646.

Peter II. — 1683.

John V. — 1706.

Joseph — 1750.

Mary, the late queen 1777.

John VI. — 1816.

Don Pedro — 1816.

Donna Maria — 1826.

Portugal, usurpation of Miguel, invaded by Don Pedro in the name of Donna Maria, 1832.

Portugal, King of, attempt to assassinate, 3rd Sept., 1758.

Portugal, removal of the court of, from Lisbon to the Brazils, Nov. 1807.

Portugal, Queen of, visits London, 6th Oct., 1828.

Portuguese, ambassador's brother beheaded for murder, 1654.

Postel, William, French writer, b. 1510, d. 1581.

Postlethwayt, Malachi, an English writer, b. about 1707.

Posen, annexed to Prussia, 1815.

Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, when 107 houses were burned down, 7th Sept., 1784; again, in April, 1803, when 283 houses were burned.

Postage of letters advanced, 1784-97, 1801-10-12.

Post, penny, began in London, 1681; established by government, 1711; the postage advanced two twopence, 1801.

Post-horses and stages established, 1483; post-horse duty yielded 147,865*l.* in 1787; first levied in 1779.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

Posts. The emperor Cyrus was the first who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaises. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France; and they were not settled in England till the 12th Charles II.

Post-offices first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581; established in Germany, 1641; in the Turkish dominions, 1740; regulated by parliament, and made general in England, 1656; and in Scotland, 1695. Increased as follows:—

It yielded,	
1644	5,000 per annum.
1654	10,000
1664	21,900
1674	43,000
1685	65,000
1688	76,318
1697	90,505
1710	111,461
1714	145,227
1723	201,805
1744	235,492
1764	432,048
	141,829 management.
1788	276,466 net produce.
	418,285 gross amount.
	132,733 management.
1789	308,109 net produce.
	440,842 gross amount.
	139,650 management.
1790	340,424 net produce.
	480,074 gross amount.
	125,070 management.
1791	336,818 net produce.
	481,880 gross amount.

1807	{	392,884 management.	Post. The mail first conveyed by stage-coaches, began 2nd Aug., 1785; began to be conveyed to Waterford by Milford Haven, 1787. The increase of the revenue by the mail coaches was above 30,000% in 1789.
		1,277,538 net produce.	
1820	{	1,670,423 gross amount.	
		585,033 management.	
1823	{	1,380,434 net produce.	
		1,965,468 gross amount.	
1823	{	1,393,011 net produce.	
		1,530,205 gross amount.	

### POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the gross and net Revenue, and Charges of Management in each of the last ten years.

Years.	Gross Receipt.			Net Produce.			Charges of Management.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1824	2,055,636	17	1	1,438,780	3	2	501,472	4	6
1825	2,060,390	2	1	1,517,621	16	0	512,585	11	3
1826	2,184,514	15	8	1,478,669	15	0	584,776	14	8
1827	2,162,179	15	8	1,366,853	15	11	595,181	4	2
1828	2,048,402	7	10	1,396,355	15	5	566,384	2	0
1829	2,024,418	13	8	1,360,778	19	0	579,175	10	2
1830	2,053,720	11	2	1,368,307	3	0	594,349	3	9
1831	2,064,334	16	4	1,395,039	16	6	574,578	9	9
1832	2,034,603	18	6	1,321,585	16	8	557,313	12	5
1833	2,062,839	7	8	1,391,469	19	0	552,734	9	8

Post-office, New, in London, began 1822; opened 1828.

Potatoes first brought into England from America, by Hawkins, 1563; introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1586; not known in Flanders until 1650.

Potsdam, the magnificent cathedral of St. Nicholas at, destroyed by fire, 4th Sept. 1795.

Pott, Percival, surgeon, b. 1713, d. 1788.

Potter, archbishop, d. 1747, aged 75.

Potter, Robert, poet, b. 1721, d. 1804.

Potter, Paul, Dutch painter, b. 1625, d. 1654.

Pottery, valuable improvements and discoveries made in, by Mr. Wedgwood, 1763.

Poupart, Francis, physician and anatomist, d. at Paris 1708.

Pourbus, Peter, d. 1580, aged 40.

Pourbus, Francis, artist, d. 1622.

Poussin, Gaspar, an Italian painter, b. 1613, d. 1675.

Poussin, Nich., a French painter, b. 1594, d. 1665.

Powder mills at Dartford exploded, 3 persons killed, 12th Oct. 1827.

Powdering the hair arose from the ballad singers at the fair of St. Germain whitening their heads to appear ridiculous, 1614.

Powdered hair taxed first, 5th May, 1795.

Powdersham castle, Devonshire, built 970.

Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, 27th Nov. 1773, above 402 miles; again, 20th June, 1788, when he was 57 years of age.

Powell, George, English actor and dramatic writer, d. 1714.

Powell, Sir John, judge, d. 1713.

Powis castle, Montgomeryshire, built 1110.

Pownall, governor, author of a Treatise on Antiquities, &c., b. 1722, d. 25th Feb. 1805, aged 84.

Poyning's act repealed in Ireland, and independency restored there, 17th May, 1782.

Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1439; again, 1740.

Pratt, S. T., writer in prose and verse, b. 1749, d. 4th Oct. 1814.

Pratt, Charles, earl Camden, b. 1713, d. 1794.

Praxiteles lived about 350 B.C.

Praying towards the east first ordained by the pope, 532.

Precedence in England, table of:—  
The king's children and grandchildren.

The king's brethren.

The king's uncles.

The king's nephews.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord chancellor, or keeper, if a baron.

Archbishop of York.

Lord treasurer, lord president of the council, and lord privy seal, if barons.

Lord great chamberlain, lord high constable, lord marshal, lord high admiral, lord steward of the household, and lord chamberlain of the household, above all the peers.

Dukes.

Marquesses.

Dukes' eldest sons.

Earls.

Marquesses' eldest sons.

Dukes' younger sons.

Viscounts.

Earls' eldest sons.

Marquesses' younger sons.

Secretary of state, if a bishop.

Bishop of London.

Bishop of Durham.

Bishop of Winchester.

Bishops.

Secretary of state, if a baron.

Barons.

Speaker of the house of commons.

Lords commissioners of the great seal.

Viscounts' eldest sons.

Earls' younger sons.

Barons' eldest sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Councillors.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the duchy.

Chief justice of the king's bench.

Master of the rolls.

Chief justice of the common pleas.

Chief baron of the exchequer.

Judges, and barons of the coif.

Knights Banneret, royal.

Viscounts' younger sons.

Barons' younger sons.

Baronets.

Knights banneret.

Knights of the Bath.

Knights bachelor.

Baronets' eldest sons.

Knights' eldest sons.

Baronets' younger sons.

Knights' younger sons.

Colonels.

Serjeants at law.

Doctors.

Esquires.

Gentlemen.

Yeomen.

Tradesmen.

Artificers.

Labourers.

Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other, as their husbands would respectively have borne between themselves, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried women to the same rank as their eldest brothers would bear among men during the lives of their fathers.

Precious blood. See Blood of Christ.

Predestination established, 740.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England at Wandsworth, Surrey, 20th Nov. 1572.

Presnitz, Bohemia, destroyed by fire 14th Aug. 1811.

Press, office of censorship established in France, 21st Oct. 1814.

Pressing seamen first adopted, 1355.

Preston, in Somersetshire, 14 houses burned down, and many much injured by the fire, Dec. 1792.

Preston guild established, 1172.

Pretender, the old, b. 10th June, 1688, d. 1776.

Pretender, the young, his son, b.

- 31st Nov. 1720; obliged to withdraw from the French court, 30th Nov., 1748; d. 31st Jan., 1788, without male issue. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany, and was born in 1763 and died 1789. His brother, the cardinal, was born 6th March, 1725.
- Prevot d'Exiles, French writer, b. 1697, d. 1763.
- Price, Mr., glass-stainer, d. 1765.
- Price, Dr. Richard, divine and politician, b. 1723, d. 1791.
- Prichard, Mrs., celebrated actress, d. 1769.
- Prideaux, Humphrey, historian and critic, b. 1648, d. 1724.
- Priestley, Dr. Joseph, b. 1733, d. 6th Feb. 1804.
- Primaticcio, Francesca, of Bologna, sculptor, b. 1490, d. 1570.
- Prince, John, English historian, b. 1643, d. 1723.
- Prince of Wales's (Geo. IV.) debts paid by parliament, 24th May, 1787; again, 1795. State of his debts, as laid on the table of the house of commons, June, 1795:— Debts on various securities, and bearing interest, 500,571*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid, 86,745*l.* Tradesmen's bills and arrears of establishment, from 10th Oct. 1794, to 5th April, 1795, 52,573*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Total, 639,890*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
- Prince Regent, his carriage windows broken in St. James's, Park, as he returned from opening parliament, 28th Jan. 1817.
- Pringle, Sir John, physician, b. 1707, d. 1782.
- Printing was early practised by the Chinese in wooden blocks; this mode was invented at Strasburgh by Faust, 1440; and next year they had gone so far as to make separate types of wood. Metal types used by John Gottenburgh of Mentz, 1444, by whom the first book was printed, 1550. Types first cast by P. Schœffer, 1452. The art brought to England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471. About that time Aldus cast the Greek alphabet, for a Greek book was printed (ap Aldi) 1476. A Hebrew ditto, 1478. Introduced into Scotland, 1509. Stereotype first used at Paris, 1799. There are printed in Britain and Ireland alone, nearly 2000 books per annum; in France, 1500; and in Germany, 4000.
- Printing presses licensed, 12th July, 1790.
- Printsellers' property secured, 1777.
- Prior, Matthew, d. 18th Sept., 1721, aged 56.
- Priscianus, grammarian, flourished about A.D. 525.
- Prison, new debtors', whitecross-st., first stone of, laid, 5th July, 1813; completed, 1815.
- Privileged places in London, the following, suppressed:— Minorities, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fulwood's-rents, Baldwyn's-gardens, the Savoy, Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, 1696. This last was not wholly suppressed till the reign of George I.
- Privy councillors protected, 1711.
- Prize-money is by government divided into eight equal parts, and distributed in the following proportions:— Captains to have three-eighths, unless under the direction of a flag officer, who in that case is to have one of the said three-eighths. Captains of marines and land forces, and lieutenants, &c., one-eighth. Lieutenants of marines, gunners, admiral's secretaries, &c., one-eighth. Midshipmen, captain's clerk, &c., one-eighth. Ordinary and able seamen, marines, &c., two-eighths. Given at St. James's, 17th April, 1793.
- Procaccini, Julius Cæsar, b. 1548, d. 1626.
- Procaccini, an Italian, b. 1546, d. 1626.
- Procopius, historian, d. about 560.
- Proctus, Platonic philosopher, b. 410, d. 485.
- Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1745 B. C.; he being the



first person, is said to have stolen it from Heaven ; became author of all the arts among the Greeks, 1687, B. C.

Promissory Notes regulated, 1705 ; taxed by a stamp, 1782 ; increased 1804 ; again 1808 ; again 1815.

Promotion of Christian Knowledge, Society for the, established 1699.

Propertia de Rossi, of Bologna, sculptor, d. 1538.

Propertius, Roman poet, d. B.C. 19.

Propyleum, at Athens, blt. B.C. 432.

Propagation of the Gospel in New England, Society for the, incorporated 7th Feb., 1662.

Prostration at the elevation of the mass ordained, 1201.

Protagoras, Greek sophist, originally a porter, d. about 620 B. C.

Protection by noblemen and Foreign ambassadors restrained by Parliament, 1773.

Protectorate.—That of the Earl of Pembroke began October, 1216 ; ended by his death the same year.—Of the Duke of Bedford, began 1422 ; ended by his death, Sept., 1435.—Of the Duke of Gloucester, began April, 1483 ; ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483.—Of Somerset, began 1547 ; ended by his resignation, 1549.—Of Oliver Cromwell, began Dec., 1643 ; ended by his death, 1658.—Of Richard Cromwell, began 1658 ; ended by his resignation, April, 1659.

Protestants were in the minority in the diet of Spire, 17th April, 1530, when the decree for supporting the doctrines of the church of Rome was protested against. Hence the term Protestants given to the Reformers. They were tolerated in Germany, 1624 ; in Bohemia, 1707 ; in Hungary, 1784 ; in France, 1792 ; in Portugal, 1801.

Protestant Dissenters' petition against Lord Sidmouth's bill ; 600 petitions presented, signed by 100,000 males in 48 hours, 21st May, 1811.

Protogenes, of Rhodes, fl. 328 B. C.

Provenzale, eminent in mosaic, b. 1575, d. 1639.

Provisions, London prices of, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The following items are extracted from an old household account, for the years 1594 and 1595 :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid, 26th March, for 104 lbs. of butter, received out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16 lbs. at 3½d. and the rest at 3d. per lb.	1	6	8
Salt for the said butter	0	0	6
Carriage of the said butter from Bristol to London	0	4	6
Paid, 29th Mar., for a fore-quarter of lamb, with the head	0	2	2
A capon	0	1	2
Nine stone of beef, at 18d. the stone	0	13	6
A quart of Malmsey	0	0	8
Four pounds of soap	0	0	10
Paid, 3rd April, for a lamb	0	5	0
A dozen of pigeons	0	2	4
Twenty-eight eggs	0	0	8
Paid, 6th April, for three pecks of fine flour	0	2	6
A side of veal	0	8	0
A calf's head	0	0	10
A pint of claret wine	0	0	3
Paid, 31st July, for a peck of oysters	0	0	4
Paid, 19th Aug., for half-a-peck of filberts	0	0	6
Paid, 9th Feb., 1595, for half-a-hundred oranges	0	0	9
Provisions, price of, at different periods, as follows :—			
A fat ox, 12d. ; sheep, 4d. ; provender for 20 horses, 4d. ; bread for 100 men, 12d., 1177.			
Wheat 12d. the quarter ; beans and oats, 4d., 1216.			
Goose, 4d. ; lamb at Christmas, 6d. ; all the rest of the year, 4d. ; two pullets, 1¼d. 1299.			
Fat ox, 1l. 4s. ; sheep, 1s. 2d. ; hog, 3s. 4d. ; two chickens, 1d. ; 4 pigeons, 1d. ; 24 eggs, 1d. ; wheat, beans, and pease, 20s. the quarter.			
Wheat, 30s. the quarter, 1315.			
Wine, 20s. the tun, 1316.			
Barley, 1s. the quarter, 1317.			
Wheat, 1s. the quarter ; malt, 16d. ; 1454.			

- Wheat, 3s. the bushel, 1486.  
 Wheat, 20*d.* the bushel, 1491.  
 Wheat, 4s. the bushel; claret, 30s. the hhd., 1493.  
 Wheat, 15s. the quarter, 1527.  
 A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6*d.*, and four great loaves for 1*d.*, 1553.  
 Wheat, 14s. the quarter, 1558, and 6*l.* in 1726.  
 Flour, 10s. the bushel, 1596, and 18s. in 1796.  
 Living 7 times cheaper in 1066; six times cheaper in 1381; ten times cheaper in 1403; four times cheaper in 1440; three times and a half cheaper in 1498; near five times cheaper in 1500; than in 1796.
- Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Athirius, first king of the Heruli, on the Baltic, 320 B. C.—The Venedi were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Riphæan mountains. Thence the country was called Borussia, or Prussia, which was subdued by the Mercian knights sent by the Emperor Frederick II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219.—The grand master of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king.—The king of, visited England, 1744; seized part of Poland, 1773 and 1795.—Renounced all connexion with England, in compliance with the treaty of Tilsit, 15th Feb., 1808.—Queen of, d. 19th July, 1810.—Formed a treaty of Alliance with France, 5th March, 1812.—Formed a treaty of Alliance with Russia against France, 2nd Feb., 1813.—Part of Saxony added to the dominions of Prussia, 1815.
- Prussia, Kings of, from Frederick I. their first king:—
- |                      |   |      |
|----------------------|---|------|
| Frederick I. began   | - | 1701 |
| Frederick William I. | - | 1713 |
| Frederick II.        | - | 1740 |
- Frederick William II. - 1786  
 Frederick William III. the present king - - 1798
- Prussian blue first invented by a native of Berlin, 1707.
- Prynne, William, b. 1600; tried by the star-chamber, 1633; stood in the pillory, May, 1634; again, 1637; took his seat in the long parliament, 28th Nov., 1640; d. 24th Oct., 1669.
- Psalmanazar, George, the pretended Japanese, d. 1763, aged about 84.
- Psalms of David, translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.
- Ptolemy, Claudius, b. about A. D. 70.
- Public Debt. See National Debt.
- Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620. Their number in Great Britain, in 1790, was 76,000. In the city of London, and within the bills of mortality, there are at present 5024 licensed public-houses; and it is calculated that the money expended in beer and spirits in those places, by the labouring people only, amounts to upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling a year.
- Public funds originated at Florence, 1344.
- Public funds. In a return of the average price of the public funds, by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt in each year since 1786, it appears the three per cents. were 50-1 in 1798; and in January, 1824, 80-5-10.
- Puffendorf, Samuel, d. 1694, aged 63.
- Puget, Peter Paul, a Frenchman, b. 1623, d. 1695.
- Pulzone, Scipio, b. 1550, d. 1588.
- Pulci, Luigi, poet, b. 1431, d. about 1490.
- Pulteney, William, b. 1682, struck out of the list of councillors, July, 1731; d. Earl of Bath, 1764.
- Pulteney, Richard, physician and botanist, b. 1730, d. 1801.
- Pumps, water, first invented 1425.

## PUNISHMENTS, CAPITAL, IN LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

CRIMES.	1st Period, 1827-28-29.		2nd Period, 1830-31-32.	
	Executed.	Committed.	Executed.	Committed.
Burglary and house-breaking - -	19	311	3	288
Coining - -	4	18	none	12
Forgery - -	8	50	none	61
Horsestealing -	4	58	none	48
Stealing in a dwelling-house -	5	213	1	192
Sheep-stealing -	2	22	1	17
Total -	42	672	5	618

Purcell, Henry, musician and composer, b. 1658, d. 1695.

Purgatory, the doctrine of, invented 250; introduced into the church, 593.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed 542.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 B. C.

Purple, the, given to the Cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Putney-bridge, built 1726.

Pye, Henry James, poet laureate, b. 1745, d. 11th Aug., 1813.

Pyle, Thomas, English divine, b. 1674, d. 1756.

Pym, John, lawyer, b. 1584, d. 1643.

Pynaker, Adam, landscape painter, b. 1621, d. 1673.

Pynson, Richard, printer, d. about 1529.

Pyramids, in Egypt, built B.C. 1430.

Pyrrho, founder of the sceptics, b. B. C. 340, d. 288.

Pyrrhus began to reign at Epirus, 295; lost 20,000 in battle with the Romans to their 5,000; killed by a woman's throwing a tile at him, 272 B. C.

Pythagoras d. 506 B.C. aged 80.

Pythagoras's School, Cambridge, built 1092.

## Q.

QUACK medicines taxed, 1785; increased, 1803.

Quadrants, astronomical, introduced 290 B.C.

Quaker's affirmation first accepted as an oath, 1702; first admitted to a seat in parliament, 14th Feb. 1833.

Qualifications for members of parliament, act passed, 1711.

Qualifications for justices of the peace act passed, 1732.

Quarles, Francis, English poet and writer, b. 1592, d. 1644.

Quebec built, 1603; public and pri-

vate stores at, and three wharfs, destroyed by fire, 3rd Sept. 1815; damage estimated at 260,000*l*.

Quebec, palace of St. Louis at, built by the French, 1690; destroyed by fire, 23rd Jan. 1834, value about 30,000*l*.

Quebec taken by general Wolfe, 18th Sept. 1759.

Quebec, cholera breaks out at, for the first time in N. America, 8th June, 1832.

Queen Adelaide of England's dower bill, securing to her majesty 100,000*l*. per annum, besides the

- demesne of Bushy Park, in the event of the king's demise, received the royal assent, 2nd Aug. 1831.
- Queen Caroline. See Caroline.
- Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., d. at Kew, 17th Nov. 1818, aged 75; annuity on the king's death settled at 100,000*l.*, 1762.
- Queen of the Sandwich Islands died in London of small-pox, 14th July, 1824.
- Queen, Indiaman, blown up at Brazil, 14th July, 1800.
- Queen transport parted her cables in a gale at Falmouth, and was wrecked on Trefusis Point, by which 369 persons out of 473 perished, Jan. 1814.
- Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340; greatly damaged by a fire, which totally destroyed one of the wings of the building, 18th Dec. 1778.
- Queen's college, Cambridge, founded 1448.
- Queen's ware, pottery invented by Wedgwood, 1760.
- Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at the same time, 1517.
- Quellinus, Erasmus, painter, of Antwerp, b. 1607, d. 1678.
- Quellinus, Arthur, sculptor, fl. 1640.
- Quesne, Abraham du, French admiral, b. 1610, d. 1688.
- Quesnoy, James de, of Brussels, sculptor, b. 1570, d. 1645.
- Quevedo de Villegas, Francis, Spanish poet, b. 1580, d. 1645.
- Quick, a celebrated comedian, b. 1748, d. 1831.
- Quicksilver, use of, in refining silver ore, discovered 1540.
- Quills first made into pens, 635.
- Quin, James, the comedian, b. 1693, d. 1766, aged 73.
- Quinault, Phil., French writer, b. 1636, d. 1688.
- Quincy, Dr. John, eminent English physician, d. 1723.
- Quincy, le marq., French engineer and military author, d. 1720.
- Quintilian, b. A. D. 42; d. 94.
- Quintin Mesius or Matsys, the smith of Antwerp, a painter, b. 1460, d. 1529.
- Quirini, Cardinal, the learned traveller, b. 1680, d. 1755.
- Quito, in Peru, swallowed up, by an earthquake, 24th April, 1755.

## R.

- R**ABEL, Jonn, painter, flourished in the 16th century.
- Rabelais, Francis, French writer, b. 1483, d. 1553.
- Rabutin, Count de Bussy, b. 1618, d. 1693.
- Raby Castle, Durham, built 1020.
- Racan, Marquis de, poet, b. 1589, d. 1670.
- Racine, John, dramatist, b. 1639, d. 1699.
- Racine, Louis, poet, d. 1763, aged 71.
- Racine, Mrs., novelist, d. 1823, aged 62.
- Radcliffian Library, Oxford, began building, 12th May, 1737; opened 13th April, 1749.
- Radcliffe, Dr. John, b. 1650, d. and left 40,000*l.* to the University of Oxford, 1st Nov., 1714. His statue erected, 21st Dec. 1723.
- Radcliffe, Anne, writer of romances, b. 1764, d. 1823.
- Radnor Forest destroyed by fire, Aug., 1800.
- Radziville, in Gallicia, nearly consumed by fire, 5th May, 1804.
- Raikes, R., planner of sunday-schools, b. 1735, d. 1811.
- Raibolina, Fran., painter, of Boulogne, b. 1450, d. 1518.
- Railroads:—
- Aber Dulas, Glamorganshire, act for, 7th George IV.
- Airdree, Scotland, act for, 1826.
- Berwick and Kilso, act for, 1811.
- Bolton and Leigh, acts for 1825-28.
- Brandlings, Yorkshire, act for 1758.
- Bristol and Gloucestershire, act for 1828.
- Canterbury and Whitstable, acts for, passed 1825-27-28.



- Clarence, county of Durham, acts for, passed 1828-29.
- Cromford and High Peak, Derby, act for, 1825.
- Croydon, Surrey, acts for, passed 1803-6.
- Dean Forest, acts for, passed 1809-1826.
- Dundee and Newtyle, Scotland, acts for, passed 1826-30.
- Edinburgh and Dalkeith, acts for, passed 1826-29.
- Testinairy, Merionethshire, commenced, 24th Feb., 1833.
- Garnkirk and Glasgow, acts for, passed 1827-30.
- Gloucestershire and Avon, acts for, passed 1828.
- Gloucestershire and Cheltenham, acts for, passed 1809-15.
- Kilmarnock, act for, passed 1808.
- Kington, Herefordshire, act for, passed in 1818.
- Kirkintilloch, Scotland, acts for, passed 1824.
- Leeds and Selby, act for, passed 1830.
- Leicester and Swannington, act for, passed 1830.
- Liverpool and Manchester, 30 miles and three-quarters in length, acts for passed, 1826-27-28-29.
- Manchester and Oldham, act for, passed 1826.
- Mansfield and Pinxton, act for, passed 1817.
- Monmouth, act for, passed 1810.
- Nanthe, Caernarvonshire, acts for, passed 1825-27-28.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, act for, 1829.
- Penrhynmaur, act for, passed 1812.
- Plymouth and Dartmouth, 1819-20-21.
- Redruth and Chaswater, act for, 1824.
- Saint Helen's, Lancashire, act for, passed 1830.
- Stockton and Arlington, County Durham, acts for, passed 1821-23-24-28.
- Stratford and Moreton, act for, passed 1821-25.
- Surrey, Iron, acts for, passed 1801-1805.
- Warrington and Newton, acts for passed 1829-30.
- Wigan, Lancashire, act for, passed 1830.
- Raimondi, M. Anton., painter, b. 1488, d. about 1540.
- Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again violent, 1365; in Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, 19th Sept., 1752; in Langnedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, 26th April, 1776; in the north of England, 1789; in the Island of Cuba, on the 21st June, 1791, when 3000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain. In the summer of 1816, the harvest was much injured by continued rains, in various places on the Continent, as well as in England.
- Rain storms and winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.
- Raine, Matthew, D. D., master of the Charterhouse-school, b. 1760, d. Oct., 1810.
- Raine's Charity, commenced 1758, to portion out four young women.
- Rainbow, the theory of, given by De Dominis, 1611; improvements in 1689.
- Rainolds, John, suggested the present translation of the Bible, in which he assisted, b. 1549, d. 1607.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded 29th Oct., 1618, aged 65.
- Ralph, James, English historian and poet, d. 1762.
- Ram, Joseph, a black on the Morice Halls estate, Jamaica, d. at the age of 146 years, 1833.
- Rameau, J. P., musical composer, b. 1683, d. 1767.
- Ramsden, Jesse, optician, b. 1735, d. 1800.
- Ramsey, Chevalier, b. 1686, d. 1743.

Ramsay, Allan, Scotch poet, b. 1685, d. 1758.

Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, 21st May, 1731; abbey built, 969.

Ramsay, Allan, painter, d. 10th Aug., 1784, aged 75.

Ramsgate Theatre, fire at, 30th Nov. 1829.

Ramus, Peter, French writer, b. 1515, d. 1572.

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burned down, 7th May, 1759.

Ranc, John, painter, b. 1674, d. 1735.

Randolph, Thomas, English poet, b. 1605, d. 1634.

Randolph, Peyton, first President of Congress of the United States, N. America, b. 1720, d. 1775.

Ranger, from Newcastle to London, with coals, wrecked in a gale of wind, and all hands perished except the carpenter, 31st Aug., 1815.

Rangoon, in the Birman empire, had 6000 houses destroyed by fire, 1814.

Ransa Castle, Annan Isle, Scotland, built before 1380.

Ran is a very old word in the laws of Canute, signifying robbery or rapine; hence the expression "he snatches all that he can rap and ran."

Raoux, Peter, painter, b. 1674, d. 1735.

Rapin, René, d. 1687, aged 66.

Rapin, de Thoyras, English historian, d. 16th May, 1725, aged 64.

Raphael, d'Urbino, painter, b. at Urbino, 1483, d. 1520.

Rask, Erasmus, a Danish philologist and grammarian, d. 1833.

Ratisbon, built 1187 B. C.

Rats and Mice, so many constantly infested Hatton, a German Baron, that he built a tower close to the Rhine for his defence, in which he was ultimately killed by these animals, 969.

Ravenet, Mr., the engraver, d. 1774, aged 69.

Ravensworth Castle, Yorkshire, built 1030.

Ravishing of women made a capital offence, 1279.

Rawlinson, Dr. Richard, antiquary, d. 1755.

Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, b. 1628, d. 1705.

Raymond, Lord, judge, d. 1732.

Raymond, John, painter, d. 25th Aug., 1784.

Raynal, Abbé, historian, d. March, 1796, aged 84.

Read, an alderman of London, sent as a common soldier, for refusing the king an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.

Reading Abbey, founded 1130.

Reaumur, M. de, the French philosopher, b. 1683, d. 1756.

Reay, Miss, the mistress of Lord Sandwich, shot by the Rev. Mr. Hackman, as she was coming out of Covent Garden theatre, 7th April, 1779.

Rebellions, remarkable, in British history:—Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069. Against William II., in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.—Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.—In England, in favour of the Empress Maude, 1139; ended 1153.—Prince Richard, against his father, Henry II., 1189.—Of the Barons, April, 1215; compromised by the grant of Magna Charta, 15th June following.—Of ditto, 1262; ended 1267.—Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II., on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spensers, 1321.—Of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tyler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381.—Of the Duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388.—Of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.—In Ireland, when Roger, Earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was

slain, 1398.—Of the Welsh, under Owen Glendower, 1400.—Against Henry IV. by the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, Owen Glendower, and others, 1403.—Under the Earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham Moor, and slain, 1458.—Of Jack Cade, in favour of the Duke of York, 1450.—In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1466.—Of the English in Yorkshire, owing to some encroachment, respecting St. Leonard's hospital, in York, 1469.—Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.—Under Edward IV., 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.—Of the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.—Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned.—Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499.—Under Lord Audley, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath.—Of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536; ended the same year.—Of ditto, in the West, owing to enclosures and oppressions of the gentry, June, 1549; suppressed the same year.—Of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Kett, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug., 1549.—In favour of Lady Jane Grey, against Queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of Lady Jane.—Of Sir Thos. Wyatt, against the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., 1554.—Of the Roman Catholics, against Queen Elizabeth, 1559; suppressed the same year.—In the North of England, 1569.—Of the Irish under the Earl of Tyrone, 1599; suppressed, 1601.—Under

the Earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601.—Against Charles I. 1639, which ended with his death, 1649.—Of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neile, &c. against the English in Ireland, 1641; ended, 1651.—Of the Scotch, 1666.—Under the Duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death.—Of the Scotch under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled, 1716.—Of the Scotch, under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled, 1746.—Of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1774.—In Ireland, when they took up arms, 24th May, 1798.

Receipt tax, began 1782; amended 1784-91-95, 1803-08-15.

Recorde, Robert, first English writer on algebra, d. 1558.

Records of the acts of the crown, began to be regularly kept, 1100; the first in the English language is dated in 1415.

Records of Scotland, on their transmission by sea from England to Scotland, lost, 1295.

Reculver Abbey, Kent, built 669.

Red-eagle, in Prussia, revived 1792.

Redemption, order of knighthood began, 1212.

Reece, Richard, author of the "Medical Guide," &c. d. 1831.

Reed, Isaac, commentator, b. 1742, d. 1807.

Rees, Dr. A., editor of an encyclopædia, b. 1743, d. 1825.

Reeve, Clara, English writer, d. Jan. 1808, aged 70.

Reflecting telescope, invented A.D. 1657.

Reform Bill, brought forward in the Commons by Lord John Russell, 1st March, 1831.

Reformation began in England by Wickliffe, 1370; in Germany by Jerome of Prague and Luther; completed by Henry VIII. 1534; established by Elizabeth, 1558.

Reformation of manners, society for, formed 1689.

Regatta on the river Thames, 22nd June, 1775.

Regent Street, commenced building 1815.

Regent's Canal, from Paddington to Limehouse, opened 1st Aug., 1820.

Regent's Canal, by the falling in of a bank, in undermining, 12 men were completely buried, of whom four were dug out quite dead, 30th July, 1813.

Regillo, Antonio, painter, b. 1484, d. 1548.

Regimental clothing for the army, introduced into France by Louis XIV.

Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned at Rome 1476.

Registering shipping in the Thames, commenced 1786; in England generally, 1787.

Registering wills in Yorkshire, first permitted, 1707; in Middlesex, 1709.

Registers, parochial, of births, marriages, and burials, first appointed, 1530-3.

Registers, of births, baptisms, marriages, and burials, law for the better regulation of, 28th July, 1813.

Registers of places of religious worship, act relating to, commenced Sept. 1813.

Regius, Urban, German reformer, d. 1541.

Regnant, Queen, the first in England, 1553.

Regnaudin, Thomas, sculptor, d. 1706, aged 79.

Regnard, J. F., dramatist, b. 1647, d. 1709.

Regnier, Mathurin, French writer, b. 1573, d. 1613.

Reichstadt, Duke of, son of Napoleon, and of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, of Austria, b. at Paris 20th March, 1811, d. at the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, 22nd July, 1832.

Relief bill, admitting Roman Catholics to place and power in England, passed 10th April, 1829.

Religious houses suppressed by Henry VIII. in England, 1540, amounted to 1041; by the national assembly

in France, 1790, amounted to 4500; by the Emperor of Germany, in 1785, nearly 2000.

Religions of European states: —

Austria, an empire, Papists.

Bavaria, a kingdom, Papists.

Bohemia, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.

Brandenburgh, a marquisate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Brunswick, a dukedom, Lutherans.

Cologne, an archbishopric, Papists.

Courland, a dukedom, Papists and Protestants.

Denmark, a kingdom, Lutherans.

England, a kingdom, church of England, and all others.

France, a kingdom, Papists; but Protestants tolerated.

Genoa, a republic, Papists; but the Jews tolerated.

Germany, empire, Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

Greece, a kingdom, Christians, Mahometans, Jews, &c.

Hanover, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.

Hesse Cassel, an electorate, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.

Hungary, a kingdom, Papists and Protestants.

Ireland, a kingdom, all religions tolerated.

Italy, various states, Papists.

Lucca, a republic, Papists.

Malta, an island, Papists.

Mantua, a dukedom, Papists.

Mecklenburgh Schwerin, a dukedom, Lutherans.

Mecklenburgh Strelitz, a dukedom, Lutherans.

Milan, a dukedom, Papists.

Modena, a dukedom, Papists.

Naples, a kingdom, Papists.

Netherlands, a kingdom, Papists, Calvinists, &c.

Norway, a kingdom, Lutherans.

Osnaburgh, a bishopric, Catholics and Protestants.

Palatine, a principality, Papists and Lutherans.

Parma and Placentia, a dukedom, Papists.

Piedmont, a principality, Papists.

Portugal, a kingdom, Papists.



- Prussia, a kingdom, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
- Russia, an empire, Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
- Sardinia, a kingdom, Papists.
- Savoy, a dukedom, Papists.
- Saxony, a kingdom, Papists and Lutherans.
- Scotland, a kingdom, Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.
- Siberia, in the Russian empire, Greeks and Armenians.
- Sicily, an island, Papists.
- Spain, a kingdom, Papists.
- Sweden, a kingdom, Lutherans, popery abolished, 1544.
- Switzerland, cantons, a republic, six are Protestants, seven are Papists.
- Tartary, various states, partly in Europe, Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.
- Triers, an archbishopric, Papists.
- Turkey, an empire, partly in Europe, Mahometans, Jews, and Christians.
- Tuscany, a dukedom, Papists.
- Venice, a republic, Papists, Greeks, and Jews.
- United States of North America, a republic, Protestants, Episcopalians, &c.
- Religious orders, sects, &c.—
- Agnacobites, fanatics, began 701.
- Albigenses, had their origin 1160.
- Anabaptists, began 1525; arrived in England 1549.
- Anchorites, began 1255.
- Angelites, a set of heretics, A.D. 494.
- Antinomian sect, began 1538.
- Antonines, began 329.
- Arian sect, began 290.
- Armenian heretics, began 1229.
- Augustines, began 389; first appeared in England 1250.
- Bartholomites, sect of, founded at Genoa, 1307.
- Bartholomites, suppressed by Pope Innocent X. 1650.
- Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.
- Basil's, St., began 354.
- Begging friars, established in France 1587.
- Beguines, began 1208.
- Benedictines, founded 548.
- Bethlehemites, began 1248.
- Bonhommes, began 1257.
- Bohemian brethren, the sect of, began in Bohemia 1467.
- Brigantines, began 1370.
- Brownists, sect began 1660.
- Calvinists, sect began 1546.
- Canons, regular, began 400.
- Capuchins, began 1525.
- Cardinals, began 853; red hats given them 1242; the purple 1464; the title of eminence, 1644.
- Carmelites, began 1141.
- Carmes, estab. in France, 1254.
- Carthusians, began 1084.
- Catherine's, St., began 1373.
- Celestines, began 1272.
- Chaplins, began 1248.
- Cistercians, began 1094.
- Clàreval, began 1114.
- Crossed friars, began 1170.
- Dominicans, began 1215.
- Flagellants, the sect of, arose 1259.
- Franciscans, began 1206; settled in England 1217.
- Gray friars, began 1122.
- Hermits, began 1257; revived 1425.
- Holy Trinity, began 1211.
- Humbled, began 1164.
- Jacobites, began 1198.
- Jesuans, began 1367.
- Jesuits, society began 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, Sept. 1759; France, 5th May, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, 17th Aug. 1773; in Prussia and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from St. Petersburg, 2nd Jan. 1816.
- Jesus, the sisters of, society began 1626.
- Lollards, began 1315.
- Lutheran sect, began 1517.
- Mahometan sect, began 622.
- Manichees' sect, began 343.
- Methodism, commenced 1730.
- Minimes, began 1450.
- Minors, began 1009.

- Monks, first associated 328.  
 Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.  
 Muggletonians, sprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, 1647.  
 Ophites, began 187.  
 Orebites, began 1422.  
 Pelagian sect, began 382.  
 Penitent women, began 1494.  
 Poor women, began 1212.  
 Predestinarian sect, began 371.  
 Protestants, began 1529.  
 Puritans, began 1545.  
 Publican sect, came first to England, 1162.  
 Quakers' sect, began 1650.  
 Quietists, began 1685.  
 Repentants, began 1360.  
 Sacramentarians, began 878.  
 Swedenborgians' sect, began 1780.  
 Theatins, founded 1594; established at Paris, 1644.  
 Trappists, order of monks solemnly installed at Port Ringear, department of Mayenne, 21st Jan. 1815.  
 Trinitarians, order of, instit. 1198.  
 Tritheites, arose 560.  
 Ubiquarian sect, began 1540.  
 Unitarians, began 1553.  
 Ursulines, established 1198.  
 Valley, began 1218.  
 White coats, began 1396.  
 White monks, began 1319.  
 Whippers, began 1055.  
 Rembrandt, a celebrated Dutch historic painter, b. 1606, d. 1674.  
 Reni, Guido, famous Italian painter, b. 1574, d. 1642.  
 Rennie, John, engineer of the Plymouth Breakwater and of the Waterloo Bridge, London, b. 1757, d. 4th Oct. 1821, aged 64.  
 Rendlesham, Lord, house of, Suffolk, burnt down, 2nd Feb. 1830.  
 Rent, the first made payable in money, instead of kind, 1136.  
 Rent, made recoverable by act of parliament, passed 1731.  
 Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener, b. 1752, d. 1818.  
 Representatives in parliament, obliged to residence, 1413.  
 Reprisals at sea, first granted 1295.

- Requests, court of, began 1494.  
 Restormel Castle, Cornwall, built 1100.  
 Restout, John, painter, b. 1692, d. 1768.  
 Retz, Cardinal, b. 1613, d. 1679.  
 Revenue and expenses.—Taxes, &c. of England, at the Revolution, did not exceed 2,000,000*l.*, but in 1786, yielded 12,588,481*l.* In 1787, 12,546,112*l.* In 1791, above 16,000,000*l.*  
 Revenue. That the church revenues afford only a moderate competency to the clergy (if pluralities were forbidden) will be found by the present actual value of their receipts; from which it will appear that the revenue of the episcopal clergy amounts to 120,000*l.* per annum.  
 Deans and chapters (about 1700 persons), to 140,000*l.*  
 Universities to 180,000*l.* per ann.  
 Inferior clergy to 1,350,000*l.*  
 This latter revenue is subdivided amongst 11,755 churches, of which, at the commencement of Queen Anne's bounty, there were 5597 livings, the incomes of each of which did not exceed 50*l.* per annum.  
 A general view of the progress of the public revenue since the conquest, by Sir John Sinclair, bart.  

William the Conqueror	£400,000
William Rufus	- 350,000
Henry I.	- 300,000
Stephen	- 250,000
Henry II.	- 200,000
Richard I.	- 150,000
John	- 100,090
Henry III.	- 80,090
Edward I.	- 150,090
Edward II.	- 100,000
Edward III.	- 154,000
Richard II.	- 130,000
Henry IV.	- 100,000
Henry V.	- 76,643
Henry VI.	- 64,976
Edward IV.	-
Edward V.	- 100,000
Richard III.	-
Henry VII.	- 400,009
Henry VIII.	- 800,000
Edward VI.	- 400,000

Mary	-	-	450,000	Turkey	-	-	5,000,000
Elizabeth	-	-	500,000	Russia	-	-	5,800,000
James I.	-	-	600,000	Prussia	-	-	3,600,000
Charles I.	-	-	895,819	Sweden	-	-	1,000,000
Commonwealth	-	-	1,517,247	Denmark	-	-	1,000,000
Charles II.	-	-	1,800,000	Holland, before the			
James II.	-	-	2,001,855	Revolution	-	-	4,000,000
William III.	-	-	3,895,205	Austria	-	-	12,400,000
Anne (at the Union)			5,691,803	Hanover	-	-	900,000
George I. (including				Saxony	-	-	1,100,000
Scotland)	-	-	6,762,643	Bavaria and Palatinate			1,100,000
George II. (including				France, before the Re-			
Scotland)	-	-	8,522,540	volution	-	-	18,000,000
George III. 1788, in-				Spain	-	-	5,000,000
cluding Scotland	-	-	15,572,971	Portugal	-	-	1,800,000
A general view of the public				Sardinia	-	-	1,100,000
revenues of the principal states in				Sicily	-	-	1,400,000
Europe.				Venice	-	-	1,000,000

REVENUE, OR PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF  
GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1834.

An Account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ending 5th Jan., 1834, after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments, and of the Actual Issues or Payments within the same Period; exclusive of the sums applied to the Redemption of Funded, or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Customs (including the sum of 3,410,022 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> applicable to the public service)	...	...	...	16,208,940	8	6¼
Excise	...	...	...	16,543,711	14	4¼
Stamps	...	...	...	6,928,308	16	11
Taxes	...	...	...	4,892,058	9	7½
Post-office	...	...	...	1,513,800	0	0
One shilling and sixpence and four shillings on pensions and salaries	...	...	...	28,998	12	4
Small branches of the king's hereditary revenues	...	...	...	25,567	18	0
Surplus fees of regulated public offices	...	...	...	26,183	8	2
Poundage fees, pells fees, &c., in Ireland	...	...	...	3,029	16	0½
				46,170,600	3	11½
OTHER RECEIPTS.						
Imprests and other monies (including 21 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ) applicable to the public service	...	...	...	15,610	10	0¼
Monies received from the East India Company (applicable to the public service)	...	...	...	60,000	0	0
Money received from the bank of England on account of unclaimed dividends (applicable to the public service)	...	...	...	25,115	14	3
Total (including the sum of 3,495,160 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 2½ <i>d.</i> applicable to the public service)	...	...	...	46,271,326	8	7¾

## EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest and management of the permanent debt	...	...	...	24,270,049	16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Terminable annuities	...	...	...	3,472,688	14	7 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Total charge of the funded debt, exclusive of 5,977 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , the interest on donations and bequests				27,742,738	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
UNFUNDED DEBT.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on exchequer bills	...	...	...	779,769	1	6	28,522,507	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Civil list	...	...	...	510,000	0	0			
Pensions	...	...	...	509,163	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	132,068	7	0			
Diplomatic salaries and pensions	...	...	...	211,696	11	11			
Courts of justice	...	...	...	377,966	6	9			
Miscellaneous charges on the consolidated fund	...	...	...	205,086	13	11			
Mint establishment	...	...	...	14,534	10	0			
Bounties granted for the encouragement of hemp and flax in Scotland, per act 27 Geo. III. c. 13, s. 65	...	...	...	2,956	13	8	1,963,473	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
							30,485,980	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Army	...	...	...	6,590,061	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Navy	...	...	...	4,360,235	6	3			
Ordnance	...	...	...	1,314,806	0	0			
Miscellaneous—chargeable upon the annual grants of parliament	...	...	...	2,007,158	18	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,272,262	3	1
							44,758,242	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surplus of income over expenditure	...	...	...				1,513,083	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
							46,271,326	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Revenue of England. See Post Office.

Revenue officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Revolutions, remarkable, in ancient history.—The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B.C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus by Alexander

the Great, 331 B.C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian or Greek monarchy by Julius Cæsar, 47 B.C. The eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A.D. 306. The empire of the western Franks began under Charlemagne, A.D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire under Rodolph of Hapsburgh, the head of the



- house of Austria, A.D. 1273. The eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A.D. 1453.
- Revolution in England, 1688; Poland, 1704, 1709, and 1795; Turkey, 1730; Persia, 1748 and 1753; Russia, 1682, 1740, and 1762; Sweden, 1772; America, 1775; France, 1789; Venice, 17th May, 1797; Rome, 26th Feb., 1798; in France, of three days, 27th, 28th, and 29th July, 1830; Belgium, 25th August, 1839.
- Reynolds, Sir Joshua, eminent English painter, d. 23rd Feb. 1792, aged 69.
- Rhees, the last, of South Wales, killed 1094.
- Rhegio, Raffaella, da, painter, b. 1552, d. 1580.
- Rheims cathedral built 840.
- Rhetoric, regius professor, established at Edinburgh, 20th April, 1762; first professor, Dr. Blair.
- Rhuddlan castle, North Wales, built before the conquest; rebuilt 1063; repaired 1231.
- Rhunken, D., critic, b. 1723, d. 1798.
- Rialto at Venice begun 1588; finished 1591.
- Ribera, Joseph, called also Spagnoletto, painter, b. 1589, d. 1656.
- Ricardo, David, political economist, d. 1823, aged 56.
- Ricaut, Sir Paul, English writer and critic, d. 1700.
- Riccati, Vincent, mathematician, b. 1707, d. 1775.
- Ricci, Sebastian, painter, b. at Beluno 1659, d. 1734.
- Ricci, Lawrence, the last general of the society of Jesuits, b. 2nd Aug. 1703; made general of the order, 21st May, 1758; imprisoned at Rome, 22nd Sept. 1773; d. 24th Nov. 1776, aged 72.
- Riccoboni, madame, novelist, d. 1792.
- Rice had its first cultivation in South Carolina by chance, 1702; cultivated in Ireland, 1585; in England, 1690.
- Richard of Cirencester, historian, d. 1401.
- Richardson, Samuel, moral writer, d. author, b. 1665, d. 1745.
- Richardson, Jonathan, painter and 1761, aged 72.
- Richardson, Joseph, poet and dramatist, d. 1803.
- Richardson, William, poet and writer, d. 1814.
- Richborough castle, Kent, built by the Romans.
- Richelet, C. P., lexicographer, b. 1631, d. 1698.
- Richelieu, cardinal, d. 1642, aged 57.
- Richmond, in Virginia, 100 houses at, value 100,000*l.*, destroyed by fire, 17th Dec. 1786; theatre of, burned down, 26th Dec. 1811.
- Richmond palace built 1498; bridge, Surrey, began to be built, 23rd Aug. 1774, finished 1777.
- Richmond castle, York, built 1070.
- Richter, John Paul Fred., a novelist, b. 1769, d. 1825.
- Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, 15th Oct. 1555.
- Ridley, Gloster, divine and poet, b. 1702, d. 1774.
- Ridley, James, author of *Tales of the Genii*, d. 1765.
- Riego y Nunez, Raphael del, Spanish patriot, b. 1780, d. 1823.
- Riga, on the Baltic, founded by a colony of Bremenians, 1128.
- Rienzi, Nicholas, Roman reformer, put to death 1354.
- Rigaud, Hyacinthe, painter, b. 1663, d. 1743.
- Rights, bill of, established, 1641; act of succession, 1689.
- Riley, John, artist, b. 1646, d. 1691.
- Ringstead, cliff at, opposite to Weymouth, commenced burning in 1827.
- Riots in British history.—Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6th Henry III., 1221. The goldsmiths' and tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and 13 were hanged, 1262. A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither

and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271. A riot at London in June, 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob. Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688; Another at Guildhall, at the election of Sheriffs, 1692; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord mayor, but the city lieutenant raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined. At Edinburgh and Dumfries on account of the Union, 1707. In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broken open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1709. Of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2nd Geo. I., 1715; great mischief was done by both parties in London. The Mug-house riot in Salisbury-court between the Whigs and Tories; one person shot dead by the master of the horse; quelled by the guards, 1716. Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735. Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen who had come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9th Geo. II., 1736. Between Irish; Welsh, and English haymakers, 1736. At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out captain Porteus, (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot,) hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736. Of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearth of corn, 1737. Of the nailors, in Worcestershire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737. Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill-used at a baw-

dy-house in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749; again in Southampton-street, in the Strand, on a similar occasion, 1757. Of the Spitalfields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765. Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions, 1766 and 1767. A mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768. 200,000*l.* damage done to the public prisons and private buildings in London, June, 1780, for which many were hanged. At Glasgow, amongst the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, 4th Sept. 1787. At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, 14th July, 1791, when several houses were destroyed. In various parts of Scotland, on account of the militia act, Aug. and Sept. 1797, when several were killed. At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, 22nd May, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, 25th April, 1799. In different parts of England, owing to the high price of bread, Sept. 1800. Of weavers, near Manchester, 24th May, 1808. At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press gang, 27th June, 1809. O. P. at Covent-garden theatre, Sept. 1809, terminated 4th June, 1810. In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, 6th and 9th April, 1810. O. P. riot at the Liverpool theatre, July, 1810.

Of weavers, under the name of Luddites, Nov. 1811. At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, 14th April, 1812. In various parts of the north of England by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812. Among the sailors at Lynn, quelled without bloodshed, 9th Dec. 1814. At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on account of a proposed increased assessment of the property tax, which was appeased by the commissioners relinquishing their purpose, 13th Dec. 1814. In Westminster, on account of the corn bill, which lasted several days, 6th March, 1815. At Bishop Wearmouth, near Durham, by the keelmen, who destroyed an expensive waggon road, and set fire to an immense pile of coals, 20th March, 1815. At the depot at Dartmore among the prisoners, in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and 35 others wounded, 8th April, 1815. By the seamen of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Shields, which, after continuing several weeks, terminated without bloodshed, 21st Oct. 1815. By the miners and men employed in the iron works at Wolverhampton, on account of wages; quelled by the military without bloodshed, 14th Nov. 1815. By the tanners in Bermondsey, during which several persons were wounded by Mr. Timbrel, whose house they attacked, 17th April, 1816. At Bridport, on account of the price of bread, which was quelled by the exertions of the principal inhabitants, 6th May, 1816. On the same account, and in the same month, at Brandon, near Bury in Suffolk, and the city of Norwich. At Biddeford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of potatoes, 20th May, 1816. At Bury, to destroy a spinning-jenny, in which the rioters were defeated by the magistrates and the principal inhabitants, 22nd May. At Littleport

and Ely, by a body of insurgent fenmen, on the same day, which was quelled by the military after some bloodshed, 24th May. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the pitmen and others, 28th May. At Halsted, Essex, to liberate four persons who had been taken up for destroying machinery, 28th May, 1816. At the village of Great Barnfield, Essex, to destroy thrashing machines, in which they were defeated by the spirited exertions of Mr. Spicer and his neighbours, whose house they attacked, 31st May, 1816. At the Calton, one of the suburbs of Glasgow, on account of the soup-kitchens, which was quelled after several had been wounded by the military, 2nd Aug. 1816. At Preston, on account of a diminution of wages, 17th Aug. 1816. At the same place, by the unemployed and distressed workmen, Sept. 1816. Among the convicts in Newgate, which was quelled by threatening to withhold their allowance of food, 26th Aug. 1816. At Nottingham, by the Luddites, who destroyed more than thirty frames, 12th Oct. 1816. At Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, by the workmen in the iron works, on account of a reduction of wages, 18th Oct. 1816. By the colliers, at Calder iron works, near Glasgow, on account of a suspension of wages, in consequence of arrests for debt, which continued for several days, 19th Oct. 1816. In the town of Birmingham, 28th Oct. 1816. In the town of Walsall, during which the windows of several bakers were broken, and the house and mills of Mr. Jones completely gutted, 30th Oct. 1816. In London, in consequence of a popular meeting in Spafields, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the prince regent, from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics. The shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms, and in that of Mr. Beckwith, on Snowhill, a Mr. Platt was shot in the

body by one of the rioters, 2nd Dec. 1816; several of the rioters were apprehended, and one of the name of Watson was tried for high treason and acquitted, 16th June, 1817. At Dundee, on account of the sudden rise in the price of meal; upwards of 100 shops of various descriptions were plundered, and the house of Mr. Lindsay, an extensive corn-dealer, was set on fire, 7th Dec. 1816. In the park, on the prince regent going to the house, in which an air-gun was fired at his royal highness, 28th Jan. 1817. At Radstock and Poulton, near Bath, by the colliers, who assembled to the amount of 3000, threatening destruction to the pits and buildings, but dispersed without doing mischief at the appearance of the military, 28th Feb. 1817. At Amlwch in Wales, to prevent a vessel laden with flour from leaving the wharf, March, 1817. At Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, 3rd March, 1817. At Alfreton, in Derbyshire, being a part of an intended general insurrection; it was however easily quelled, 9th June, 1817, and Jeremiah Brandreth and others concerned in it were convicted in the following Oct. At the Westminster election, in which Sir Murray Maxwell was severely hurt, 18th, 19th, and 20th June, 1818. At Manchester, in consequence of the spinners demanding an increase of wages, 2nd Sept. 1818. In Covent Garden, on the chairing of Mr. Lamb, who had been returned for Westminster, 13th Feb. 1819. At Liverpool, by the Irish, in an attempt to rescue one of their countrymen, 1st July, 1819. At Manchester, in which the military killed and wounded several hundreds of an unarmed multitude, 16th Aug. 1819. At Paisley and Glasgow, 14th Sept. 1819. Among the keelmen at North Shields, 14th Oct. 1819. At Dewsbury and its neighbourhood, by the members of the clothiers' union society, 21st Feb.

1820. At Culrain, in Scotland, in consequence of the expulsion of several tenants from an estate, 1st March, 1820. At Greenock, Paisley, and the neighbourhood, April, 1820. At Grange Moor, in Yorkshire, 8th April, 1820. At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of the queen, 19th Nov. 1820. At the funeral of the queen, in consequence of the military opposing the body being carried through the city, 14th Aug. 1821. At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, 26th Aug. 1821. In the isle of Man, on the high price of corn, 5th Oct. 1821. In various parts of the south of Ireland, for several months in 1821 and 1822. In Norfolk and Suffolk, to destroy thrashing machines, March and April, 1822. At Chippenham, between the inhabitants and those of a neighbouring village, Sept. 1822. Among the keelmen on the river Tyne, Oct. and Nov. 1822. At the Dublin theatre, in which an attempt was made to assassinate the lord lieutenant, 14th Dec. 1822. In the north of Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Catholics, 1822 and 1823.

Riot act passed, 1715.

Ripperda, duke of, politician, d. 1737.

Rippon monastery, Yorkshire, built 1132.

Ritson, Joseph, antiquary, b. 1752, d. 1803.

Rivalz, Anthony, painter, b. 1667, d. 1735.

Rivarol, Anthony de, French writer, b. 1757, d. 1801.

Rivaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, blt. 1132.

Rivers, Lord, found drowned in the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, 23rd Jan., 1831.

Rivers in England began to be made navigable, 1135. The proportional lengths of course of some of the most noted rivers in the world are shown nearly by the following numbers, extracted from Mr. Rennell's papers, 71st vol. Phil. Trans.



- European Rivers.
- Thames - - - - - 1  
 Rhine - - - - -  $5\frac{1}{4}$   
 Danube - - - - - 7  
 Wolga - - - - -  $9\frac{1}{2}$
- Asiatic Rivers.
- Indus - - - - -  $5\frac{1}{2}$   
 Euphrates - - - - -  $8\frac{1}{2}$   
 Ganges - - - - -  $9\frac{1}{2}$   
 Burrampooter - - - - -  $9\frac{1}{2}$   
 Nou Kian, or Ava River - - - - -  $9\frac{1}{2}$   
 Jenisea - - - - - 10  
 Oby - - - - -  $10\frac{1}{2}$   
 Amoor - - - - - 11  
 Lena - - - - -  $11\frac{1}{2}$   
 Hoanho (of China) - - - - -  $13\frac{1}{2}$   
 Kian Keu (of ditto) - - - - -  $15\frac{1}{2}$
- African River.
- Nile - - - - - 12
- American Rivers.
- Mississippi - - - - - 8  
 Amazons - - - - -  $15\frac{1}{2}$
- Rivinus, botanist, b. 1652, d. 1723.  
 Rizzio, David, an Italian musician, killed 9th March, 1566.  
 Roads between market-towns widened by an act passed 1285; enlarged, 1555.  
 Roads in the Highlands of Scotland, begun by General Wade in 1726; finished in 1737.  
 Roads in England, first repaired by act of parliament, 1524.  
 Robbing gardens made felony by law, 1825.  
 Robert, Duke of Normandy, d. in prison, 1134.  
 Robertson, of Hopetown-hall, near Edinburgh, d. 1793, aged 107.  
 Robertson, Joseph, divine and grammarian, b. 1726, d. 1802.  
 Robertson, William, historian, b. 1721, d. 1793.  
 Robespierre, Max., French revolutionist, b. 1759, guillotined, 1794.  
 Robin Hood, d. 1247.  
 Robins, Benjamin, English mathematician and engineer, d. 1751.  
 Robinson, Sir Chris., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, b. 1766, d. 21st April, 1833.  
 Robinson, Mary, poet and novelist, b. 1758, d. 1800.  
 Robinson, R., divine, b. 1735, d. 1790.  
 Robison, John, mathematician, b. 1739, d. 1805.
- Robson, George F., an eminent English water-colour artist, d. 1833.  
 Roche abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.  
 Rochefoucault, Liancourt, F. Duke de la, b. 1631, d. 1680.  
 Rochejaquelin, H. de la, a French royalist leader, b. 1773, d. 1794.  
 Rochester, William, Earl of, d. 1680, aged 32.  
 Rochester burnt in 677; again 1130; and 3rd June, 1137.  
 Rochester-bridge, a party of 14 persons drowned by a boat upsetting in passing through, 13th Sept., 1816.  
 Rochester bridge built 1392; cathedral, 610; repaired, 1080; castle built 1070.  
 Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire, built 1070.  
 Rodney, Admiral Lord, b. 1717, d. 24th May, 1792.  
 Roebuck, Sir Thomas, statesman, b. about 1680, d. 1784.  
 Roebuck, Dr. John, celebrated projector, b. 1718, d. 1794.  
 Roestraeten, Peter, painter, flourished 1670.  
 Roemer, Olaus, astronomer, b. 1644, d. 1710.  
 Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished about 1204.  
 Rogers, Capt. Woods, English navigator, d. 1732.  
 Rogers, Charles, an English artist, b. 1711, d. 1784.  
 Rohenfield, Hanover, 153 houses at, destroyed by fire, 26 March, 1811.  
 Rohan, Henry, Duke of, b. 1572, d. 1638.  
 Rohault, James, philosopher, b. 1620, d. 1675.  
 Roketzau, in Bohemia, totally destroyed by fire, to the value of one million and a half, 10th Sept., 1784.  
 Roland, Philip L. (Homer in the Louvre), French sculptor, b. 1746, d. 1816.  
 Rollin, Charles, d. 1741, aged 80.  
 Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.  
 Roll's Chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built 1232; Master's house, 18th Sept., 1717.

Romana, Marquis de La, d. 23rd Jan. 1811.

Romaine, William, divine, b. 1714, d. 1795.

Roman empire began 44 B.C. ; ended 476 A.D. ; began in the East, 395 ; ended, 1553 ; it was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.

Rome, its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B.C., according to most chronologers ; by Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C.—They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C.—The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curiatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, submits, and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C.—The circus built, said to have been capable of containing 150,000 people, 605 B.C.—Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 500 B. C.—The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C.—Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B.C.—The tribunes, ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450 B. C.—Creation of censors, 443 B. C.—Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C. The consulship restored, 418 B.C.—Three questors from among the people elected, 410 B. C.—Roman soldiers first paid, 406 B. C.—Sacked by Brennus, 390 B. C.—City burnt by the Gauls, 388 B. C.—The temple of Mars built 380 B.C.—Prætor first appointed, 365 B. C.—The first Punic war declared ; before this time, the Romans never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor en-

countered their enemies at sea, 264 B.C.—About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass, before in use ; it took the name of Moneta from the temple of Juno Moneta, where it was coined, 269 B.C.—The second Punic war began, 218 B. C.—Capitol and temple of Janus, built 207 B. C.—The third Punic war, 149 B. C.—After a siege of three years, the Romans took Carthage, and utterly destroyed it, 146 B.C.—Marius made his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia ; the famous Jugurtha, its king, and his two sons in chains, graced the triumph, 103 B.C.—The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius ; the wives of the former, being refused security from violation, murdered themselves and their children, 102 B. C.—The capitol burnt, 83 B. C. ; rebuilt by Domitian.—Pompey and Julius Cæsar began to contend for supreme power over the commonwealth, which produced a bloody civil war, 59 B. C.—Cæsar was assassinated in the senate-house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe was only hastened, 44 B. C.—The Roman state divided into two factions by Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony ; a civil war ensued, 41 B. C.—The republic changed to an empire, Octavius Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B.C. About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of our pounds sterling.—The city of Rome was computed to have been fifty of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions.—The famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2.—A new census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome were found to amount to six million

nine hundred thousand, 48.—The number of inhabitants able to bear arms were 132,419 men, in 459; in 294, the number was 270,000; 338,214, in 159; and 320,000 in 50 B. C.—The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the North, began to invade the Roman empire, about A. D. 250.—It is divided into four parts between two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius; the basis of its dissolution, 292.—The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330.—Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379.—Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410.—By the Vandals, 455.—By the Heruli, 476.—Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537.—In 547 the Goths retook it.—In 553 Narses, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor.—In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate.—Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the West, who surrendered the city and duchy to the Pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800.—The popes afterwards made themselves independent, and continued in possession of this renowned city and its territories, called the ecclesiastical states, till 1798.—St. Peter's cathedral was built by Pope Julius II., who died 1512; Bramante was the architect.—The inhabitants of Rome, on the 4th June, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were housekeepers.—In this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 paupers, seven negroes, and 52 persons not Romans.—Reduced by the French to a republic, and the Pope sent from Rome, 15th Feb., 1798.—The Pope, being restored to the government, goes to Paris to crown Buonaparte emperor of the French, and performs that ceremony, 2nd

Dec. 1804.—Revolution in the form of its government, 1809.—United to the French empire, 3rd Dec., 1809.

Rome, burned by Nero, 65; the capital burned, B. C. 13; Pompey's theatre burned, 250.

Rome's walls built, and the sewers made, 602; the great circus made, which would contain 150,000 persons; and the temple of Janus built, 207.

Roman Emperor, the first that properly bore that title was Augustus, B. C. 27.

Roman highways made in Britain, 415.

Roman Catholics, in England, relieved by acts passed, 1776 and 1794; in Ireland, 1792; admitted to power and place, by the relief bill passed 10th April, 1829; received royal assent, 13th April.

Romanelli, an Italian artist, b. 1617, d. 1662.

Romano, Giulio, an Italian painter, d. 1546, aged 54.

Rombouts, Theod., painter of Antwerp, b. 1597, d. 1637.

Rome De l' Isle, J., the mineralogist, b. 1736, d. 1790.

Romford Barracks, destroyed by fire 27th May, 1795; original cost of building, 10,000*l*.

Romilly, Sir Samuel, an eminent British lawyer, in a paroxysm occasioned by a brain fever, destroyed himself, 2nd Nov. 1818.

Romney, 50 gun ship, lost on the Haaksands, off the Texel, 19th Nov. 1804.

Romney, George, painter, b. 1734, d. 15th Nov. 1802.

Ronsard, P., poet, b. 1524, d. 1585.

Roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during divine service, and killed 60 persons, 19th Oct. 1742.

Rooke, Admiral Sir George, d. 1708, aged 47.

Rooker, Michael Angelo, engraver, b. 1743, d. 2nd March, 1801.

Rosa, Salvator, celebrated Italian landscape painter, b. 1615, d. 1673.

Rosalba, Carriera, Venetian painter, b. 1675, d. 1757.

Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.  
 Rosary, order of knighthood began in Spain, time uncertain.  
 Rosbach, in the upper circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, supposed by an earthquake, Oct. 1792.  
 Roscoe, William, of Liverpool, an eminent literary character, b. 1751, d. 1831.  
 Rosamond, b. 1162; shut up at Woodstock, 1189.  
 Roscius, flourished 60 B. C.  
 Roscommon, Earl of, English poet, b. about 1638, d. 1684.  
 Roscommon, Ireland, chapel at, one of the pillars of the gallery gave way, by which 14 persons were killed and a great number injured, 14th April, 1804.  
 Rose, George, statesman, b. 1744, d. 1818.  
 Rosenmuller, John George, critic, b. 1736, d. 1815.  
 Rostock, founded 1169.  
 Roses first planted in England, 1522.  
 Roses, first consecrated as presents by the pope, and placed over confessionals, as the symbol of secrecy, 1526; hence the phrase, "under the rose."  
 Rosel, J. Aug., painter, b. 1705, d. 1759.  
 Rosselli, Cosimo, a Florentine artist, b. 1416, d. 1484.  
 Roseneath Castle, Scotland, a seat of the Duke of Argyll, burned 31st May, 1802.  
 Ross, Alexander, Scotch episcopal divine, voluminous writer, b. 1590, d. 1654.  
 Ross, Captain, sailed 30th May, 1829, returned to England, after passing three years in the Arctic regions, 1833.  
 Rosso, an Italian painter, b. 1496, d. 1541.  
 Rothenhamer, a Dutch painter, b. 1564, d. 1606.  
 Rothsay Castle, Isle of Bute, Scotland, built before 1263.  
 Rothsay Castle, steam vessel, from Liverpool to Beaumaris, wrecked near the latter place, when 180 souls perished, 17th Aug. 1831.

Rotterdam, the bank at, established 1635.  
 Roubiliac, famous sculptor, d. 11th Jan. 1762.  
 Round Table, order of knighthood, began 516; revived 1344.  
 Round towers in Ireland, above 100 of them still visible, built either by the Freemasons or Primitive Christians, some time in the 16th century.  
 Rousseau, John James, French poet, d. 2nd July, 1778, aged 72.  
 Rousseau, John Baptist, poet, b. 1669, d. 1741.  
 Rousseau, James, painter, b. 1630, d. 1694.  
 Rousillon, &c., annexed to the kingdom of France, 1659.  
 Rovigo, Duke of, a minister of Napoleon's government, d. 1st June, 1833.  
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet-laureate 11th Aug. 1715, d. 6th Dec. 1718, aged 44.  
 Rowe, Eliz., d. 20th Feb. 1737, aged 63.  
 Rowley, William, contemporary with Shakspeare.  
 Rowly, eminent English mathematician, d. 1728.  
 Rowning, John, mathematician, b. 1699, d. 1771.  
 Roxburgh, William, botanist, b. 1759, d. 1815.  
 Roy, Julian le, French mathematician, d. 1759.  
 Roy, Rammohun, an Indian rajah, converted to Christianity. He visited England, and d. at Stapleton, near Bristol, 27th Sept. 1833.  
 Roy, Julian David, French writer, d. 1803.  
 Royal Circus in St. George's Fields, destroyed by fire, 12th Aug. 1805.  
 Royal Navy of England, the first so called, 1512.  
 Royal Records of England, first commenced 1101.  
 Royal Exchange, London, built 1566; titled royal by Queen Elizabeth, 29th Jan., 1571; burnt 1666; rebuilt 1670; repaired and beautified, 28th Sept., 1769; the tower re-built, 1821; repaired, 1824.



Royal observatory, in Greenwich park, built 1675.

Royal society academy, Strand, London, first stone laid, 4th June, 1776.

Royal Institution, founded 1799.

Royal family, marriages with, restrained 1772.

Royal Exchange Assurance office, incorporated 1716.

Royal miner's company, incorporated 1564.

Royal society of musicians, 1785.

Royalty Theatre, in Well Street, Rosemary Lane, opened 20th Ap., 1787.

Royalty Theatre, Well-street, burned down, 11th April, 1826.

Royston, in Cambridgeshire, greatly damaged by fire, and 36 houses burned, 31st May, 1802.

Rozier, Francis, agricultural writer, b. 1734, d. 1793.

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, distinguished history and portrait painter, b. 1577, d. 1640.

Rudbeck, Olaus, Swedish writer, b. 1630, d. 1702.

Ruddiman, Thomas, grammarian, b. 1674.

Ruding, Rogers, antiquary, 1751, d. 1820.

Ruffhead, Owen, English lawyer, and miscellaneous writer, d. 1769.

Rugen, ceded by Sweden to Denmark, 1814; by Denmark to Russia, 1815.

Ruling Machines invented by a Dutchman at London, 1782; greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, &c.; introduced into Scotland, 1803 In 1806, three employed at Edinburgh, which gave bread to 30 persons weekly, and facilitates labour to an incredible extent.

Rum, imported into England in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons, besides what was smuggled. Its duty was 246,943*l.* 10*s.*, and the importers' profits 151,250*l.* In 1796 there were imported 4,196,198 gallons.

Rumbold, Sir Geo., English minister to the Hanseatic towns, seized at

Hamburgh by the French and carried to Paris, 24th Oct., 1804.

Rumford, Benjamin, Count, philosopher, b. 1753, d. 19th Aug., 1814.

Rumsey Abbey, Hants, built 972.

Runciman, Alexander, painter, b. 1736, d. 1785.

Rundle, T., bishop, b. 1686, d. 1743.

Runnington, Charles, lawyer, b. 1751, d. 1821.

Rupert, St., order of knighthood, began in Germany 1702.

Rupert, Prince, d. 29th Nov., 1682, aged 61.

Ruppin, in Brandenburg, destroyed by fire, when 600 houses were burned, Sept. 1787.

Rush, Benjamin, physician, b. 1745, d. 1813.

Rushworth, John, b. 1601, d. 1690.

Russel, Lord William, b. about 1641, beheaded 21st July, 1683.

Russel, Admiral, d. 1727, aged 75.

Russel, Alexander, Dr., d. 1770.

Russel, P., Dr., b. 1726, d. 1805.

Russel, William, historian, b. 1746, d. 1794.

Russel institution, commenced 1808.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country, A.D. 862; the earliest authentic account of it. In 981, Woladimer was the first Christian king. The Poles conquered it about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign, 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mongol Tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. Navigation from England first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554. The Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571. First began their new year, from 1st Jan.,

1700. Became an empire, 1727, Peter I. assuming the title of emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negotiations with the court of Petersburg; he visited England, and worked in the dock-yard at Deptford, 1697. A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of the late empress, 1762. The emperor, John, an infant, deposed 1741; put to death 1763. The punishment of the knout abolished, 1752. The empress seized part of Poland, in 1773 and 1795. Death of Paul I. and accession of the emperor Alexander, March, 1801. Finland, and part of Galicia, added to the empire, 1809. Invaded by the French, July, 1812. Poland annexed to the empire, 1815.
- Russia, emperors and empresses of, from Peter I.
- |                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Peter the Great began             | 1682 |
| Catherine I. . . .                | 1725 |
| Peter II. . . .                   | 1727 |
| Anne . . . .                      | 1730 |
| John V. two months<br>old . . . . | 1740 |
| Elizabeth . . . .                 | 1741 |
| Peter III. . . .                  | 1762 |
| Catherine II. . . .               | 1763 |
| Paul . . . .                      | 1796 |
- Alexander . . . . 1801  
 Nicholas, the present  
 Emperor . . . . 1825  
 Russia company, incorporated 1555.  
 Russians commenced the new year,  
 from 1st Jan. 1700.  
 Russicci, John Fran., a Florentine  
 artist, b. 1446, d. 1523.  
 Rust, Abp. of Dromore, d. 1670.  
 Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, d. 1771,  
 aged 66.  
 Ruysch, Frederic, anatomist, b. 1638,  
 d. 1731.  
 Ruysdael, Jacob, landscape painter,  
 b. 1636, d. 1681.  
 Ruysdael, Solomon, landscape painter,  
 b. 1616, d. 1670.  
 Ruyter, Dutch admiral, d. 1676,  
 aged 69.  
 Ryan, Lacy, eminent actor and dra-  
 matic writer, d. 1760.  
 Ryer, Peter du, French writer, b.  
 1605, d. 1658.  
 Rymer, Thomas, English antiquarian  
 and historian, d. 1713.  
 Rysbrach, John Michael, the sculptor,  
 d. 1770, aged 76.  
 Rycout, in Oxfordshire, the Earl of  
 Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed  
 by a fire, when Lord Norreys, the  
 earl's eldest son, perished, 12th  
 Nov. 1745.  
 Rye-House plot, prevented by a fire  
 that happened at Newmarket, 22nd  
 March; discovered 14 June, 1683.

## S.

- S**AALFELDT, near Saltzburg, destroyed by fire, with the whole produce of the harvest, 29th July, 1811.
- Saba planted by the Dutch, 1640.
- Sabbatical Year, the first, B.C. 1451.
- Sabbatini, Andrea, painter, b. about 1480, d. 1545.
- Sabbatini, Lorenzo, painter, d. 1577.
- Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian artist, b. 1601, d. 1668.
- Sacheverell, Rev. Dr., silenced 23rd March, 1710, d. 1724.
- Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, statesman and poet, b. 1527, d. 1608.
- Sackville, Charles, b. 1637, d. 1706.
- Sackville, Lord Viscount, b. 1716, d. 1785.
- Sadi, Persian poet, b. 1175, is said to have lived to the age of 120.
- Sadler, Sir Ralph, eminent English statesman, b. 1507.
- Saddle-horse duty, levied 1784, increased, 1808.
- Sadler's Wells Theatre, 18 persons trodden to death there, 19th Oct., 1807.

- Saddles in use in 340.
- Sadeler, J., engraver, of Brussels, b. 1550, d. 1600.
- Sadeler, Raphael, of Brussels, b. 1555.
- Sadeler, Giles, of Antwerp, painter, b. 1570, d. 1629.
- Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389; cultivated, 1582.
- Sage, Alain René le, French writer, b. 1668, d. 1747.
- Sail-cloth first manufactured in England, 1590.
- Saintfoix, G. F. de, French writer, b. 1703, d. 1776.
- Saint-John, Henry, Visc. Bolingbroke, b. 1678, d. 1751.
- Saint Lambert, C. F. de, French poet, b. 1717, d. 1805.
- Saint Palaye, antiquary, b. 1697, d. 1781.
- Saint Pierre, Charles, politician, b. 1658, d. 1743.
- Saint Pierre, Jas. Bernardin, French writer, b. 1737, d. 1814.
- Saint Real, Cæsar, writer, b. at Chamberi, d. 1692.
- Saint Vincent, Earl, admiral, b. 1735, d. 1823.
- Salaries of the English judges, increased 1772 and 1779.
- Saldanha frigate, lost in Lough Swilly, Ireland, and all the crew perished, 4th Dec., 1811.
- Sale, George, translator of the Koran, d. 1736.
- Salem, New England, settled 1628.
- Salimbeni, Italian painter, b. 1557, d. 1613.
- Salique Law, by which females are excluded from inheriting, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424; first quoted, 1327.
- Salisbury Cathedral, began building, 28th April, 1220; finished, 1258; cost 40,000 marks.
- Salisbury, Sally, d. in Newgate, 25th Feb., 1724.
- Sallo, Denis de, French writer, b. 1626, d. 1669.
- Sallust, b. 86 B.C., d. 35 B.C.
- Salmasius, Claude, classical scholar, b. about 1593, d. 1653.
- Salmon, Nathaniel, English divine and historian, d. 1742.
- Salmon, T., historian, d. about 1750.
- Salmon, William, English miscellaneous writer, d. about 1700.
- Salop, New County Infirmary of, opened 24th Sept., 1830.
- Salt Office, established 1694.
- Salt Mines discovered in Staffordshire, 1670; rock-salt was discovered about 950; in Poland, 1289.
- Salt Duties instituted, 15th June, 1702; revived, 1732; reduced, 1823; in 1785 they amounted to 361,670*l.*; in 1790 to 416,000*l.*
- Salt-herrings, cured after the Dutch fashion, first brought to Market 1416.
- Salt and incident Duties in 1786, amounted to 1,400,000*l.*; in 1787 they amounted to 1,800,000*l.*; in 1788 to 1,812,969*l.*
- Saltpetre first made in England, 1625.
- Saltwood Castle, Kent, built by the Romans, date uncertain.
- Saltzburg Forest burned to the extent of 10,000 acres, Aug., 1800.
- Saluting the ladies by their relations, was introduced by the early Romans, not out of respect, but to find by their breath whether they had been drinking wine, this being death for women to do, in order to prevent adultery.
- Salviati, Francesco, a Florentine artist, b. 1510, d. 1563.
- Salviati, Giuseppe, Venetian painter, b. 1535, d. 1585.
- Salvini, A. M., critic, b. 1654, d. 1729.
- Samaritan Society, at the London Hospital, commenced 1791.
- Sampson kills 1000 Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, 1136 B.C.
- Sampson is betrayed to the Philistines, being deprived of his strength. Upon his return he pulled down the Temple of Dagon on their heads, and with himself there perished more than he had ever killed before. The Israelites being encouraged by the disaster, attack the Philistines, but are defeated with the loss of 4000 men. They send then for the ark from Shiloh, and renew the battle, but are again defeated, with the loss of 30,000

- men and of the ark. Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his neck, and died, 1117 B.C.
- Samuel, the twelfth and last judge of Israel, for 21 years. The Philistines place the ark in the Temple of Dagon, are smitten with emerods, and send it back after seven months' possession, 1116 B.C.
- Sampson, St., Church, at Guernsey, built 111.
- Sanadon, N. S., translator of Horace, b. 1676, d. 1733.
- Sanchez, P. A., Spanish divine, b. 1740, d. 1806.
- Sanchez, Roderigo, statesman and historian, b. 1404, d. 1470.
- Sancho, Ignatius, the African, b. 1729, d. 1780.
- Sancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1616; committed to the Tower, tried, and acquitted, 1688; deprived, 1689, d. 24th Nov. 1693, aged 77.
- Sancta Casa, or the holy house of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria in 1291; pillaged by the French, 12th Feb. 1797, when the statue of the Madonna was conveyed to Paris.
- Sanctorius, physician, b. 1561, d. 1636.
- Sanctuaries instituted, 617; abolished in England, 1534.
- Sandal Castle, Yorkshire, built 1317.
- Sandby, Thomas, an English artist, b. 1721, d. 24th June, 1798.
- Sandby, Paul, an English artist, b. 1732, d. 1809.
- Sandeman, Robert, founder of a sect, b. 1723, d. 1771.
- Sanderson, Bishop Robert, divine, b. 1587, d. 1662.
- Sanderson, Rob., antiquary, b. 1660, d. 1741.
- Sandford Castle, Dorset, built 1540.
- Sandgate Castle, Kent, built 1540.
- Sandown Castle, Isle of Wight, built 1539.
- Sandys, Sir Edwin, b. about 1561, d. 1629.
- Sandys, George, traveller, b. 1577, d. 1643.
- Sandys, E., bishop, b. 1519, d. 1588.
- San Joseph, a Spanish ship, wrecked near Gibraltar, when 40 persons perished, two only were saved, 29th Jan., 1813.
- Sandrart, Joachim, painter, b. 1606, d. 1688.
- Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1778.
- Sandwich Islands, King of, d. in London of the small-pox, 8th July, 1824.
- Sandwich Islands, Queen of, d. in London of the small-pox, 14th July, 1824.
- Sandwich Harbour destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.
- Sandwich built 957.
- Sandwich Bridge, built 1756.
- Sandwich, Lord, seat of, (Hinchbrook,) burned 22nd Jan., 1830.
- Sannazarius, Giacomo, poet, b. 1458, d. 1530.
- Sanquir, Lord, hanged for killing a fencing-master, 1612.
- Sanson, Nich., eminent French geographer, b. 1600, d. 1667.
- Santerre, John Baptist, painter, b. 1651, d. 1717.
- Santry, Lord, condemned for murder in Ireland, 27th April, 1739.
- Sappho born about 600 B.C.
- Saragossa, in Spain, 400 of its inhabitants perished in a devastating fire, and the theatre burned down, Dec., 1778.
- Sarasin, John, French writer, b. about 1604, d. 1654.
- Sarazin, James, sculptor, d. 1660.
- Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king.—The first king was Victor, who abdicated the throne in favour of his son, 1730, and died in a prison, 1732; Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Buonaparte crowned king of the whole, 26th May, 1805.—Restored to its rightful sovereign, Victor Emanuel, with Genoa added to it, 14th Dec. 1814.
- Sardinia, Felix Joseph, king of, b. 1765, d. 1811.
- Sardinia, King of, relinquished Turin



and Piedmont to the French, 6th Dec. 1798, and retired to Sardinia.

Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt accidentally, 30th Nov. 1759; again by the rioters, June, 1780.

Sarpi, Father Paul, b. 1552, d. 1622.

Sarti, Signor, musical composer, b. 1720, d. 28th July, 1802.

Sarto, Andrea del, painter, b. 1471, d. 1520.

Satellite, sloop of 16 guns, upset, when all her crew perished, 20th Dec. 1810.

Saturn's temple at Rome built B.C. 407.

Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608; his ring discovered, 1634.

Saturnalia, festivals instituted at Rome, Dec. 407 B.C.

Saunders, Sir Ed., judge, d. 1682.

Saunders, J. Cunningham, surgeon, b. 1773, d. 1810.

Saunders, Wm., physician, b. 1743, d. 1817.

Saunderson, Dr. N., mathematician, d. 1739, aged 57.

Saurin, James, French divine, b. 1677, d. 1730.

Saussure, H. B. de, naturalist, b. 1740, d. 1799.

Sauvages, F. B. de, botanist, b. 1706, d. 1767.

Savage, Richard, b. 1698, condemned for murder 1727, pardoned 1728, d. 1743.

Savannah settled 1732; damaged by fire, 4th July, 1758; again, 26th Nov. 1797, when 229 dwellings, besides out-offices, were destroyed.

Savary, duke of Rovigo, minister of France under Napoleon, d. 1st June, 1833.

Savary, Nicholas, traveller, d. 1788.

Savile, Sir Henry, b. 1549, d. 1622.

Savile, George, marquis of Halifax, statesman, b. 1630, d. 1695.

Saviour's, St., church, Southwark, built 1098.

Saviour's, St., order of knighthood, began in Spain 1118.

Savony, a Dutch painter, b. 1643, d. 1706.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans,

118 B.C. The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks, 196. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title of earl. Amadeus VIII. earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund, emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, 19th Feb. 1417. The last duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but by the peace of Utrecht changed for Sardinia, 1718. The dukedom of Savoy is now possessed by the king of Sardinia; but great part of the country ceded to France in 1796; seized by the French Dec. 1798, who were repulsed, 1799, but subjugated it again the year following. Restored to Sardinia, 1816.

Savoy palace, Strand, London, built 1245; converted into an hospital, 1549; burnt down, 2nd March, 1776.

Sawtree, Sir William, the first that was burnt alive on account of religious opinions in England, 19th Feb. 1401.

Saxe, count, d. 1750, aged 54.

Saxo, Grammaticus, historian, d. 1208.

Saxon green in dyeing invented 1744.

Saxons first arrived in Britain from Bremen, with three ships, under Hengist and Horsa, 449.

Saxony, upper, ceded to Prussia, 1815.

Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porsenna for killing the secretary when he intended to have slain Porsenna himself, 508 B.C.

Scaffold, a, built for spectators to see Lord Lovatt beheaded, fell down, and several persons were killed and a great number maimed, 1746.

Scales, lord, murdered by a ferryman, 19th Aug. 1460.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, d. 1558, aged 75.

Scaliger, Jos., French writer, b. 1640, d. 1609.

Scanderbeg d. 1467, aged 68.  
 Scapula, John, lexicographer, lived late in the 16th century.  
 Scarborough, Yorkshire, cliff sunk and the spa removed, 18th Dec. 1737; castle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.  
 Scarborough, New England, damaged by fire, 11th Sept. 1762.  
 Scarborough, Sir Charles, English anatomist, b. about 1616, d. 1696.  
 Scarcity root, a species of parsnip introduced and propagated in England, first by Dr. Lettsom, 1787.  
 Scarlet dye invented 1000; first used at Bow near Stratford, 1643.  
 Scarpa, Antonio, professor of anatomy at Pavia, d. 31st Oct. 1833.  
 Scaurley Abbey, Yorkshire, built 1147.  
 Scenes first introduced at theatres 1533.  
 Schalken, Godfrey, painter, b. 1643, d. 1706.  
 Schaverley, Christophe, painter, b. at Inglestadt 1550, d. 1594.  
 Scheele, Charles William, chemist, b. 1742, d. 1786.  
 Scheffer, J., writer, b. 1621, d. 1679.  
 Scheen, in Norway, was totally destroyed by fire, 6th Dec. 1777.  
 Scheuchzer, John James, writer, b. 1672, d. 1733.  
 Schiavonetti, Louis, painter, b. 1765, d. 1810.  
 Schiavoni, Andrea, artist, b. 1522, d. 1582.  
 Schidoni, Bartholomew, an Italian painter, b. 1560, d. 1616.  
 Schiller, Fred., German poet, b. 1759, d. 9th May, 1805.  
 Schism act passed 1714.  
 Schnebbelie, Jacob, painter, b. 1760, d. 1792.  
 Schomberg, Dr. Isaac, English physician, d. 1780.  
 Schomberg, Alexander, writer, b. 1756, d. 1792.  
 Schomberg, duke of, b. 1608, landed in Ireland 13th Aug. 1689, killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.  
 Schorel, a Dutch painter, b. 1495, d. 1562.  
 Schrevelius, Cornelius, lexicographer, d. 1667.

Schultz, eminent orientalist, assassinated at Curdistan, 1829.  
 Schut, Cornelius, a Florentine painter, b. 1600, d. 1660.  
 Schut, his nephew, painter, d. 1676.  
 Schultens, Albert, orientalist, d. 1750.  
 Schultens, Henry Albert, orientalist, b. 1749, d. 1793.  
 Schurman, Anna Maria, learned lady, b. 1607, d. 1678.  
 Schwartz, Bertholet, invented gunpowder, fl. 13th century.  
 Schwartz, painter, b. 1550, d. 1594.  
 Scipio, P. Cornelius, d. B.C. 189.  
 Scilla, in Upper Calabria, 4 men, 5 women, and 24 young girls, killed by an explosion of gunpowder, ignited by lightning at, 15th Jan., 1815.  
 Scone Abbey, near Perth, founded 1114; burnt by the populace at the period of the reformation, afterwards rebuilt; Charles II. was the last king crowned in the kirk, all the Scottish monarchs having been crowned in this abbey; made the residence of the Count D'Artois of France, 1798.  
 Scopas, sculptor, flourished B.C. 430.  
 Scorza, Sinibaldo, a Genoese painter, b. 1589, d. 1631.  
 Scotch gold and silver prohibited passing currently in England, 1393.  
 Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began 328 B.C., when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith A. D. 203; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by 12 candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1283, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Westminster Abbey, 1296; records of Scotland, by being sent by sea

from England for Scotland, were lost, 1298; first general assembly of the church held, 20th Dec. 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox regent, 12th July, 1570; earl of Mar regent, 6th Sept. 1571; earl of Morton regent, 24th Nov. 1572; James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the crown of England, 1603; this produced an union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the style and title of Great Britain.

Scotch kings. This nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Eastern Europe, having, according to their own historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever having been conquered, although they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast of a line of 115 kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus II., who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 B. C. As to the origin of the Scots, there are various opinions; and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellus, the 17th king of Scotland, (in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born), who died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

NAMES.	BEGAN TO REIGN.
Caractacus	32
Corbred I.	54
Dardanus	70
Corbred II.	72
Luctatus	104
Mogaldus	107
Conarus	142
Argadus	146

Ethodius I.	161
Satrael	193
Donald I.	197
Ethodius II.	216
Achiro	230
Nathalocus	242
Findocus	252
Donald II.	262
Donald III.	263
Crathilinthus	277
Finchormachus	320
Romachus	368
Angusianus	371
Fethelmachus	373
Eugenius I.	376
Fergus I.	403
Eugenius II.	419
Dongard	451
Constantine I.	457
Congale I.	479
Goran I.	501
Eugenius III.	545
Congale II.	558
Chinlane, or Cumatillus	568
Aidan	569
Kenneth I.	604
Eugenius IV.	606
Ferchard I.	622
Donald IV.	632
Ferchard II.	646
Maldwin	664
Eugenius V.	684
Eugenius VI.	687
Amberchelet	697
Eugenius VII.	698
Mordac	715
Etsinius	730
Eugenius VIII.	761
Fergus II.	763
Solvatius	766
Achais	787
Congale III.	819
Dongal	824
Alpin	831
Kenneth II.	834
Donald V.	854
Constantine II.	858
Ethus	874
Gregory	876
Donald VI.	892
Constantine III.	903
Malcolm I.	938
Indulphus	958
Duphus	968
Cullenus	972

- Kenneth III. . . . 973  
 Constantine IV. . . . 994  
 Grimus . . . . 996  
 Malcolm II. . . . 1004  
 Duncan . . . . 1034  
 Macbeth . . . . 1040  
 Malcolm III. . . . 1057  
 Donald VII. . . . 1093  
 Duncan II. . . . 1095  
 Donald VII. again . . . 1095  
 Interregnum . . . . 1096  
 Edgar . . . . 1097  
 Alexander I. . . . 1107  
 David I. . . . 1124  
 Malcolm IV. . . . 1153  
 William . . . . 1165  
 Alexander II. . . . 1214  
 Alexander III. . . . 1240  
 Interregnum . . . . 1245  
 John Baliol . . . . 1292  
 Robert I. . . . 1306  
 David II. . . . 1329  
 Edward Baliol . . . . 1332  
 David II. again . . . . 1341  
 Robert II. . . . 1371  
 John Robert . . . . 1390  
 James I. . . . 1405  
 James II. . . . 1437  
 James III. . . . 1460  
 James IV. . . . 1488  
 James V. . . . 1513  
 Mary Stuart . . . . 1542  
 James VI. . . . 1567  
 James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united under the title of Great Britain.  
 Scots Corporation, began 1655.  
 Scott, Sir Walter, author of Waverley, b. 1771, d. 21st Sept., 1832, at Abbotsford, County Roxburgh.  
 Scott, G. Lewis, mathematician, d. 1780.  
 Scott, Mrs., wife of Lewis, novelist, d. 1795.  
 Scott, John, poet, b. 1730, d. 1783.  
 Scott, Michael, fl. in the 13th century.  
 Scott, Reginald, eminent English writer, d. 1599.  
 Scotus, John, d. 1308.  
 Scotus, Marianus, historian, flourished 1086.  
 Scrimzeor, Henry, learned Scotchman, d. 1571.  
 Scrimshaw, Mrs., d. in Rosemary-lane workhouse, Tower-hill, aged 127, 6th Dec. 1711.  
 Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.  
 Scuderi, George, French writer, b. 1603, d. 1667.  
 Scuderi, Magdalen de, French writer, b. 1607, d. 1701.  
 Scutari, near Constantinople, containing 3000 houses, totally destroyed by fire, 12th Aug., 1797.  
 Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 1159.  
 Sea-horse, transport, stranded by a gale in Tramore Bay, Ireland, when 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 59th regiment, were drowned, 30th Jan., 1816.  
 Seals not much in use with the Saxons; but they signed parchments with the cross, impressions of lead being affixed. There was a seal of King Edward's at Westminster, about 1188.—Coats of arms were not introduced into seals till 1218.—Great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c. 1050; stolen, 1784.  
 Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the British government in consequence, 8th Charles I. 1633.  
 Sealing charters and deeds first introduced into England, 1065.  
 Sealing-wax brought into general use, 1556.  
 Seamen's wages advanced by parliament, 9th May, 1797, in consequence of the mutiny at Spithead.  
 Seamen's Widows' Corporation, erected 13th Oct., 1732.  
 Season, Dr. Henry, d. 1775.  
 Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems at Cambridge, b. 1684, d. 1750.  
 Secker, Dr. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1693, d. 1768.  
 Secretaries of State first appointed in England, Lord Cromwell so made by Cardinal Wolsey, 1529-30.  
 Sects of religions in the world are said



- to amount to 373, all differing in some point of doctrine.
- Security of the king's person, act for, passed 1703; amended 1795.
- Sedan Chairs introduced into England by the Duke of Buckingham, 1734.
- Sedition Bill passed, 14th Dec. 1795.
- Seditious Meetings' and Public Assemblies' Bill, for the more effectually preventing of, passed, 28th March, 1817.
- Seditious Societies and Reading Rooms suppressed by an act, 21st June, 1797.
- Sedley, Sir Charles, b. about 1639, d. about 1701.
- Seed, Jeremiah, divine, d. in 1747.
- Segar, Sir William, English heraldic writer, d. 1663.
- Segers, Ger., Dutch painter, b. 1589, d. 1651.
- Segers, Daniel, painter, b. 1590, d. 1660.
- Segraix, J. R. de, French poet, b. 1624, d. 1701.
- Seizures at the Custom-house, London, amounted to 26,000*l.* in 1742.
- Sejanus put to death, 31.
- Selby and Leeds Railway, opened 22nd Sept., 1834.
- Selden, John, b. 1584, d. 30th Nov. 1654.
- Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, d. 1665 B.C.
- Semper eadem, first used as the motto for the arms of England, 13th Dec. 1702.
- Senate-house, Dublin, destroyed by fire, 28th Feb. 1792.
- Seneca, b. at Corduba in 2 B. C., d. A. D. 64.
- Septuagint said to have been found in a cask, 217.
- Sepulchre, order of knighthood, began in Palestine 1092.
- Seraphim, order of knighthood, began in Sweden 1334.
- Serres, Dom., painter, d. 6th Nov. 1793.
- Sertorius, Quintus, Roman warrior, flourished B. C. 73.
- Servants', men, tax, 1775; enlarged, 1781-85-96-97, and 1808.
- Servants' wages taxed, 1695.
- Servants', female, tax, 1785; abolished, 1792.
- Servetus burnt at Geneva, b. 1509, d. 27th Oct., 1553.
- Sessions, Court of, first appointed by James I., 1425; abolished, 1503; re-established by James V., 1531; re-instated at Edinburgh, 1756.
- Settle, Elkanah, b. 1648, d. 1724.
- Settlement of the crown, act for, 1689.
- Severus, d. 211, aged 56.
- Severus' Wall, built in the North of England, 208.
- Seigné, Marchioness de, b. 1626, d. 1696.
- Seville Custom-house destroyed by fire, with 40,000*l.* worth of property, 7th May, 1792.
- Seward, Anna, poet, b. 1747, d. at the Palace, Lichfield, 25th Mar. 1809.
- Seward, William, biographer, b. 1747, d. 1799.
- Sewell, Dr. George, poet and physician, d. 1726.
- Sextant, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Uraniburg, his observatory in the Isle of Huen.
- Seymour, Lord, married the widow of Henry VIII., March, 1548; who died in child-bed Sept. following; he was beheaded on Tower-hill, 20th March, 1549.
- Shadwell, Thomas, b. 1640, d. 20th Nov. 1692.
- Shadwell Water-works destroyed by fire. They raised 903 gallons per minute, and were totally destroyed in one hour and a half, Dec. 1797.
- Shaftesbury, Earl of, b. 1621, d. 1683.
- Shaftesbury, built 879.
- Shakspeare, b. 1564, d. 23rd April, 1616.
- Skakspeare, monument to, erected in Westminster Abbey, 1741.
- Shane's Castle, Antrim, Ireland, the seat of Lord O'Neil, burnt down, 15th May, 1816.
- Shap Monastery, Westmoreland, founded 1189.
- Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, b. 1618, shot in his coach, 3rd May, 1679.
- Sharp, Abraham, mathematician, b. 1651, d. 1742.
- Sharp, Samuel, surgeon, d. 1778.

Sharp, Granville, the philanthropist, and founder of the anti-slavery society in England, b. 1734, d. 6th July, 1813.

Sharp, Archbishop of York, b. 1644, d. 1714.

Sharpe, Gregory, divine, b. 1713, d. 1771.

Shaving of priests, first introduced, 169.

Shaw, Dr. Thomas, English traveller, d. 1751.

Shaw, George, M. D., keeper of natural history in the British Museum, b. 1751, d. 22nd July, 1813.

Shaw, Cuthbert, English poetical satirist, b. about 1738, d. 1771.

Shaw, Rev. Stebbing, topographer, b. 1762, d. 1802.

Shebbeare, Dr., pilloried at Charingcross, 5th Dec., 1758, d. Aug., 1788, aged 79.

Sheen, W., tried for decapitating his child, 14th July, 1827; acquitted from informality in the indictment.

Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467. The number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool, 3,200,000*l.* Expense of manufacturing it, 9,000,000*l.*—Exported annually upwards of 3,000,000*l.*—Number of persons employed in manufacturing it above 1,000,000.—From the wool-grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through one hundred different hands.

Sheep forbidden to be exported from England, 1424.

Sheerness, stables of the Fountain inn took fire, when ten houses were destroyed, 9th Oct. 1826.

Sheerness, fire at, 30th July, 1827.

Sheerness, 54 houses burnt at, 16th Jan. 1830.

Sheffield, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Sheffield Cotton Manufactory, valued at 45,000*l.*, destroyed by fire, 16th Feb. 1792.

Sheffield, Earl of, writer on commerce, b. about 1735, d. 1821.

Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckingham, statesman and poet, b. 1649, d. 1720.

Sheldon, Archbishop, d. 9th Nov. 1677.

Shelley, Mr., miniature painter, d. March, 1809.

Shelley, Percy B., poet, b. 1792, drowned 1822.

Shenstone, William, English poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1714, d. 1763.

Shepherd, Rev. Revett, a celebrated English naturalist, b. 1778, d. 1830.

Sherard, William, founder of the botanic professorship at Oxford, b. 1659, d. 1728.

Sherbrook, the Lady, with 300 emigrants, wrecked off Newfoundland, only seven lives saved, Sept. 1831.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, English poet and translator, b. 1618, d. 1702.

Sherborne Castle, Dorset, built 1107.

Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, b. in the county of Cavan, 1684, d. in Dublin, 1738.

Sheridan, Thos., actor and writer, b. in Quilca, Ireland, 1721, d. 1788.

Sheridan, Frances, novelist and dramatic writer, b. 1724, d. 1767.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, an eloquent British senator, b. in Dublin, 30th Oct. 1751; d. 7th July, honoured by a public funeral, 18th July, 1816.

Sheridan, Thos., only son of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, d. 12th Aug., 1817.

Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace in England, 1079.

Sheriffs, in London, first appointed, 1189.

Sheriffs of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, 2nd July, 1734.

Sherlock, Dr. Thos., bishop of London, b. 1678, d. 1761.

Sherlock, William, divine, b. 1641, d. 1707.

Sherwin, J. K., engraver, d. Sept. 1790.

Shetland Islands, 19 fishing boats foundered in a storm off, and 111 persons drowned, Oct. 1832.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ship, order of knighthood, began 1252.

Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France 1269.

Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished 1641.

Shipwash, Devonshire, much injured by a fire, 22nd April, 1742.

Ships, the first seen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 B. C.

The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VII. 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost 14,000*l.*; before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only.—Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500.

Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Darius, 1485 B. C.—The first ship of 800 tons was built in England, 1597.—A first-rate man of war requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000 lb. of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it. The ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 14 acres; it requires 3000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet; 1500 well-grown trees, of two loads each, will cover 14 acres, at 20 feet asunder; 3000 loads of rough oak, at 2*s.* per foot, or 5*l.* per load, will cost 15,000*l.*

Shipping first registered in the river Thames, 1787.—The number registered in the British dominions, in 1791, was 15,647, being 636 more than in 1790. On 30th Sept. 1791, England and Scotland possessed 1,365,000 tons of mercantile shipping; which, estimated at 8*l.* 8*s.* per ton, including rigging and stores, may be valued at 11,466,000*l.*; and that 80,000

seamen were employed in navigating these ships. The keeping up of this stock of shipping, reckoning the wear and tear at 12*l.* per cent., causes the annual sum of 1,375,020*l.* to be expended among ship-builders, sail-makers, and numerous artificers employed about ships; after which, a clear profit of 687,960*l.* remains in the pockets of the owners of those ships every year; reckoning such profit at 6*l.* per cent. of the sum employed, the whole profit on mercantile shipping being reckoned at 18*l.* per cent.—13,500 vessels, freighted with property to the value of between 60 and 70,000,000*l.* sterling, sailed from and arrived at the Port of London in the course of 1797.

Shipping in England, of the navy, contained in—

YEARS.	TONS.	MARINERS.
1588 -	31,585 -	15,272
1660 -	62,594 -	
1675 -	69,681 -	30,951
1688 -	101,032 -	
1695 -	112,400 -	45,000
1704 -	140,754 -	41,000
1715 -	167,596 -	
1721 -	158,233 -	
1727 -	170,862 -	
1741 -	198,385 -	
1749 -	228,215 -	17,000
1754 -	266,246 -	10,000
1760 -	321,104 -	70,000
1774 -	276,046 -	
1781 -	422,700 -	104,978

Shirley, James, dramatist, b. 1594, d. 1666.

Shirley, Anthony, traveller, b. 1565, d. about 1630.

Shoes. The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the

forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467. Shoes of the present fashion worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

Shoehing of horses first introduced into England, 481.

Shoplifting act passed 1629.

Shop-tax, passed 1785; repealed 1789.

Shop-window tax, repealed 1833.

Shore, Jane, mistress of Edward IV., did penance 1483; her husband executed for coining 1496.

Shoreham Suspension-bridge, opened 2nd May, 1833.

Short, Dr. Thomas, physician, d. 1772.

Short, James, eminent optician, b. 1710, d. 1768.

Shot manufactory of Walker and Parker, London, burnt, 5th Jan., 1826.

Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, 22nd Oct. 1705, aged 56.

Shower, Sir Bartholomew, lawyer, d. 1701.

Shrewsbury, the church of St. Chad at, destroyed by the falling of its tower, 11th July, 1788; dreadful fire at, consumed 50 houses, exclusive of offices, &c., 1st April, 1774, abbey built, 1033; castle built, 1084.

Shuckford, Samuel, divine, d. 1754.

Shuter, Edward, the comedian, d. 17th Nov. 1776.

Sibthorp, John, botanist, b. 1753, d. 1796.

Secard, the Abbé, b. 1742, d. 1822.

Sick and wounded, Seamen's incorporation began, 24th June, 1747.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 B.C.; separated from the kingdom of Naples, of which latter Joseph Buonaparte, a man of neither valour nor abilities, usurped the throne, by his brother Napoleon's assistance, 1805.—The government transferred by Ferdinand to the hereditary prince, or vicar-general, 16th Jan., 1812.—New constitution adopted by it, resembling the English, July, in the same year.—The

government restored to Ferdinand, 1814.

Siddons, Mrs., the greatest tragic actress ever seen in England, b. 1755, d. 7th June, 1831.

Side-saddles first used by the English in 1399.

Sidney, Sir Philip, b. 1554, killed in battle, 22nd Sept. 1586.

Sidney, Algernon, b. about 1620, beheaded 7th Dec. 1683.

Sienna nearly destroyed by an earthquake, May, 1798.

Sierra Leone, coast discovered, 1460.

Sigebert, the historian, d. 1112.

Sigismund, the Emperor, visited England, 1419, d. 1438.

Signals at sea, first devised by James II., 1665.

Signorelli, Luca, painter of Crotona, b. 1439, d. 1521.

Silius Italicus, Latin poet, b. A. D. 15, d. aged 75.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C.—From India, A. D. 274.—Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Heliogabalus first wore a garment of silk, 220.—Silk-worms were brought to Europe 300 years later.—Silk at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton on trees, 220. The emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk, because too dear.—Silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms' eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, king of Mercia, in 780, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests.—In 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk, were brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe, and



- settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I., who brought it to Touraine.—Venice inveigled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo in Sicily, 1207.—Silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle, in Warwickshire, 1486.—Silk manufactured in England, 1604.—First silk manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there for a long time afterwards.—First worn by the English clergy, 1534.—Silk worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1559.—Broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620.—Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine, erected at Derby, 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels; one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk.—Silk first imported from Persia through Russia, 1742.
- Silver first coined at Rome, 269 B.C.
- Silver penny, the largest coin in England, 1302.
- Silver raised from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per ounce, 1544.
- Silver mines first discovered in Germany, 950; in Britany in France, Nov. 1730; in Devonshire, 1294; at Potosi, 1545; at Cusco, 1712.
- Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England by Wilfrid, a Northumberland bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons, and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.
- Silvester, Lewis, painter, d. 1760, aged 85.
- Silvester II., Pope, d. 1003.
- Silvestre, Israel, engraver, b. 1621, d. 1691.
- Simmons, Dr. Sam. Foart, physician to St. Luke's Hospital, b. 17th March, 1750, d. June, 1813.
- Simnel, Lambert, set up against Henry VII.; crowned king in Ireland, 1487; pardoned, and made scullion in the king's kitchen, and afterwards one of the king's falconers, in which post he died.
- Simon, Richard, French divine and writer, b. 1638, d. 1712.
- Simon, Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome, 41.
- Simon, St. and St. Jude's festival, instituted, 1090.
- Simonides, the poet, b. 558 B. C., d. aged 92.
- Simoneau, Chas., engraver, d. 1728.
- Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, for blind and gouty men founded and built, 1780.
- Simpson, Thomas, English mathematician, b. 1710, d. 1761.
- Simson, Dr. Robert, mathematician, b. 1687, d. 1768.
- Singing in churches, established 67.
- Sincerity, order of knighthood in Saxony, began 1690.
- Sinking Fund, bill passed, 1787.
- Sion Abbey, Middlesex, built 1624.
- Sion College, London-wall, founded 1623; incorporated, 1664.
- Sirlet, Flavius, engraver of precious stones, d. 1737.
- Sir William Curtis, packet, struck on the ground about 50 yards from the pier-head at Ostend, and Mrs. Carleton, mother of Lord Dorchester, her daughter, and a female servant were drowned, 29th Oct. 1815.
- Siri, Vittorio, annalist, b. 1613, d. 1683.
- Sirmond, James, the French writer, b. 1559, d. 1651.
- Sisyphus, first king of Corinth, 1504 B. C.
- Six Clerks office, Chancery-lane, London, built 1770.
- Sixtus V., Pope, b. 1521, made pope, 1585, d. 1590; he was originally a swineherd.
- Skeleton, a human, dug up in the Isle of Wight, supposed to have been buried 600 years before, 1807.
- Skelton, Rev. John, poet, d. 1529.
- Skelton, Philip, divine, b. 1707, d. 1787.

Skinner, Stephen, English physician and antiquary, b. about 1622, d. 1667.

Skinner, Alderman, b. 14th Jan. 1737, d. 1806.

Skipton Castle, Yorkshire, blt. about 1070.

Slave-trade from Congo and Angola, began by the Portuguese in 1482.

Slave-trade began with England 1563; in South America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784. Their importation is said, by Abbé Raynal, to have been 9,000,000 of slaves, of which it is said to be 60,000 annually. Abbé Raynal says there are, in America and the West Indies, full 1,400,000.

Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runaway servant, or any who lives idly for three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise: and if, within that space, he absented himself 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772; slavery abolished in Popish Austria, 26th June, 1782; slave-trade debated in parliament, 1787; regulated, 1788; debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791; again, 1792; slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, 1793; in France, 1795; slave trade abolished by the British parliament, 1807; the freedom of all British slaves purchased, under a special act, and 20,000,000*l.* voted for the purpose, by parliament, 1833.

In 1768 Great Britain

purchased	53,100
America	6,300
France	23,500
Holland	11,300
Portugal	8,700
Denmark	1,200

Total 104,100, at about 15*l.* each, which amounts to 1,582,000*l.* sterling, but bought by barter. In 1793, they sold on an average for 30*l.* or 35*l.* each. In 1788, the slaves in the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain, were

In Jamaica	174,000
Barbadoes	80,000
Antigua	36,000
Grenada and the Grenadines	40,000
St. Christopher's	27,000
Dominica	15,000
St. Vincent's	15,000
Anguilla, Tortola, &c.	14,000
Nevis	10,000
Montserrat	9,000

Total 420,000

Slaves first imported into America, 1508.

Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood in Germany, began 1662.

Sleidan, J., historian, b. 1506, d. 1556.

Slingsby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit, beheaded on Tower Hill, 8th June, 1658.

Slingelandt, John Peter, painter, b. 1640, d. 1691.

Slippers, first introduced about 1570.

Sloane, Sir Hans, historian, naturalist, physician to George II., and contributor to the British Museum, b. 1660, d. 11th Jan., 1752.

Slodtz, René, sculptor, b. 1705, d. 1764.

Smalbroke, R., English prelate, b. 1672, d. 1749.

Smalridge, Dr. George, bishop of Bristol, writer, b. 1663, d. 1719.

Small-pox hospital, Coldbath Fields, instituted 26th Sept. 1746.

Smart, C., poet, b. 1722, d. 1770.

Smeaton, John, engineer, b. 1724, d. 1792.

Smellie, Dr. William, eminent anatomist, d. 1763.

Smellie, W., naturalist, b. 1740, d. 1795.

Smirke, R., architect, d. at Brampton, Cumberland, July, 1815.

Smith, John Gordon, a medical writer of eminence, b. 1792, d. in the Fleet prison, 15th Sept. 1833.

Smithfield, London, first paved 1615.

Smith, Dr. Adam, political economist, b. 1723, d. 1790.

Smith, Charlotte, poet and novelist, b. 1749, d. 1806.

Smith, Edmund, dramatist, b. 1668, d. 1710.

Smith, Elizabeth, learned lady, b. 1776, d. 1806.

Smith, Sir John, statesman, d. about 1600.

Smith, John, celebrated adventurer, d. 1631.

Smith, Miles, bishop, and translator of the bible, d. 1624.

Smith, Robert, divine and mathematician, b. 1689, d. 1768.

Smith, Sir Thomas, statesman, b. 1514, d. 1577.

Smith, Thos., divine, b. 1638, d. 1710.

Smith, William, divine and translator, b. 1711, d. 1787.

Smith, John, mezzotinto scraper, d. about 1715.

Smith, Thomas, painter, d. 1769.

Smith, J. R., crayon portrait painter, d. 1812.

Smith, G., painter, b. 1714, d. 1766.

Smollett, Dr. Tobias, the historian, d. 21st Oct. 1771.

Smugglers act passed, 1736; mitigated, 1781; enforced, 1784.

Smyrna, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, 20th June, 1742; had the plague, 1743, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, 14th May, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires, in 1763 and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778; in March, 1796, which destroyed 4000 shops, two large mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines and provisions, to the value of ten millions of crowns; a riot, there by the Slavonians, occasioned the Janissaries to destroy the theatre and property of the

Christians, to the amount of 100,000*l.*, when between 12 and 1300 persons lost their lives, May, 1797; dreadful fire in, 10th June, 1811.

Snape, Rev. Dr., b. 1672, d. 1742.

Sneezing. The custom of saying "God bless you," to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing, made a short prayer to the Gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Virgil says it took its rise in the plague of 594, in which the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health. This custom is practised among the Jews, and among the Abyssinians. When the king of Monomotapa sneezes, those that are near him loudly wish him happiness, this is caught by those farther off, and it is echoed through the whole city.

Snell, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension settled on her, June, 1730.

Snelling, Thomas, writer on corns, d. 1773.

Sneyd, Nathaniel, an Irish gentleman of rank and fortune, shot in the streets at noon, by Mason, a lunatic, 31st July, 1833.

Snow for 11 days, 1762; remarkably deep in 1731 and 1736; 7000 Swedes perished in a storm of snow upon the mountains of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, in 1719; great fall of snow in every part of England, in Jan. 1814; considerable fall of snow in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, by which much damage was done to the gardens, 2nd Sept. 1816.

Snow-hill, act of parliament passed for the improvement of, 26th June, 1795.

Snyders, Francis, painter, b. at Antwerp, 1579, d. 1657.

Soap, first manufactured at London and Bristol, 1524.

Sobieski, John, king of Poland, d. 1696.

Societies or companies first established in London, 1198.

Society for the relief of persons confined for small-debts, commenced 1772.

Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men, instituted 1788.

Society for bettering the condition of the poor, instituted 1796.

Society for abolishing the common method of sweeping chimneys, commenced 1802.

Society, national, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established church, 1811.

Society of ladies at Liverpool, for converting female Jews to the protestant religion, 1812.

Society for the suppression of begging, instituted at Edinburgh, 1813.

Society of the houseless in London, founded 14th Jan., 1820.

Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 1765.

Socinus, Lælius, b. 1525, d. 1604.

Socrates, put to death 396 B. C. aged 70.

Sodom, burnt in the 65th year of Lot's age, B. C. 1897.

Soissons, one-third of the town of, destroyed, and many lives lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, 13th Oct. 1815.

Solander, Dr., naturalist, b. 1736, d. 13th May, 1782.

Solar System, discovered by Pythagoras, B. C. 500; revived by Copernicus, 1532; established fully by Sir Isaac Newton, 1695.

Sole, A. M. del, painter, b. 1597, d. 1677.

Sole, J., painter, b. 1654, d. 1719.

Solimene, an Italian painter, b. 1657, d. 1747.

Solis, Antonio de, Spanish historian, b. 1610, d. 1686.

Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastes, B. C. 981.

Solomon Isles, off the American coast, discovered 1527.

Solon, the lawgiver, b. 549 B. C., d. aged 80.

Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland,

ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep. It covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about thirty small villages. It continued in motion from Saturday the 4th, to 31st Dec. 1771.

Somers, John, Lord, statesman, b. 1650, d. 1716.

Somers Isles, discovered 1527.

Somerset-house, Strand, London, blt. 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its present state; the navy office, pipe office, victualling office, and other public offices, removed into it in 1788; terrace fell down, 27th Dec., 1788; had 306,134*l.* 9½*d.* granted by parliament to defray the expense of its erection to the year 1789, and 1500*l.* addition in 1798, and 2550*l.* in 1801.

Somerton Castle, near Newark, Lincolnshire, built 1305.

Somerville, William, English poet, b. 1692, d. 1743.

Somner, William, the antiquary, b. 1598, d. 1669.

Sophia, St., mosque of, at Constantinople, built 566.

Sophocles, d. 406 B. C., aged 90.

Sorbiere, Samuel, physician, b. 1615, d. 1670.

Sorbonne, Robert de, founder of the College, b. 1201, d. 1274; college founded, 1253.

Sound, a toll established at, by Denmark, on all ships passing into the Baltic sea, 1348.

Soufflot, J. G., architect, b. 1713, d. 1780.

South Saxon kingdom, began 491, ended 754.

South, Rev. Dr. Robert, b. 1633, d. 1716.



Southcott, Joanna, pretended prophetess, who had many followers, b. 1753, d. 27th Dec. 1814.  
 Southern, Thomas, dramatist, b. 1659, d. 26th May, 1746.  
 Southgate, Richard, divine, b. 1729, d. 1795.  
 Southwell, Robert, poet, 1560; executed 1595.  
 Southwell Palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built 1518.  
 Southam, Warwickshire, 40 houses at, burned, 25th March, 1741-2.  
 Southampton, new pier at, opened 8th July, 1833.  
 South America, discovered by Americus Vesputius, 1497.  
 South America, explored by Captain Cook, 1778; by Captain James Colnett, 1789.  
 South Sea act, passed 1716.  
 South Sea bubble in England, burst

1720, and ruined several hundred families.  
 South Sea house, Broad Street, fire at, 11th April, 1826.  
 South Sea company began, 6th May, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its director's estates, to the value of 2,000,000*l.* seized 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for 10,000*l.*, who had absconded with 100,000*l.* in 1720; and he returned to England, 1743.  
 Southwark, annexed to London 1550; bridge, first stone of, laid 23d May, 1815; opened 24th March, 1819.  
 Southwark fair, regulated 1743; abolished, 1762; bridge, at the works for, 13 workmen drowned by the upsetting of a boat, 5th Oct. 1816.  
 Sovereigns. See the names of the different nations. For English kings, see England, &c. &c.

### SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST,

With the average annual expenditure, and total expenditure during each reign. [From Dr. John Robinson's "Abridgment of Hume and Smollett."]

#### NORMAN FAMILY.

Sovereigns.	Began to Reign.	Reigned. Y. M. D.	Cost each Year.	Total Cost of each Reign.
William I.	1066, Oct.	14 20 10 28	£400,000	£8,400,000
William II.	1087, Sept.	9 12 10 24	360,000	4,550,000
Henry I.	1100, Aug.	2 35 3 29	300,000	10,500,000
Stephen of Blois	1135, Dec.	1 18 10 24	250,000	4,750,000

#### FAMILY OF PLANTAGENET.

Henry II.	1154, Oct.	25 34 8 11	200,000	7,000,000
Richard I.	1189, July	6 9 9 0	159,000	1,500,000
John,	1199, April	6 17 6 13	100,000	1,700,000
Henry III.	1216, Oct.	19 56 0 28	80,000	4,180,000
Edward I.	1272, Nov.	16 34 7 21	150,000	5,250,000
Edward II.	1307, July	7 19 6 18	100,000	2,000,000
Edward III.	1327, Jan.	25 50 4 27	151,139	7,700,450
Richard II.	1377, June	21 22 3 8	150,000	2,850,000

#### BRANCH OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV.	1399, Sept.	29 13 5 20	100,000	1,400,000
Henry V.	1413, March	20 9 5 11	76,643	689,787
Henry VI.	1422, Aug.	31 38 6 4	61,976	2,531,064

BRANCH OF YORK.							
Sovereigns.	Began to Reign.	Reigned. Y. M. D.			Cost each year.	Total Cost of each Reign.	
Edward IV.	1461, March	4	22	1	5	100,000	2,200,000
Edward V.	1483, April	9	0	2	13		
Richard III.	1483, June	23	2	2	0	100,000	200,000
HOUSE OF TUDOR.							
Henry VII.	1485, Aug.	22	23	0	8	400,000	10,600,000
Henry VIII.	1509, April	22	37	9	6	800,000	30,100,000
Edward VI.	1547, Jan.	28	6	5	8	400,000	2,400,000
Mary	1553, July	6	5	4	11	450,000	2,250,000
Elizabeth	1558, Nov.	17	44	4	7	500,000	22,500,000
FAMILY OF STUART.							
James I.	1603, March	24	22	0	3	600,000	13,230,000
Charles I.	1625, March	27	23	10	3	395,819	23,199,655
Charles II.	1649, Jan.	30	36	0	7	1,800,090	64,800,000
James II.	1685, Feb.	6	4	0	7	2,001,855	8,007,420
William & Mary.	1689, Feb.	13	13	0	23	3,342,778	72,127,502
Anne,	1702, March	8	12	4	24	9,597,924	122,373,531
HOUSE OF HANOVER.							
George I.	1714, Aug.	1	12	10	10	6,388,572	79,832,160
George II.	1727, June	11	33	4	14	8,249,247	276,349,773
George III.	1760, Oct.	25	59	3	4	39,786,000	2,357,441,262
George IV.	1820, Jan.	29	10	4	26		
William IV.	1830, June	26					

Sowing corn, and other agricultural arts, taught by Ceres, B.C. 1409.

Sozomen, ecclesiastical historian, fl. in the 5th century.

Spa Fields, from 20 to 30,000 persons assembled in, to vote an address to the Prince Regent, from the distressed manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. 15th Nov. 1816. Second meeting, 2nd Dec. following, which terminated in a very alarming riot, the shops of several gunsmiths having been plundered of arms by the mob.

Spaces, many determined by the following calculation of Jedediah Buxton, of Elmton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, who proved, in 1751, that there are contained in one solid inch,

200 Barley corns.

300 Wheat corns.

512 Rye corns.

180 Oats.

40 Peas.

25 Beans.

80 Vetches.

100 Lintels.

2304 Hairs, one inch long.

Spain, New, discovered 1518.

Spain, New, established 1520.

Spain was first civilised by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country. Conquered by the Romans, 206 B. C. Grenada and Andalusia were the Bætica of the Romans, and the rest of Spain the province of Tarragona. The several provinces now subject to the crown were

- once independent kingdoms, but became one kingdom in 414. The Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 711. The Moors kept possession till 1093. The small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492. Primacy of Toledo, founded 680. St. James, the tutelary saint of Spain, since the finding of the apostle's body in the ninth century. Holy brotherhood, instituted 1260. Kingdom of, founded by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, the queen of Castile having married the king of Arragon, 1479, who assumed the title of Catholic Majesty. By the conquests of Navarre and Grenada, Ferdinand put a complete end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. Escorial began building, 1569; *Fuero Juzgo* code of laws enacted by Cindasvindus, 612; that called *Les usages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Castillo*, by Alphonso IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alphonso X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alphonso XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665, *Novissima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; who resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724; but on his son's death he re-assumed it. The kingdom treacherously seized by Buonaparte, and given to his brother Joseph, 1808. Charles IV. abdicated in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., 19th March, 1808. Joseph Buonaparte made king of, July, 1808. The theatre of war, from that period to the expulsion of the French in 1814, when Ferdinand, who had been held captive in France, was restored.
- Spain, kings of, from Ferdinand the Great:—
- Ferdinand the Great, under whom Castile and Leon were united, from 1027 to 1035
- Sancho the Strong . . . 1065
- Alphonso the Valiant . . . 1072
- Alphonso VII. . . . 1109
- Alphonso VIII. . . . 1122
- Sancho III. . . . 1157
- Ferdinand II. . . . 1157
- Alphonso IX. . . . 1158
- Henry I. . . . 1214
- Ferdinand III. . . . 1216
- Alphonso X. . . . 1252
- Sancho IV. . . . 1284
- Ferdinand IV. . . . 1295
- Alphonso XI. . . . 1312
- Peter the Cruel . . . 1350
- Henry II. . . . 1368
- John I. the Bastard . . . 1379
- Henry III. . . . 1390
- John II. . . . 1406
- Henry IV. . . . 1454
- Ferdinand and Isabella, the first styled Catholic . . . 1474
- Philip I. . . . 1504
- Charles I. . . . 1516
- Philip II. . . . 1555
- Philip III. . . . 1598
- Philip IV. . . . 1621
- Charles II. . . . 1665
- Philip V. resigned . . . 1700
- Lewis . . . . 1724
- Philip re-assumed, died . . . 1725
- Ferdinand VI. . . . 1745
- Charles III. . . . 1759
- Charles IV. . . . 1788
- who resigned the crown to his son Ferdinand VII. 1808
- During the minority of Maria Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand VII., regent Maria Christina . . . . 1834
- Spanish Town, in the island of Trinidad, destroyed by fire, 24th March, 1808.
- Spallanzani, Lazarus, naturalist, b. 1729, d. 1798.
- Spanheim, Ezek., b. at Geneva, 1629, d. 1710.
- Spanheim, Fred., b. at Geneva 1632, d. 1701.
- Speaker of the House of Commons, first chosen, 1340.
- Speaking trumpets, first invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1752.
- Spectacles, invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.
- Speed, John, the historian, d. 1629, aged 76.

- Spelman, Sir Henry, the antiquary, d. 1641, aged 80.
- Spence, Joseph, divine and critic, b. 1698, d. 1768.
- Spence, Thomas, political enthusiast, who devised and published a plan, by which human kind could be provided with sustenance without pauperism, d. Oct. 1814.
- Spence, Miss, an English authoress, b. 1768, d. 1832.
- Spencer, John, dean of Ely, d. 1695, aged 65.
- Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father was hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in Oct. 1327; the son was hanged at Hereford 24th Nov. following; the grandson was beheaded at Bristol in 1400.
- Spenser, Edmund, the poet, b. about 1553, d. 1598.
- Sphere, invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, who died B. C. 208.
- Spinello, Aretino, a Florentine artist, b. 1328, d. 1420.
- Spinello, Paris, son of Aretino, d. of fright at the age of 56.
- Spinning-wheel, invented at Brunswick, 1530. Another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkshire, which finishes on each spindle three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in an hour, 1785.
- Spigelius, Adrian, anatomist, b. 1578, d. 1625.
- Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, b. 1654, d. 1727.
- Spinola, Ambrose, general, b. 1569, d. 1630.
- Spinoza, Benedict, b. at the Hague 1633, d. 1677.
- Spirituos liquors, drinking of, retrained by act, 1751.
- Spital Fields, the weavers of, reduced to extreme suffering from want of employment, 1816.
- Spon, James, antiquary, b. 1647, d. 1686.
- Spondanus, John, critic, b. 1557, d. 1595.
- Spondanus, Henry, brother of John, divine, b. 1568, d. 1643.
- Spooner, Mr., at Tamworth, Warwickshire, who weighed 40 stone 9lbs., and measured 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, d. 30th April, 1775, aged 57.
- Sponsors, first appointed 130.
- Sports allowed on Sunday after divine service, 1617.
- Spot, a macula on the sun, more than three times the earth's diameter, passed the sun's centre, 21st Ap., 1766.
- Spotswood, Abp. of St. Andrews, b. 1565, d. 1639.
- Sprangher, Bartholomeo, painter, b. 1546, d. 1623.
- Spring, a subterraneous, suddenly burst forth in the environs of Como, occasioning the immediate fall of two houses, and some hours afterwards, that of a forge situated near it, 1806.
- Sprat, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, historian, b. 1635, d. 1713.
- Spurzheim, John Gaspar, the celebrated phrenologist, b. 1776, d. 1832.
- Spurs, in common use before 1400.
- Squarcione, Fran., an Italian painter, b. 1394, d. 1474.
- Squire, Samuel, bishop, miscellaneous writer, b. 1714, d. 1766.
- St. Bride's avenue, first stone of, laid 3rd Nov. 1825.
- St. Burian, poor-house at, near Penzance, destroyed by fire, and two men and four women perished in the flames, March, 1817.
- St. Carlos, Naples, theatre royal, destroyed by fire, 14th Feb. 1816.
- St. John's, Newfoundland, 130 houses at, consumed by fire, 12th Feb. 1816.
- St. Eustatia Isle, settled by the Dutch 1632.
- St. Helena, first taken possession of by the English, 1600; settled, 1651.
- St. George, British ship of 98 guns, stranded on the western coast of North Jutland, and admiral Reynolds, and the whole of the crew, except 11, lost, 24th Dec. 1811.
- St. Jago de Cuba, city of, founded by Velasquez in 1514.
- St. James's Park, three boys dreadfully wounded and one killed, by the firing of the guns on the king's



- birth-day, 4th June, 1815. See Park, St. James's.
- St. Catherine, order of, in Russia, instituted by the Czar Peter I., in 1714, for ladies.
- St. Lawrence river, discovered and explored by the French, 1508.
- St. Salvador, the first land discovered in the West Indies or America, by Columbus, 11th Oct. 1492.
- St. Stephen's Chapel, the English House of Commons, built 1115.
- St. Thomas's, West Indies, destruction of half the settlement by fire, 31st Dec. 1832.
- St. Vincent, eruption of a volcano in the island of, 30th April, 1812.
- Stackhouse, Thomas, English divine and historian, d. 1752.
- Staben, Henry, painter, distinguished for his representation of the Gallery of a Virtuoso, b. at Antwerp, 1578, d. 1658.
- Stadthouse, at Amsterdam, blt. 1649, completely finished, 1655.
- Stadtholdership of the Low Countries, suppressed 1795.
- Stael Holstein, Baroness, an eminent literary character, b. 1766, d. 15th July, 1817.
- Staffordshire Canal, commenced 14th July, 1766.
- Stafford, Sir Humphrey, killed at the battle of Seven Oaks by the rebels under Cade, 24th June, 1450.
- Stafford, Henry, duke of Buckingham, harangues the citizens of London in favour of Richard III., who is proclaimed king, 24th June, 1483.
- Stafford castle built 1070.
- Stage coach duties, 1785; increased, 1808.
- Stage coach new act came into operation, 7th Jan. 1832.
- Stages, Diligences, and Posts, in France, established 1464.
- Stahl, George Ernest, chemist b. 1660, d. 1734.
- Stalbert, Adrianus, painter, b. 1580, d. 1660.
- Stamford, Lincolnshire, shock of an earthquake felt there and in the neighbouring places, 27th Feb. 1792; castle built 922.
- Stamp act in America passed, 1764; repealed 18th March, 1766.
- Stamp duties, produce of, imposed on the law proceedings in the several courts of justice in Great Britain, during seven years:—years ending 5th Jan. 1818, 167,760*l.*; 1819, 152,556*l.*; 1820, 159,709*l.*; 1821, 155,552*l.* 1822, 154,632*l.*; 1823, 149,207*l.*; 1824, 145,206*l.*
- Stamp duties, produce of, imposed on the several branches of conveyances in Great Britain during the same period:—years ending 5th Jan. 1818, 140,983*l.*; 1819, 165,776*l.*; 1820, 147,396*l.*; 1821, 140,118*l.*; 1822, 130,335*l.*; 1823, 127,539*l.*; 1824, 132,696*l.*
- Stamp duties instituted, 28th June, 1694; increased, 1756; again, 1776, 1780, 1789, 1797, 1801, 1802, 1808, and 1815.
- Stamp Duties begun in Ireland, 25th March, 1774; increased, 1801.
- Stamp Duties first instituted in England, 1694.—The total produce of stamp duties of Great Britain, the year ending in January, 1806, was 4,194,285*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* This sum was subject to some deductions, but when these were made, the produce was little less than four millions sterling. The expense of collection amounts to 3¼ per cent. The following are some of the miscellaneous stamp duties, payable after 10th Oct. 1808.
- ANNUAL LICENSES.
- License to appraiser (not a licensed auctioneer), 6*s.*
- To any banker, &c. who shall issue any promissory note, payable on demand, and be re-issuable, 20*l.*
- For selling medicines, &c. liable to duty under the said act, 44 Geo. III. cap. 8 (usually called quack medicines), in London or Westminster, or within the twopenny post, and in Edinburgh, 2*l.*—In any other city, borough, or town corporate, or in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, 10*s.*—In any other place, 5*s.*
- For exercising the trade of a pawn-

broker, in London or Westminster, or twopenny post district, 10*l.* In any other place, 5*l.*

By postmasters, or persons letting to hire horses for travelling post, by the mile, or from stage to stage, or for a day, or for any less period than 28 days, for drawing carriages used in travelling post, 5*s.*

By persons keeping public stage coaches or carriages, for each carriage so kept. If carrying 4 inside passengers, 5*s.* More than 4, and not more than 6, 6*s.* More than 6, and not more than 8, 7*s.* More than 8, and not more than 10, 8*s.* More than 10, 9*s.* Children in lap are excepted from the several numbers.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS

Duties on law proceedings, in the courts, to be paid in respect of every skin, sheet, &c. except where they are imposed according to the number of words, or otherwise expressly charged.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

As fellow of the College of Physicians, in England or Scotland, 20*l.* By licence from the College of Physicians to practise within seven miles of the metropolis, 10*l.*

Matriculation in any University in Great Britain, 10*s.* To the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in ordinary course, 3*l.* By special grace, royal mandate, or nobility, or otherwise out of ordinary course, 5*l.* Any other degree in the ordinary course of the University, 6*l.*; out of the ordinary course, 10*l.*

To the degree of M. D. in either of the Universities in Scotland, 10*l.*

Advertisements in the London Gazette, or any public newspaper, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Agreement, or Mem. of Agreement, made in England under hand only, or in Scotland without any clause of registration,

and not otherwise charged or expressly exempted in the schedule, the matter thereof being of the value of 20*l.* or upwards, and containing not more than 1080 words, including any schedule, &c. 16*s.* Containing more than 1080 words, 1*l.* 10*s.* And further for every 1080 words beyond the first 1080, 1*l.*

Appraisalment of estate, real or personal, in any case whatsoever, except appraisalment by order of an Admiralty Court, amount not exceeding 50*l.*, 2*s.* 6*d.* Exceeding 50*l.* to 100*l.*, 5*s.* Exceeding 100*l.* to 200*l.*, 10*s.* Exceeding 200*l.* to 500*l.*, 15*s.* Exceeding 500*l.* 1*l.*

Certificate to be taken out yearly, by attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, in England; and by writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, attorneys, or procurators, in any of the courts of Scotland; notaries public in England and Scotland; and also by every sworn clerk, clerk in court, and other officer, who shall act in any of the above capacities for any other emolument than the regular emolument of the office; when residing within the limits of the twopenny post in England, or within the city or shire of Edinburgh, and if he shall have been admitted 3 years or upwards, 10*l.*; or if not so long admitted, 5*l.* When residing elsewhere, and admitted for 3 years or upwards, 6*l.*; or if not so long admitted, 3*l.*

Grant of the dignity of a duke, 200*l.*; marquis, 200*l.*; earl, 200*l.*; viscount, 150*l.*; baron, 100*l.*; and baronet, 50*l.* Of a congé d'elire, 20*l.* Of the royal assent to the election of archbishop or bishop, 20*l.*

Newspapers. For every half-sheet double demy, or sheet of single demy, 3½*d.*

Passport, 5*s.*

Plate of Gold, wrought in Great Britain, per ounce, and in pro-

- portion, 16s. Gold watch-cases excepted.
- Plate of Silver, wrought in Great Britain, per ounce, and so in proportion, 1s. 3*d*. Except watch-cases, chains, and several small articles.
- Playing Cards, per pack, 1s.
- Policy of Assurance, on any life or lives, or on any event depending on life or lives, sum insured not amounting to 500*l*., 15s.—Amounting to 500*l*. or upwards, 1*l*. 10s.
- Specification of a patent, 5*l*.; and further for 1080 words, above the first 1080, 1*l*.
- Stage Coaches and Carriages, carrying passengers for hire, for every mile such carriage shall travel, if carrying not more than 4 inside passengers, 2*d*. If 4 and not exceeding 6, 2½*d*. If 6 and not exceeding 8, 3½*d*. If 8 and not exceeding 10, 4*d*. More than 10, 5*d*.
- Transfer of Bank, or South-Sea stock, 7s. 9*d*. Of East India stock, 1*l*. 10s. Of stock of any other corporation, not otherwise charged under the head of mortgage or conveyance, 1*l*. 10s.
- Stamped paper for covering the walls of rooms, first introduced in Spain and Holland, 1555.—Flock or velvet paper first used, 1620.
- Stamp office established, 1694.
- Stamps on newspapers begun, 1713; increased 1725, 1765, 1781, 1789, 1797, 1808, and 1815.
- Stamps on notes and bills, 1782, 1791, 1797, 1801, 1808, and 1815.
- Standard fixed by law for gold and silver, 1300.
- Standing at the reading of the gospel first introduced 406.
- Standing army first established in France by Charles VII., 1445.
- Stanhope, Dr. George, b. 1660, d. 1728.
- Stanhope, Charles Stanhope, earl, politician and inventor, b. 1753, d. 16th Dec. 1816.
- Stanhope, Philip, earl of Chesterfield, b. 1694, d. 1773.
- Stanislaus, the abdicated king of Poland, burnt by accident 6th Feb. 1768, aged 89.
- Stanislaus Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, who was deprived of his kingdom 1795, d. 11th April, 1798.
- Stanley, Thomas, the philosophic historian, b. 1625, d. 1678.
- Stanley, George, of Hamington, near Salisbury, d. 1719, aged 151.
- Stanley, Mr. John, musician, b. 1713, d. 1786.
- Stapledon, Walter, bishop of Exeter, murdered in London in an insurrection, 1326.
- Stapleton, Sir Robert, poet and translator, d. 1669.
- Staples' Inn society, established 1699.
- Star, order of knighthood in France, disused 1455.
- Star chamber court instituted 1487; abolished 1641.
- Starching linen first introduced into England, 1552.
- Statius b. about 41, d. A.D. 96.
- Statute miles first ascertained in England, 1593.
- Statutes first printed 1483.
- Statutes of Clarendon, made 1164; in the French language, 1266; of Marlborough, 1269; Quo Warranto, passed Oct. 1280; Winchester, passed Oct. 1284; forbidding the levying of taxes without consent of parliament, 1297; of Mortmain, enacted 1297; of Preunire, which excluded foreigners from ecclesiastical livings, 23rd April, 1344.
- Staunton, Sir George, d. 1801.
- Steam engine applied by Savary to raise ballast and gravel out of rivers; to raise large quantities of water, and patents were granted for the same 1718.
- Steam first successfully established on the Thames by Mr. Dodd, 1815.
- Steam engine burst at Providence mill, in Shipney, near Bradford, Yorkshire, by which five young persons were killed, 4th Feb. 1811. The valves of the boiler of one in the extensive sugar bakingwarehouse of Mr. Cronstadt of Well-street, Well-close-square, burst, which destroyed

the concern, and buried in the ruins the bodies of more than 20 persons, 15th Nov. 1815.

Steam packet, the Regent, bound for Margate, took fire and burned to the water's edge, off Whitstable, 2nd July, 1817.

Steam vessel, Frolic, lost on the Ness sands, Glamorganshire, 11th Ap. 1831; 80 souls perished.

Stebbing, Henry, divine, d. 1763.

Stedman, captain John, historian, b. 1745, d. 1797.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums, weight one grain, to the artists 7s. 6d. each, equal to 2l. 5s.; one grain of gold only 2d.

Steele, Sir Richard, d. 1st Sept. 1729, aged 58.

Steen, Jan, painter, b. 1636, d. 1689.

Steenwyck, Henry, painter, b. 1550, d. 1603.

Steenwyck the Younger, son of Henry, b. about 1589.

Steevens, George, commentator, b. 1736, d. 1800.

Stefano, a Florentine painter, b. 1301, d. 1350.

Steinburg, a German, murdered Ellen Lefevre, with whom he cohabited, and their four children, at Pentonville, 8th Sept. 1834.

Stella, a French painter, b. 1596, d. 1647.

Stephen the martyr d. 26th Sept. 33.

Stephen, St., order of knighthood, began at Florence 1561.

Stephens, Henry, printer, b. 1470, d. 1520.

Stephens, Robert, printer, b. 1503, d. 1559.

Stephens, Henry, printer and lexicographer, b. 1528, d. 1598.

Stephens, Capt. John, lexicographer, d. 1726.

Stepney, George, dramatist and statesman, b. 1663, d. 1707.

Sterne, Rev. L., b. 1713, d. 1768.

Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, d. 1549.

Stevens, George Alexander, dramatic poet, d. 1784, d. 1707.

Stevinus, Simon, mathematician, d. 1633.

Stews, public ones suppressed, which before were licensed, 1546.

Stewart-Denham, Sir James, political economist, b. 1713, d. 1780.

Stewart, Dugald, Scotch philosopher, b. 1753, d. 1828.

Stillingfleet, Edward, bishop of Worcester, b. 1635, d. 1699.

Stillingfleet, Benjamin, naturalist, b. 1702, d. 1771.

Stilpo, the philosopher, d. about 294 B.C.

Stirrups, first brought into use in the 6th century.

Stoborough, near Wareham, fifteen houses at, entirely consumed by fire, July, 1806.

Stockdale, Percival, miscellaneous writer, b. 1736, d. 1811.

Stockholm, 1000 houses at, burned down, 1751; again, 250 burned, 31st Aug. 1759; nearly destroyed by fire, July, 1795, and 15th Nov. 1802.

Stock Exchange, in Capel Court, foundation of, laid 18th May, 1800.

Stock companies, act respecting, 1693.

Stock-jobbing, forbidden by parliament, 28th March, 1734.

Stockholm, built 1253.

Stockport, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. Howell says that in 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds that Henry VIII., that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk. His son, Edward VI., was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Man-



tua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind made in England, 1564. The weaving of them was invented by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stoke-upon-Trent, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Stone, Edmund, mathematician, d. about 1767.

Stone, John, statuary, d. 1633.

Stone, Nicholas, statuary, d. 1647, aged 61.

Stone buildings first introduced into England, 674.

Stone bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

Stone church, the first built in London, 1087.

Stone, artificial, for statues, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776; introduced by Mrs. Coade, near London.

Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Stephens a premium, June, 1739.

Stone Henge, near Salisbury, some of the upright stones at, and one trilithon, or top stone, fell during a thaw, 3rd Jan. 1797.

Stops in literature, introduced 1520; colon, 1580; semicolon, 1599.

Store cask for a brewery was made by Mr. Layton, in Southwark, which would contain 8000 casks of 16 gallons each; its diameter 55 feet 6 inches, and in depth 20 feet, all of English oak. Finished Jan. 1792.

Stork, Abraham, painter, d. 1708.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hailstones much bigger than hens' eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell in most parts of Britain above three inches diameter, killed many men and much

cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coast of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm by lightning, 951; at Colchester, 996; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, 5th Oct. 1091; at London 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow church unroofed, and at Old Sarum the steeple, with many houses, was thrown down, 17th Oct. 1091; in England, 1116. A violent storm almost desolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, 1194. Many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens' eggs, 1205. One which threw down several churches 1222. It thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233. The chimney of the chamber where the queen of king Henry III. and her children lay was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken; many oaks in the park were rent asunder and torn up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251. As king Edward I. and his queen were talking together in their bedchamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285. When Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind that swelled to a tempest of rain, light-

ning, and hailstones, so prodigious as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses and 1000 of his best troops, 1359. When Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the queen came over was shattered and broken; and which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coast, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1389. In different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1382. The leads of the Greyfriars' church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beaten down, 25th Nov. 1413. St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed 1444. At St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, was a storm of hail in 1479, when the stones measured 18 inches round. In Italy a storm of hail destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country, 1510. A violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church at Copenhagen, 1st Jan. 1515. A storm of hail in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured fifteen inches in circumference, July, 1558. A storm at Leicester, 1563. Near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed 500 acres of corn, 1566. Hailstones fell at Dorchester seven inches in circumference, 23rd Aug. 1651. The day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible that it extended all over Europe, 3rd Sept. 1658. A great one in London, 18th Feb. 1662. 200 sail of colliers and some coasters were lost, with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer in Norfolk, 1696. A storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c., which killed fowls and small animals, and

knocked down horses and men, some of the stones weighing half a pound, 29th April, 1697. The same year, 4th May, in Hertfordshire, hailstones fell 14 inches in circumference, destroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner. The most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, 27th Nov. 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimneys and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, and the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchment, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean; one second-rate, four third-rates, four fourth-rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 men lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants' service; in London only the damage was estimated at a million. Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed 28th Aug. 1722; again, 20th Oct. 1744. Carolina was greatly damaged by storms, Aug. 1722. Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, received 2000*l.* damage, June, 1731. At St. Kitt's, where 20 ships were lost, 30th June, 1733. At Jamaica, 1734. At the mouth of the Ganges in India, when 20,000 vessels of different kinds were cast away, eight English East-India ships and 300,000 people were lost, and the water rose 40 feet higher than usual, 11th Oct. 1737. At Antigua, Aug. 1740. A violent one on the coast of England, 1st Nov. 1740. At Canterbury, 8th Sept. 1741. In Yorkshire, where the hailstones were five inches round, May, 1745. One at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, 7th March, 1751. At Jamaica, which did 300,000*l.* damage, 10th Aug. 1751. At Cadiz 100 ships lost, 8th Dec. 1751. At Martinico,

12th Sept. 1756, which did great damage. At Barbadoes, 23rd Aug. 1758. At Charleston, South Carolina, where the ships lost were worth 20,000*l.*, 4th May, 1761. At Girgenti, in Italy, where the hailstones weighed 20 ounces, 18th April, 1772. At Leeds, in Yorkshire, where the hailstones were as large as nutmegs, 20th June, 1772. At St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, 16th July, 1772. A terrible one at St. Kitts, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, 30th Aug. 1772. In France and England, March, 1773. A most terrible one near Boston, in North America, in August, and at Cuba, July, 1773. In Oxford, 15th Nov. 1773. At Alençon, in France, where the hailstones measured 18 inches round, 3rd Aug. 1774. At London, 30th Sept. and 5th, 6th, and 7th Dec. 1774, which did great damage to the shipping. In the north of England, four Dublin packets foundered, 19th Oct. 1775. Again, on the south coasts, Nov. 1775. At Antwerp, &c., in Holland, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and weighed three-quarters of a pound, and killed several horses, &c., and destroyed the fruits of the earth, 11th June, 1776. In the West Indies, the severest ever known, 6th Sept. 1776. At Florence and its neighbourhood, which did immense damage, 16th Oct. 1777. In all the West India islands, particularly at Savannah La Mer, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, Oct. 1780. At Roehampton, Richmond, and other places near London, 15th Oct. 1780. All over England, Jan. 1779. A violent hail-storm at Madrid, which did 6000*l.* damage to the glass windows; some stones weighed a pound, 26th July, 1782. At Surat, in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, 22nd Ap. 1782. At Dieupole, in Moravia, which totally destroyed the place, 30th May, 1782. In France,

where the hailstones weighed eight ounces, 17th June, 1782. Great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784. At Irun, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailstones fell as large as hens' eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, 18th July, 1784. A dreadful storm on the north coast of England, 5th Dec. 1784. The same in Italy, Dec. 1784. A hail-storm at Paris, the stones as large as cherries, 1st July, 1785. 131 villages and farms laid waste in France, 5th Aug. 1785. In the West Indies, 6th July, 1785. In the Channel, Jan. 1786, when the Halsewell Indiaman, &c., was lost. At Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, 17th July, 1786. The same month a storm at High-bickington, in Devonshire, removed 13 elm trees upwards of 200 yards from their original spot, and they remained standing upright in a flourishing state; a rock at the same place was divided upwards of eight feet asunder, and all the poultry and corn for several miles were destroyed by the thunder and lightning. At Barbadoes, 11th Aug. 1786; and at North Shields, where the hailstones were as big as pigeons' eggs, 16th Aug. 1786. In Normandy, where the hailstones were as big as hens' eggs, 4th Aug. 1787. In different parts of England, the same month, 1787. In the West Indies, where great damage was done, particularly in the French islands, July, 1787. Considerable damage to the Tower-ditch at London, where the ground on little Tower-hill was trenched near 12 feet deep, 20th June, 1788. At St. Germain-en-Laye, in France, hail fell as large as a quart bottle, and all the trees from Vallance to Lisle were torn up by the roots, 13th July, 1788. At Liverpool, 29th June, 1789. Almost all over the kingdom, which did very considerable damage, 23rd Dec. 1790. A violent hail-storm in Italy, June, 1791, and in several parts of Eng-

land the same month. In Sept. 1791, a violent hail-storm fell in Calabria, near Naples, when some of the hailstones weighed an English pound, which destroyed all hopes of a vintage. The church of Speldhurst, in Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted, and other damage done at Raynham, 25th Oct. 1791. Also in Sussex, where the hailstones were four inches in circumference. At Waterford, 4th April, 1792. In different parts of Kent, 13th April, 1792. In the north of England, 16th July, 1792. At Whitehaven, which did great damage, when the tide rose six feet above its usual height, March, 1793. At Thornton, in Leicestershire, when the hailstones measured from 4 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, and did great damage 3rd Aug. 1793. At Savannah La Mer, in Jamaica, hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs fell, 2nd June, 1793. Almost universal through Great Britain, by which much damage was done, 16th Jan. 1794. A most violent storm of rain in Norfolk inundated many towns, particularly Norwich, Nov. 1794. A most violent storm on the eastern coast of England, when much damage was done to the shipping, 6th Oct. 1794. A most violent storm in Cumberland, 2nd Dec. 1794. A storm of hail in Essex and Herts, which did great damage, 12th June, 1795. In different parts of England, particularly in the Channel and in London, 4th Nov. 1795. At Petersburg, upwards of 90 vessels, and a large magazine of naval stores were destroyed, 7th June, 1796. The stones in a hail-storm over London an inch and a half in circumference, 6th May, 1797, which did great damage to the garden-grounds in the environs. Hailstones fell at Lewes, in Sussex, which measured three inches in circuit, and some weighed three ounces each, 5th June, 1797. Lewes, in Sussex, received damage in glass by a hail-storm to the

amount of 1000*l.*; the stones were from four to seven inches round. At Bletchingdon there were 575 panes of glass broken belonging to the barracks, and other damage done in different places. At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, 100,000*l.* damage was done by a storm, 25th Sept. 1798. At Heyford, in Oxfordshire, irregular pieces of ice, the size of a hen's egg, fell, 19th Aug. 1800; the same storm did great damage in Bedfordshire, where hail stones fell of 11 inches in circumference, and killed the hares and partridges in the fields. Nov. 8, the same year, great damage was done in London, and throughout almost all England. Again, in Devonshire, and in the Baltic, Nov. 1801. In the north of England, Aug. 18, 1802. A violent hurricane of wind did great damage in Devon and Cornwall, 19th Jan. 1804. Another blew down a garden wall at Shenfield place, Kent, of 300 feet in length, on 22nd Jan. 1804. A dreadful storm at Kingston-upon-Thames, 6th July, 1805. A terrific thunder storm in Somersetshire, when the hailstones measured from six to seven inches in circumference, 15th July, 1808. A thunder storm near Grimsby, by which a cottage and several other buildings were destroyed, and a vessel burnt to the water's edge, 10th Aug. 1809. A violent tempest at Cadiz, which caused great destruction among the shipping, 6th and 8th March, 1810. A violent storm in London, the effects of which were felt in most parts of England, 1st July, 1810; a thunder storm passed over London, doing damage in several places, 5th Aug. 1810. Another, on the 14th and 15th of the same month, which did still greater damage. A very tempestuous one at Windsor, on the 15th. Another, on the 15th, at Wellingborough. Another, on the 31st, at Stamford and its neighbourhood. A tremendous one at Boston, by which, and the rising of the tide, the town and country



round were deluged, 10th Nov. 1810. A tremendous one at Exeter, and other places in the west of England, on the same day. At a farm belonging to Captain Nowel, of Iffley, near Oxford, by which two barns, some out-houses, and 13 valuable ricks of hay and corn were destroyed, 12th Oct. 1810. At Worcester, by which the Severn was raised 20 feet in 24 hours, 28th May, 1811. At Brighton, a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning, by which much damage was done, and one house torn to pieces, 9th Nov. 1813. Tremendous storm at Harrowgate, 22nd July. At Bielby, near Pocklington, several persons making hay were knocked down, and a young woman killed, 26th July, 1818. At Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, during which a fire-ball fell, and a barn, malting-office, and stable, were burnt down, Oct. 1813. A tremendous gale and storm prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which much damage was done in various places, 16th and 17th Dec. 1814. Violent thunder storm in London, 15th June, 1814. So dreadful a one fell upon the town of Worschetz, in the county of Temeswar, that of 2600 buildings, none escaped without injury, 2nd July, 1816. A most tremendous gale, by which many vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coasts, 31st Aug. 1816. Tremendous storms of wind and hail desolated various parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, some of the pieces of ice were an inch in diameter, Aug. 1816; tremendous gale of wind, which did considerable mischief, was experienced at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other northern towns, 27th Feb. 1817. A tremendous hurricane, which continued for several hours, and levelled several houses in London

with the ground, and did considerable damage to the shipping. A piece of lead, weighing more than two hundred weight, was blown to some distance from the roof of Surgeon's Hall, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It extended over a great part of England, and raged every where with equal fury, destroying property to a vast amount, and causing the loss of many lives. Numbers of vessels were stranded on the coast, along the whole line of the channel. At Loughborough the shock of an earthquake was felt, 4th March, 1818. A water spout burst at Stenbury, in the Isle of Wight, and did much mischief to a farm there, March, 1818. A terrible thunder-storm in the English and Scotch border counties, 8th May, 1818. Severe storms of thunder, hail, and rain, at Norwich, and in the neighbourhood. Many windows were broken by the hail-stones, and the corn was much injured, Aug. 1818. A dreadful hurricane, which ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to the 22nd Sept. 1819. At the Island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost. Barbadoes escaped this calamity, but was shortly afterwards visited by another of equal severity, which lasted two days, and did incalculable mischief, 13th Oct. 1819. A severe thunder-storm in various parts of Monmouthshire, which poured down a deluge of rain, that laid many parts of the country under water. Several cattle were killed by lightning, July, 1820. A whirlwind at Neen Savage, Shropshire, which tore up trees by the roots, Aug. 1820. A terrible thunder-storm at Truro, in the same month. A thunder-storm at Bristol, and in the neighbourhood; it took place at midnight. The tower of Radcliffe church was struck, and much injured, 2nd April, 1821. A tempest at Witlesee, in the course of which a poor man was struck dead by lightning; his clothes were rent to

pieces, and scattered in all directions, June, 1821. A singular whirlwind at Thrandiston, Suffolk, which had a red appearance, and was confined to a very narrow space. It beat down four persons, and carried part of a stall of crockery to the distance of a mile, 2nd Aug. 1821. A storm at Newhaven, America, in which the trees were covered with salt, and the foliage destroyed, 23rd Sept. 1821. A dreadful storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall, in which great numbers of vessels were lost, Nov. 1821. The lighthouse at Dungeness much injured by lightning, 23rd Dec. 1821. A storm near Bedale, Yorkshire, in which Miss Russel, a relation of the Countess of Darlington, was killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys at Newton House, Jan. 1822. A violent storm in London and the vicinity, during which the hail and large pieces of ice, some of them three inches in circumference, did damage to an immense amount. A single nursery-ground sustained a loss of 300*l.*, 25th May, 1822. Another storm, 10th July. North Luffenham Church, Lincolnshire, struck by lightning and the steeple damaged, 10th June, 1822. A waggon-load of hay carried into the air by a whirlwind, near Nottingham, 17th July, 1822. Edmonthorpe Church, Leicestershire, struck by lightning during a severe storm. The parish clerk was also struck while walking, but escaped with no other injury than the singeing of his eye-brows, and his face being somewhat scorched, 4th Aug. 1822. A terrible thunder-storm at Agno, which did great damage, Sept. 1822. A terrible storm at Pernisch and Trebitsch, in Moravia, during which hail-stones as large as hens' eggs did great mischief. An inundation followed, 1st Sept. 1822. Violent gales off the western coast, in which the Plymouth break-water proved to be of the utmost service in pro-

tecting the shipping, 12th Nov. 1822. A storm of wind and rain at Brighton, which blew down one house, unroofed several, and injured the chain pier, 6th Dec. 1822. The cathedral at Rouen much damaged by lightning and storms, 1822 and 1823. A heavy storm of thunder and lightning at Coddenham, in Suffolk, in the course of which a meteoric stone fell into the street, July, 1823. Gales at Lynn, during which the spring-tide only rose seven instead of seventeen feet, but in the evening rose to seventeen and a half, Jan. 1824. Stothard, Thos., British artist, d. 27th April, 1834, aged 78. Stour-ball, Ramsey, the barns, stables, &c. of, wilfully set fire to, 23rd Oct. 1816. Stow, John, the historian, d. 5th April, 1605, aged 80. Strabo, flourished about 30 B. C. Strada, F., historian, b. 1572, d. 1649. Stradanus, John, a painter, b. 1536, d. 1604. Strafford, Lord, beheaded 12th May, 1641. Straight, John, English divine and poet, d. 1740. Stralsund, in Pomerania, founded 1209. Strand, London, serious riots in, and three houses stripped and demolished by the mob, 1st July, 1749. Strand first built in, 1353. Strand Bridge, first stone of, laid 11th Oct. 1811; finished and opened to the public by a grand procession, the name having been changed to Waterloo Bridge, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, 18th June, 1817. Strange, Sir Robert, the engraver, b. 1721, d. 5th July, 1792. Strangford, Lord, suspended from voting in the Irish House of Lords, for soliciting a bribe in the cause of Rochfort and Ely, 1784. Strasburgh Cathedral, built 1035; its tower, 1049. Strataflorida Abbey, Cardiganshire, built 1164; rebuilt 1238. Stratford, Stoney, sixty houses at,

- burned 19th April, 1736; again, when 150 houses were burned, 6th May, 1742.
- Stratford-on-Avon, monastery at, blt. 1070; burned 1st Aug. 1614; jubilee in honour of Shakespeare, 6th Sept. 1769.
- Stroud, England, erected into a borough, 1832.
- Straw used for the king's bed 1234.
- Streater, Robert, painter, d. 1680, aged 56.
- Street, crossing the West end of London from Carlton Terrace to Regent's Park, and called Regent Street, commenced building 1815.
- Struensee and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen for intriguing with the Queen of Denmark, July, 1772.
- Strutt, Joseph, engraver and antiquary, b. 1749. d. 1802.
- Strype, John, b. 1643, d. Dec. 1737.
- Stuart, Cardinal, son of the chevalier St. George, ordained to the priesthood by the Pope, 1st Sept. 1748.
- Stuarts, fatality attending the.—King James of Scotland, first eighteen years imprisoned in England, and, with his queen, assassinated. James II., his son, 29 years of age, killed in fighting against England. James III. was first imprisoned, and subsequently killed in battle, by his rebellious subjects. James IV. perished in the battle which he lost. Mary Stuart, his granddaughter, Queen of Scotland, after 18 years' imprisonment, was beheaded. James VI. supposed murdered. Charles I. beheaded. James, his son, driven from his three kingdoms. His son attempted to mount the throne, and his friends executed for the attempt.
- Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, b. 1742, d. 13th Aug. 1786.
- Stuart, Jas., painter, b. 1713, d. 1788.
- Stuart, Captain, insane, tried for the murder of 7 of his crew, under extraordinary circumstances, 11th Aug. 1828.
- Stubbs, G., artist, b. 1724, d. 1806.
- Stucco work, revived by D'Udine, about 1500.
- Stukeley, Dr., the antiquary, b. 1687, d. 1765.
- Sturt, John, engraver, b. 1658, d. 1730.
- Style altered by law 1752.
- Style altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. Again at Rome by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582. The Gregorian style received at Paris by taking off 10 days, 15th Dec. 1512. At London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, 2nd Sept. 1752.
- Suard, J. B., writer and translator, b. 1733, d. 1817.
- Subscription loan to government for eighteen millions to carry on the war against France, filled in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, 5th Dec. 1796.
- Subsidies raised upon the subjects of England for the last time by James I. 1624.
- Succession act passed to exclude Catholics from the throne, 1689; settled on the present family 1700.
- Suckling, Sir John, dramatic writer, b. 1609, d. 1641.
- Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, 14th June, 1381.
- Sudely castle, Gloucestershire, built 1442.
- Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, d. 118.
- Suetonius, Paulinus, Roman warrior, flourished 37.
- Sueur, Eustache le, painter, b. 1617, d. 1655.
- Suffolk isles discovered, 1764; first produced sugar, 1770.
- Suffolk in Virginia destroyed by the British forces, May, 1779.
- Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China and the east; produced in Sicily, 1148; produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; carried to the West Indies by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641. Sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; prac-

tised first in England, 1569; was first taxed in England, 1685. Imported into England in 1789 above 1,936,440 hundred weight, for which duty to the amount of 1,189,814*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* was paid. The profits to the importers amounted to 315,763*l.* in 1790. There was imported in 1798, 2,361,715 hundred weight.

Sugar and tobacco first taxed by name, 1685.

Sugar-houses, Mr. Hodgson's, Church-lane, Whitechapel, destroyed by fire, 7th Sept. 1804.

Suidas, the learned lexicographer, lived between 975 and 1025.

Sully, duke de, d. 1641, aged 82.

Sulpicius, the historian, d. 420.

Sulzer, J. G., writer, b. 1720, d. 1779.

Sumptuary law passed 1482.

Sunday act passed 1781.

Sunday schools first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, 1789.

Sun-dials invented 558 B.C. The first erected at Rome was that by Papius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B.C.; first set up against churches, 613.

Sunderland, England, erected into a borough, 1832.

Supremacy of the pope abolished by law, 1535.

Supremacy of the pope above the emperor introduced 607.

Supremacy.—The first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself was Henry VIII., 1533.

Supplies granted during the reign of

King William	-	£72,047,369
Queen Anne	-	122,373,531
George I.	-	79,832,160
George II.	-	276,349,773
George III. to Michaelmas, 1800	-	450,041,321

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£1,000,644,154

Surat factory, in the East Indies, founded, 1603.

Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only 13 in London.

Surinam planted by the English 1640.

Surnames first used, 1102; became common, 1200.

Surplices first used in churches, 316.

Surrey canal dock opened at Rotherhithe, 1807.

Surrey institution commenced 1808; dissolved 1823.

Survey of England made at first by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II., 1668.

Suspension bridge at Broughton, Lancashire, fell, 11th April, 1831.

Sussex kingdom founded by Ella, a Saxon, 419; ended, 754.

Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, b. 1532, d. 1611.

Suworrow, or Suvoroff, marshal, b. 1730, d. 1800.

Suworrow islands discovered by lieutenant Lasuren, of the Russian company's ship Suworrow, 27th Sept. 1814.

Swale, one man, six women, and a child, drowned by the upsetting of a boat, near Feversham, 23d June, 1816.

Swammerdam, John, naturalist, b. 1637, d. 1680.

Swan, sloop of war, lost off Waterford, 130 persons drowned, Aug. 1782.

Swan, order of knighthood in Cyprus, began 1495; in Sweden, 1528.

Swanevelt, Herman, painter, b. 1620, d. 1680.

Swansea castle, Glamorganshire, built 1113.

Swansea erected into a borough 1832.

Swearing on the Gospels, first introduced 528; the vice of first introduced, 1072.

Sweden, kings and queens of, from Sigismund I. king of Poland:—

Sigismund I. began	-	1592
Charles IX.	-	1606
Gustavus II. Adolphus	-	1611
Christina, aged 6	-	1632
Charles X.	-	1654
Charles XI. four years old	-	1660
Charles XII. aged 15	-	1699
Ulrique, sister to Charles, aged 15	-	1718
Frederick	-	1720
Adolphus of Holstein	-	1751
Gustavus III.	-	1771



Gustavus IV. - - 1792  
 Charles XIII. - - 1809  
 Crown Prince, John Jules, prince of Ponte Corvo (marshal Bernadotte), b. 26th Jan. 1764; elected crown prince of Sweden, 1810; ascended the throne, under the title of Charles XIV. 5th Feb. 1818.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia, kingdom of, began 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway, 1397; Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, 1525, until which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, 8th Nov. 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa about 1525; popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Christina, queen of, born 1626; began her reign, 1632; founded the order of Amarante, 1645; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years' protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when counts Brahe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government, and the king made absolute, 13th Aug. 1772, and again 1789; the king assassinated, 16th March, 1792. The king, Gustavus Adolphus V., dethroned, and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, 13th March, 1809. New constitution adopted by the diet, 7th June, 1809. Peace with Russia, 17th Aug. 1809; with Denmark, 10th Dec. 1809; with France, 6th Jan. 1810. On account of the advanced age of Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania, Charles Augustus, prince of Augustenburg, was chosen to succeed him, 24th Jan. 1810. Charles Augustus dying suddenly, 29th May, John Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen crown prince 21st Aug. following. War declared against Eng-

land, 17th Nov. 1810. Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon, Jan. 1812. Sweden made peace and a defensive alliance with England, 18th July, 1812; joined the grand alliance, 13th March, 1813. Norway ceded to it by treaty, 14th Jan. 1814.

Swedenborg, Emanuel, b. at Stockholm 29th Jan. 1689, d. in London, 29th March, 1772.

Swieten, Baron Van., d. June, 1772.

Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, d. Oct. 1745, aged 78.

Swift, of Montrose, Captain Crawl, run down off Flamborough Head, by a collier, and the captain, mates, nine seamen, and eight passengers lost, 5th March, 1816.

Swinburne, Henry, the traveller, d. 1803.

Swiney, Mac Owen, dramatic author, d. 1754.

Swinton, John, historian and antiquary, b. 1703, d. 1777.

Switzerland, inhabited formerly by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 years B.C.; it remained subject to the Romans, till again conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged till the Swiss cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315; and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480; order of the bear, founded 1213; six of the Cantons are Protestant, the rest Roman Catholic; their independence abolished by the French, 9th Sept. 1798; their government finally placed under the care of France, Oct. 1802; recalled its troops from the service of England, and voted 6000 additional men for the service of France, 24th Aug. 1811; its neutrality violated by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, 21st Dec.

- 1813; joins the confederacy against Buonaparte, 20th May, 1815.
- Sword of state borne at an English coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194.
- Swords, broad, forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh, 24th July, 1724.
- Sybrecht, John, painter, b. 1625, d. 1703.
- Sydenham, Dr. Thomas, d. 29th Dec. 1689, aged 65.
- Sydenham, Floyer, translator, b. 1710, d. 1787.
- Sydney, Sir H., seat of, at Thorpe Wood, destroyed by fire, 15th July, 1809.
- Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge, founded, 1598.
- Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, Roman warrior and tyrant, b. B.C. 137, d. B.C. 78.
- Sylvester, Joshua, poet and translator, b. 1563, d. 1618.
- Synesius, philosopher and bishop, fl. early in the 5th century.
- Synge, archbishop of Tuam, b. 1659, d. 14th July, 1741.
- Syracuse, the island of Sicily, founded B.C. 719.
- Sysigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing the death of Alexander, starved herself 324 B.C.

## T.

- T**ABLE of precedence in England. See Precedence.
- Tacca, P. J., d. at Florence 1640.
- Tacitus b. about 56, d. 135.
- Tadda, Francis, painter and sculptor, flourished 1350.
- Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine painter, b. 1213, d. 1294.
- Tain, Ross-shire, the gaol at, took fire, two debtors perished, and the wife of one of them, 25th April, 1833.
- Talacre, Flintshire, seat of Sir E. Mostyn, burned down, 12th Sept. 1827.
- Talbot, John, lord, warrior, b. 1373, d. 1453.
- Talbot, Catherine, writer, b. 1720, d. 1770.
- Taliacotius, anatomist, b. 1546, d. 1599.
- Tallard, marshal, taken prisoner by the English 1704, d. 1728.
- Talma, Francis Joseph, the Garrick of the French stage, b. 1763, d. 1826.
- Talmud made first B.C. 117.
- Tamarisk plant first brought from Germany, 1560.
- Tamerlane, Timur Bec, or Timour, a Tartar prince and the conqueror of Asia, b. 1335, d. 1405.
- Tamworth castle, Warwickshire, built 914.
- Tanner, Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, antiquary, b. 1674, d. 1735.
- Tanning leather, a new and expeditious method invented, 1795.
- Tannis, near Buntingford, 21 ricks of corn and hay, the dwelling-house, stables, out-houses, three fine horses, and 17 hogs, destroyed by fire, 3rd Oct. 1815.
- Tansillo, Luigi, poet, b. 1520, d. 1570.
- Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane, 1619; for the encouragement of which king James I. gave 2000*l.* to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1619.
- Tar, mineral, discovered at Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, 1790, and in Scotland, 10th Oct. 1792.
- Tar-water first recommended by bishop Berkeley, 1744.
- Tarleton, gen. Sir B., distinguished in the American war, b. 1755, d. 1833.
- Tassie, James, gem and wax modeller, d. 1799.
- Tasso, Bernardo, poet, b. 1493, d. 1575.
- Tasso, Torquato, poet, b. 1544, d. 1595.
- Tassoni, Alexander, Italian poet, b. 1565, d. 1635.
- Tate island, East Indies, discovered 29th June, 1795.
- Tate, Francis, lawyer and antiquary, b. 1560, d. 1616.
- Tate, Nahum, poet laureate, d. 1715.

Taunton, North, thirty houses burned and forty families left without shelter, 29th June, 1832.

Taverner, William, dramatic writer, d. 1731.

Tavernier, John Bapt., famous French traveller, b. 1605, d. 1689.

Taverns restrained by an act of Edward VI., 1552, to forty in London, eight in York, four in Norwich, three in Westminster, six in Bristol, three in Lincoln, four in Hull, three in Shrewsbury, four in Exeter, three in Salisbury, four in Gloucester, four in Chester, three in Hereford, three in Worcester, three in Southampton, four in Canterbury, three in Ipswich, three in Winchester, three in Oxford, four in Cambridge, three in Colchester, four in Newcastle-upon Tyne.

Tavistock monastery, Devon, built 961.

Tax, land, since the revolution.—

1688, 3s.; 1690 to 1692, 3s.; 1693 to 1697, 4s.; 1698-9, 3s.; 1700, 2s.; additional duty, 6d.; 1701, 3s.; 1702 to 1712, 4s.; 1713 to 1715, 2s.; 1716, 4s.; 1717 to 1721, 3s.; 1722 to 1726, 2s.; 1727, 4s.; 1728-9, 3s.; 1730-1, 2s.; 1732-3, 1s.; 1734 to 1739, 2s.; 1740 to 1749, 4s.; 1750 to 1752, 3s.; 1753 to 1755, 2s.; 1756 to 1766, 4s.; 1767 to 1770, 3s.; 1771, 4s.; 1772 to 1775, 3s.; 1776 to the present time, 4s. Act for the redemption of, 1798. The land tax redeemed to 1st Feb. 1808, amounts to the sum of 22,976,829*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, the interest of which, amounting to 689,304*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*, is transferred over to the consolidated fund, and constitutes part of the produce of the land tax in the ways and means of the current year.

Taxes were raised arbitrarily 1100.

Taxes, the net produce of all permanent, existing before the year 1793, and also of the taxes imposed in each subsequent year.—Totals of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, prior to the year 1793, including the proportionate part of

the produce of duties on sugar, the additional duty on malt, and the duty on tobacco, now annually voted, 15,586,504*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Total of duties for the year 1793, 314,086*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.* Ditto, 1794, and the proportionate part of the produce of the duties on sugar now annually voted, 936,201*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* Total of duties for the year 1795, 1,611,424*l.* 11*s.* 11¼*d.* Ditto, 1796, 1,334,444*l.* 8*s.* 4¼*d.* Ditto, 1797, and the proportionate part of the duties on sugar now annually voted, 3,016,062*l.* 12*s.* 9½*d.* Total of duties for the year 1798, 732,576*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.* Ditto, 1799, 260,491*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* General total, 23,791,794*l.* 15*s.* 0¼*d.*

Permanent taxes to

	£	s.	d.
April 1802 -	25,199,088		
1803 -	27,531,358	14	9½
1804 -	30,676,000		
1808 -	38,339,152	13	2½
1812 -	40,986,860	16	10½
1816 -	45,197,368	5	2¾
to Jan. 1820 -	60,318,272	16	
1823 -	50,122,994		
1834 -	46,170,600	3	11½

Taylor, Brook, mathematician, b. 1685, d. 1731.

Taylor, Jeremy, bishop of Down, b. 1613, d. 1667.

Taylor, John, the Water Poet, d. 1654, aged 74.

Taylor, John, divine and civilian, b. 1704, d. 1766.

Taylor, John, an English dramatic writer of some repute, b. 1756, d. 1832.

Taylor, Robert (miscalled reverend), convicted of blasphemy in the court of King's Bench, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, 24th Oct. 1827.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India company early in 1591; tea, coffee, and chocolate, first mentioned in the statute books 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by lord Arlington and lord Ossory, 1699; was sold at 3*l.* per pound, 1707; the Americans refused to receive it with a

duty, 1773. In 1787, about 18,852,675 lb. were imported by the East India company, besides what was brought by clandestine trade and smugglers.

Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773, in detestation of English taxes, for which they were punished by the parliament of England, April, 1774.

Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards painted, 1779.

Tea-duties ceased, and a double tax imposed on windows, Oct. 1734.

Tedbury church, in Gloucestershire, fell down, 17th Nov. 1770.

Tedbury church, Gloucestershire, rebuilt at the expense of 3,658*l.* 16*s.*; the pavement and pews cost 1000*l.* 17*s.* additional; opened Oct. 1731.

Telegraphs invented, 1687; put into practice by the French in 1794; by the English, 28th Jan. 1796.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

Tell, William, shot Gesler, the Austrian governor, 1307, d. 1354.

Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian painter, b. 1555, d. 1630.

Tempesta, Peter, painter, d. 1701.

Templars, knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive in Paris, 13th Oct. 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1342.

Temple, London, founded by the knights templars, 1185; middle temple hall built 1572; the present church built 1240.

Temple, three societies of the (inner, middle, and outer), 1340; founded 1560.

Temple-bar built 1079; act for pulling down the houses without and improving the street, June, 1795.

Temple, Sir William, statesman and writer, d. Jan. 1700, aged 69.

Templeman, Dr. Peter, physician and philosopher, b. 1711, d. 1769.

Tenby castle, Pembrokeshire, built 1079.

Teneriffe, fire at Puerta Oratava in the island of, destroyed a convent for women, and seven were victims to the flames, 11th Dec. 1815. The next night, by a fall of rain, 14 persons were drowned in their houses at the same town.

Teniers, David, sen., of Antwerp, b. 1582, d. 1649.

Teniers, David, jun., a Dutch painter, b. 1610, d. 1694.

Tenison, Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1636, d. 1715.

Tennant, Smithson, chemical professor, died by a fall from his horse at Boulogne, 22nd Feb. 1815.

Tenures held by knights' service abolished by law, 1643.

Tenths of church livings first collected in England, 1226.

Terburg, sir Gerard, painter, b. 1608, d. 1681.

Terceiras islands discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.

Terence b. 186 B.C., d. 159 B.C.

Terms of law begun 1079.

Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 B.C.

Terra Firma settled by the Spaniards 1524; revolted from their government 1810.

Terrasson, Andrew, divine, d. 1723.

Terrasson, John, writer and translator, b. 1670, d. 1750.

Terwesten, Augustine, painter, b. 1649, d. 1711.

Terwesten, Elias, an artist, d. 1724.

Tertullian, a father of the church, b. 160, d. 225.

Teschen, in Silesia, reduced to ashes by fire, 6th March, 1789.

Test act passed 1673; repealed, 1830.

Testa, Pietro, artist, b. 1611, d. 1650.

Testi Morti, order of knighthood in Wurtemberg, began 1652.

Testi, Fulvio, poet, d. 1646.

Teutonic, or Marian, order, began 1192; abolished 1322; revived in Prussia 1522.

Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, sustained 1000*l.* worth of damage by a storm, 18th Aug. 1743; abbey built 1102.



- Thaives' inn society established 1519; dissolved 1768.
- Thales, philosopher, b. 639, d. 543 B.C.
- Thames embankment began 1771.
- Thames tunnel gave way 12th June, 1828.
- Theatre; that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philo, 420 B.C.; the ruins still exist. The first royal licence for one here was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; but long before their time miracles were represented in the open fields, where the devil appeared in person on the stage, shearing the bristles of hogs; hence the old proverb, "Great cry and little wool." Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Claremarket, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them, under Betterton, obtained a licence, and withdrew to Portugal street, Lincoln's-inn fields, in 1695.
- Theatre, the Brunswick, fell and killed Mr. Maurice, one of the proprietors, and nine other persons, 28th Feb. 1828.
- Theatre at Capo d'Istria, in Italy, fell and crushed the performers and audience to death, 6th Feb. 1794.
- Theatre at Nantz was destroyed by accidental fire, 27th Aug. 1796.
- Theatre at Mentz was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death and 70 burned, Aug. 1796.
- Theatres not to be licensed by the king but by the parliament, 1737.
- Theatrical exhibitions introduced into England in 1566 by Geoffrey, prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester.
- Thebes built by Cadmus, 493 B.C.
- Theft made capital by act, 964.
- Themistocles, the Athenian general, d. about 465 B.C.
- Theobald's House, Herts, pulled down 1765.
- Theobald, Lewis, English dramatic writer, d. 1744.
- Theocritus, flourished 285 B.C.
- Theodore, king of Corsica, abdicated his kingdom, 1737; died in an obscure lodging in Soho, London, 1756.
- Theodosius, Flavius, Roman emperor and warrior, b. 346, d. 395.
- Theophrastus, philosopher, b. 371 B.C., d. aged 85.
- Thermometer invented by Drebel, a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.
- Theseus's Temple, at Athens, built 428 B.C.
- Thespis, the poet, b. 576; flourished about 539 B.C.
- Thetford Monastery, founded 1103.
- Thevenot, Melchisedec, the French traveller, b. 1621, d. 1692.
- Thevenot, John, traveller, d. 1667.
- Thew, Rob., engraver, d. July, 1802.
- Thief-takers condemned and pilloried in Smithfield, March, 1755.
- Thistle, order of, began 812; instituted, 1540; revived, 1703.
- Thistle of Bourbon, order of knight-hood, began 1370.
- Thistlewood, Watson, Preston, and Hooper, tried for high treason and acquitted, 9th June, 1817.
- Thomas, A. L., French writer, b. 1732, d. 1785.
- Thomas, William, antiquary, b. 1670, d. 1738.
- Thomas's, St., Island of, 900 stores or warehouses at, burned, valued at 600,000*l.*, 22nd Nov., 1805.
- Thomas's, St., Hospital, Southwark, founded, 1553.
- Thomas, St., festival of, instituted 1130.
- Thomas, St., or St. John of Acon, began 1258.

Thomasin, an engraver, b. 1688, d. 1741.  
 Thompson, Edward, poet, b. 1738, d. 1786.  
 Thompson, W., poet, d. about 1766.  
 Thompson, Mrs., near Dublin, d. Oct. 1796, aged 135.  
 Thomson, James, poet, d. 27th Aug., 1748, aged 48.  
 Thomson, Dr. Wm., miscellaneous writer, b. 1746, d. 1817.  
 Thoresby, Ralph, b. 1658, d. 16th Oct. 1725.  
 Thoresby, Duke of Kingston's seat, Northamptonshire, burned, with all the paintings and furniture, 4th April, 1745.  
 Thorverton, near Exeter, seventeen cottages at, destroyed by fire, 22nd June, 1816.  
 Thorn, in Prussia, founded 1232.  
 Thornhill, Sir Jas., painter, b. 1676, d. 1734.  
 Thornhill, Mr., of Stilton, rode 213 miles in twelve hours, seventeen minutes, 29th April, 1745.  
 Thornton, Bonnell, b. 1724, d. 1768.  
 Thorp, murdered by the mob, 1640.  
 Thorpe, John, antiquary, d. 2nd Aug. 1792, aged 78.  
 Thou, J. A. de, statesman and historian, b. 1553, d. 1617.  
 Thoracic Duct discovered in a horse by Eustachius, 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist; Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen; and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653.  
 Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, built 1510.  
 Thornton College, Lincolnshire, built 1174.  
 Thread first made at Paisley, in Scotland, 1722.  
 Threatening letters made punishable, by act passed 1730.  
 Thucydides, Greek historian, b. 469 d. 400 B. C.  
 Thuilleries, in Paris, built 1600.  
 Thurloe, John, statesman, b. 1616, d. 1668.  
 Thurlow, Lord, d. 12th Sept. 1806, aged 74.  
 Thynne, Thomas, shot in Pall Mall, 12th Feb. 1682.

Tiarini, Alessandro, painter, b. 1577, d. 1668.  
 Tibaldi, Pellegrino, painter, b. 1527, d. 1600.  
 Tiberius, Claudius Drusus Nero, a Roman emperor, b. 34 B. C., d. A. D. 37.  
 Tice, Mr., d. at Hagley, Worcester-shire, 26th Feb. 1774, aged 125.  
 Tichfield Abbey, Hampshire, built 1232.  
 Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, b. 1546, d. 1601.  
 Tickell, Thomas, English poet, b. 1686, d. 1740.  
 Tickell, Richard, wit and poet, killed himself, 1793.  
 Tides, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.  
 Tide rose three times in two hours on the Kentish coast, 31st Oct. 1827.  
 Tilbury Fort, built 1545.  
 Tiles first used in England, 1246.  
 Tiles and bricks taxed, 1784.  
 Tillemans, P., painter, b. about 1684, d. 1734.  
 Tillemont, Lewis, ecclesiastical writer, b. 1637, d. 1698.  
 Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1630, d. 1694.  
 Tilly, Count, warrior, killed 1632.  
 Tilty Abbey, Essex, built 1152.  
 Tilts and Tournaments, instituted in Germany, 919.  
 Time first computed from the Christian era, 516; in history, 748; in Spain, 1358; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.  
 Time-measure barometer introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; King Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood, and thin scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time-measures, hour glasses, sun dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.  
 Timoleon, of Syracuse, d. 337 B. C.  
 Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before that, except in Devonshire and Cornwall; in Barbary,

- 1640 ; in India, 1740 ; New Spain, 1782.
- Tindal, Dr. M., b. 1657, d. 1733.
- Tindal, Rev. Nicholas, b. 1687, d. 26th June, 1774.
- Tinelli, Tiberio, artist, b. 1586, d. 1638.
- Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, built 1131.
- Tintoretto, an Italian artist, b. 1512, d. 1594.
- Tintoretto, Marietta, painter, b. 1650, d. 1590.
- Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, b. 1749, d. 1799.
- Tiraboschi, Jerome, Italian writer, b. 1731, d. 1794.
- Tisi, or Tisio, Benvenuto, painter, b. 1481, d. 1559.
- Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.
- Tithes first collected in England, 780, first granted for the maintenance of the clergy, 894 ; established legally by the Lateran Council, 1200 ; act for the better regulation of in Ireland, 1834.
- Titian, a Venetian painter, b. 1477, d. 1576.
- Titles first creation of, by patent, 1344.
- Titles-royal.—The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England:—Henry IV. had the title of “Grace” conferred on him ; Henry VI. that of “Excellent Grace ;” Edward IV. that of “High and Mighty Prince ;” Henry VII. “Highness ;” Henry VIII. “Majesty” (and was the first and last that was styled “Dread Sovereign”) ; and James I. that of “Sacred,” or “Most Excellent Majesty.” That of “Majesty,” was first given to Louis XI. of France ; before it was the title only of emperors ; the kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of “Highness ;” those of England, “Your Grace ;” those of France, “Your Despotism.”
- Titles of families abolished in France, 1790.
- Titus, Sabinus Vespasianus Flavius, Roman emperor, b. 40, d. 81.
- Tiverton Castle, Devonshire, built 1110.
- Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, 5th June, 1731 ; 26 on 27th May, 1762 ; and between 60 and 70, April, 1785 ; and above 200 houses were destroyed by fire, 30th June, 1794.
- Toad, a live one, found in a block of stone at Newark, 15th April, 1806.
- Tobacco first discovered in St. Domingo in 1496 ; afterwards by the Spaniards, in Yucatan, 1520 ; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560 ; first brought into England, 1533 ; prohibited to be planted here in 1624 ; a tax laid on it in England, 1685 ; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779 ; prohibited, 1832 ; and the crops paid for and destroyed by government, 1833.
- Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it, without the consent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, besides 2d. formerly ; first taxed by name, in 1685 ; subjected to excise laws, 1789.
- Tobago Island, planted by the Dutch, 1642.
- Tobin, John, dramatist, b. 1770, d. 1804.
- Tofts, Mary, the rabbit woman, imposed upon the public, 1726.
- Tokay, the vineyards of, in Hungary, destroyed by a hail-storm, 1808.
- Toland, John, b. 1669, d. 1722.
- Toleration Act, passed 1689.
- Toll first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341 ; first paid by vessels passing Stade on the Elbe, 1190.
- Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, 1663.
- Tolls gathered in London, first for repairing the highways of Holborn, Gray's-inn-lane, and St. Martin's-lane, 1346.
- Tombs of the kings of France, in the abbey of St. Dennis, ordered to be destroyed, by authority, 14th Oct. 1793.
- Tomline, George, prelate and writer, b. 1750, d. 1787.

Tompion, Thomas, eminent English watchmaker, d. 1669.

Tonnage and poundage, granted to the kings of England for life, 1465.

Tontines first established at Paris, 1653.

Tooke, And., English divine and writer, b. 1673, d. 1731.

Tooke, John Horne, b. 1736, d. 19th March, 1812.

Tooke, William, historian, b. 1744, d. 1820.

Torre del Greco, near Naples, was nearly destroyed by the lava of Mount Vesuvius, 30th June, 1794.

Toplady, Aug. M., an eminent divine, b. 1740, d. 1778.

Torquatus, M., caused his own son to be put to death, for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 B.C.

Torrentius, John, painter, d. 1640.

Torricelli, E., mathematician, b. 1608, d. 1647.

Torrigiano, Peter, sculptor, b. 1472, d. 1522.

Torrijos, General, shot in the marketplace at Malaga, 10th Dec., 1831.

Torture abolished in Sweden, by order of the king, 1786; in Poland, 1776; in France, by edict, 25th Aug. 1780.

Touching for the king's evil, introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1046.

Tournaments began in 870; instituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.

Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege of Besançon, 1674; Petit, of France, invented the screw tourniquet, 1718.

Toulmin, Joshua, divine, b. 1742, d. 1815.

Toup, Jonathan, critic, b. 1713, d. 1785.

Tourlone, Cardinal, high inquisitor of Rome, dragged out of his carriage by a mob, and hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high, 1786.

Tournefort, Joseph, botanist, b. 1656, d. 1708.

Tower Hamlets, London, erected into a borough, 1832.

Tower of London, built 1078; walled in 1099.

Tower of the Winds, at Athens, built 550 B. C.

Tower, leaning, at Pisa, built 1174.

Towers, high, first erected to churches in 1000.

Towers, Irish pillar, of which there are upwards of one hundred, erected perhaps in the 5th century, uses unknown.

Towers, Joseph, miscellaneous writer, b. 1737, d. 1799.

Townley, Charles, connoisseur, b. 1737, d. 1805.

Townley, John, translator of Hudibras into French, b. 1697, d. 1782.

Townley, James, divine and dramatist, b. 1715, d. 1778.

Townsend, Joseph, divine and writer, d. 1816.

Tradescant, John, botanist, d. 1652.

Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis, 535 B.C.

Trajan, Marcus, Roman emperor and warrior, b. 52, d. 117.

Trajan's Pillar erected in Rome 114.

Trajan's Piazza built at Rome 100.

Tranquebar settled by the Danes, 1617.

Transfiguration, festival of, first observed 700.

Transportation of felons first introduced 1590.

Transubstantiation opposed by the English church about 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.

Trapp, Rev. Dr. Jos., b. 1679, d. Nov. 1747.

Travis, George, divine, d. 1797.

Treason requiring two witnesses, 1552.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Treaties, commercial, with any foreign nation, began 1272.

Treasury Office, Westminster, built 1732.

Trematon Castle, Cornwall, built before the Conquest, and still perfect, 1835.

Trembley, Abraham, naturalist, b. 1710, d. 1784.

Trenchard, John, b. 1669, d. 1723.

Trenck, Fred., Baron de, celebrated for his adventures, b. 1726, d. 1794.

Tresham, Henry, painter, d. 17th June, 1814.



- Tressan, Count de, French writer, b. 1705, d. 1782.
- Treves, Archbishop of, first admitted an elector, 1021.
- Tribunes of the people, created at Rome, 495 B. C.
- Tribunes, Military, at Rome, created, with Consular power, 443 B. C.
- Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000*l.* in 997.
- Triennial Parliaments, established 1694; repealed 1716.
- Trimmer, Mrs. Sarah, a writer of religious juvenile works, b. 1741, d. 15th Dec. 1810.
- Trichinopoli, in the East Indies, blown up by the powder magazine taking fire; 300 inhabitants killed; 310,000 ball cartridges destroyed; and the whole foundation shaken, 1772.
- Trinidad, the Isle of, discovered 1498.
- Trinitarians, order of, in Spain, began 1594.
- Trinity Sunday, appointed by Pope John, 1334.
- Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the godhead, 150; festival instituted about 828.
- Trinity act passed, to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of, 1813.
- Trinity House, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spirt, 1515; incorporated, 1685; built on Tower-hill, 1795.
- Trinity College, Cambridge, founded 1546.
- Trinity College, Dublin, founded 1590.
- Trinity College, Oxford, founded 1555.
- Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded 1350.
- Tripoli nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 13th Dec. 1759.
- Trissino, J. G., poet, b. 1478, d. 1550.
- Tromp, Van, the Dutch admiral, b. 1597; killed, 29th July, 1653.
- Tronchin, Theodore, physician, b. 1709, d. 1781.
- Trotter, Thomas, engraver, d. 14th Feb. 1803.
- Troy begun 1546; the kingdom ended 1184 B. C.
- Troy, Francis de, painter, d. 1730.
- Troy, John de, painter, d. 1752.
- Trumbull, Sir William, statesman, b. 1638, d. 1716.
- Trumbull, Jonathan, American statesman, d. 1809.
- Trumbull, John, American poet, b. 1750, d. 1831.
- Trumpets first sounded before the kings of England, by order of Offa, king of Mercia, 790.
- Trusler, Dr. John, compiler, b. 1735, d. 1820.
- Trusty, the ship, lost on a rock between Bristol and Cork, 17th Jan. 1802.
- Truxillo, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1227.
- Truxillo, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.
- Tryphiodoros, poet, supposed to have lived about the 4th century.
- Tucker, Abraham, metaphysician, b. 1705, d. 1774.
- Tucker, Joseph, divine and politician, b. 1712, d. 1799.
- Tuckey, J. Hingston, nautical writer, b. 1776, d. 1816.
- Tulips, first imported into England, 1578.
- Tull, Jethro, eminent in husbandry, d. 1740.
- Tunbridge Castle, built 1090; priory built 1094.
- Tunnel under the Thames from Rotherhithe to Wapping, begun 1824; gave way, 12th June, 1828.
- Tunstall, Cuthbert, bishop, divine and statesman, b. about 1474, d. 1559.
- Tupholme Priory, near Lincoln, built 1160.
- Turberville, George, poet, b. about 1530, d. about 1600.
- Turenne, Marshal, b. 1611, killed 1675.
- Turgot, A. R., statesman, b. 1727, d. 1781.
- Turkey, in Asia, founded A.D. 1299 in Europe, after the destruction of the Eastern empire, A. D. 1453.
- Turkeys brought into England, 1528; into France, 1570.

- Turkish ships, navigated by Greek sailors, the first arrived at London, 5th April, 1797.
- Turnebus, Adrian, critic, b. 1512.
- Turner, Dr. William, the first English botanist, d. about 1568.
- Turnpikes first legally erected in England, 1663.
- Turpilius, painter, flourished B.C. 69.
- Tuscany erected into a dukedom, 1530; seized by the French, on 24th March, 1799; recovered its independence, 17th July, 1799; but was reduced again under obedience to France the following year. United to France, 24th May, 1808.
- Tusser, Thomas, agricultural writer, b. about 1515, d. about 1580.
- Tweddell, John, classical scholar, b. 1769, d. 1799.
- Twelfth-day, custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle, or Christmas festivals, drew lots for kings, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which, whoever found, was saluted as king.
- Twickenham, the French ambassador's house and furniture burned, 14th June, 1734.
- Twins, British frigate, ran aground at the Cape of Good Hope, and was burned by the crew, 23rd Aug., 1810.
- Tyers, John, of Vauxhall, b. 1726, d. 1787.
- Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.
- Tyndale, William, reformer, b. 1500, put to death, 1536.
- Tynemouth Castle and Priory, Northumberland, built 700.
- Types of wood, for printing, first used, 1470.
- Tyrol, several forests in the, took fire, by which 64 villages and hamlets, and 10,000 head of cattle were destroyed, 26th July, 1811.
- Tyrrell, James, historian, b. 1642, d. 1718.
- Tyrtæus, Greek poet, lived in the 7th century B. C.
- Tyrwhitt, Thomas, English writer, b. 1730, d. 1786.
- Tyson, Dr. Edward, eminent physician, b. 1649, d. 1708.
- Tyssens, Peter, a painter, b. 1625, d. 1692.
- Tytler, W., author of "An Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots," b. 1711, d. 1792.
- Tytler, Alexander Fraser, b. 1747, d. 1813.

## U.

- UCCELLO, Paolo, a Florentine painter, d. 1432.
- Udina, Giovanni da, b. 1494, d. 1564; celebrated for having been the reviver of stucco work.
- Ukraine settled by Russia 1775.
- Ulloa, Don Antonio, mathematician, b. 1716, d. 1795.
- Ulugh-beigh, Tartar prince, astronomer, b. 1393, killed 1449.
- Ulverscroft Priory, Leicestershire, built 1167.
- Ummerapoora, kingdom of Ava, the town and port of, destroyed by fire, 10th March, 1811.
- Uncion, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use 450.
- Uniformity, act of, passed 1559; took effect 1662.
- Union, act for Scotland, passed 6th March, 1707; for Ireland, passed 2nd July, 1800; took place, 1st Jan. 1801.
- Union packet, of Dover, lost off Calais 28th Jan. 1792; a similar misfortune had not happened on the station for 105 years.
- United ladies for the honour of the cross, order of knighthood in Germany, began 1666.
- United provinces established 1579; acknowledged independent 1609; subdued by France 1795; Louis Buonaparte made king of, 4th June,

- 1806, by order of Napoleon; restored and erected into a kingdom 1814.
- United States of North America declared their independence of Great Britain, 4th July, 1776.
- Universities founded:—
- Aberdeen, 1477.
- Abo, Finland, 1640.
- Alba Julia, Transylvania, 1629.
- Altorf, Franconia, 1581.
- Andrew's, St., Scotland, 1411.
- Anjou, 1349; enlarged 1364.
- Avignon, France, 1388.
- Basle, Switzerland, 1458.
- Besançon, Burgundy, 1540.
- Bologna, Italy, 423.
- Bruges, Austrian Flanders, 1665.
- Cahor, in Quercy, France, 1320.
- Caen, Normandy, 1431.
- Cambridge began 626, according to some others 900; revived 1110.
- Cambridge, New England, projected 1630.
- Cologne, Germany, refounded 1389.
- Compostella, Spain, 1517.
- Coimbra, Portugal, 1391; enlarged 1503.
- Constantinople, 425.
- Copenhagen, 1497; enlarged 1539, 1569.
- Cordova, Spain, 968.
- Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged 1402.
- Dijon, France, 1722.
- Dillingen, Suabia, 1565.
- Dole, Burgundy, 1426.
- Douay, French Flanders, 1562.
- Dresden, Saxony, 1694.
- Dublin, 1591.
- Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1580.
- Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged 1390.
- Erlangen, Franconia, 1743.
- Evora, Portugal, 1559.
- Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
- Florence, Italy, enlarged 1438.
- Franeker, Friesland, 1585.
- Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
- Friberg, Germany, 1460.
- Fulda, Germany, 1734.
- Geneva, 1365.
- Giessen, 1605; united to Marburg 1626.
- Glasgow, Scotland, 1450.
- Goettingen, Hanover, 1734.
- Granada, Spain, 1537.
- Gripswald, 1547.
- Groningen, Friesland, 1614.
- Halle, Saxony, 1694.
- Heidelburgh, Germany, 1346.
- Helmstadt, or Jula, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, 1570.
- Jena, or Sala, Thuringia, 1548.
- Ingolstadt, Bavaria, 1573.
- Inspruck, Tyrol, 1672.
- Kiel, Holstein, 1665.
- Koningsberg, Prussia, 1544.
- Leyden, Holland, 1575.
- Leipsic, Saxony, 1409.
- London, 13th April, 1827.
- Louvain, Flanders, 926; enlarged 1427.
- Lyons, France, 830.
- Marpurg, Hesse, 1527.
- Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
- Mentz, 1482.
- Montpelier, 1196.
- Moscow, 1754.
- Munster, 1491.
- Naples, 1216.
- Orleans, France, 1312.
- Oxford, 886.
- Paderborn, 1592.
- Padua, Italy, 1179.
- Palencia, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
- Paris, 792.
- Pavia, 791; enlarged 1361.
- Perusia, Italy, 1290.
- Petersburgh, Russia, 1747.
- Pisa, Italy, 1339; enlarged 1487 and 1542.
- Poictiers, France, 1430.
- Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
- Rinteln, Schaumberg, 1621.
- Rheims, 1145; enlarged 1560.
- Rostock, Mecklenburg, 1419.
- Salamanca, Spain, 1249.
- Saltzburgh, Germany, 1623.
- Saragossa, Arragon, 1474.
- Sienna, Etruria, 1387.
- Seville, Spain, 1517.
- Sorbonne, France, 1253.
- Strasburg, Germany, 1538.
- Toledo, Spain, 1518.
- Toulouse, France, 1228.
- Treves, Germany, 1473.
- Tubingen, Wurtemberg, 1477.

Turin, 1412.  
 Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.  
 Venice, 1592.  
 Vienna, 1365.  
 Upsal, Sweden, 1477.  
 Utrecht, Holland, 1636.  
 Wittenberg, Saxony, 1502.  
 Wurzburg, Franconia, 1402.  
 Wurtemberg, Saxony, 1502.  
 University coll., Oxford, founded 886.  
 Upnor castle built 1561.  
 Upton, James, English grammarian,  
 b. 1670, d. 1749.  
 Upton, John, critic, b. 1707, d. 1760.  
 Urfé, Honoré d', romance writer, b.  
 1567, d. 1625.

Urine — the inhabitants of London  
 and Westminster commanded by  
 proclamation to preserve all their  
 urine throughout the year for mak-  
 ing saltpetre, 1468.  
 Usher, James, miscellaneous writer,  
 b. 1720, d. 1772.  
 Ussher, James, archbishop of Armagh,  
 learned writer, b. 1580, d. 1656.  
 Usury forbidden by parliament 1341.  
 In 1260, 2s. per week for loan of  
 20s., which was at the rate of  
 43l. 6s. 8d. per annum for 100l.,  
 which was restrained by an act,  
 1275, against the Jews.

## V.

VAGA, Pierino del, a Florentine  
 painter, b. 1500, d. 1547.  
 Vahl, Martin, Danish naturalist and  
 botanist, b. 10th Oct. 1749, d.  
 1804.  
 Vaillant, J. F., medalist, b. 1632,  
 d. 1706.  
 Vaillant, Sebastian, botanist, b. 1669,  
 d. 1722.  
 Valcknaer, Louis Gaspar, Dutch phi-  
 lologist and critic, b. 1715, d. 1785.  
 Val de Grace, in Paris, built 1666.  
 Valentino, or Valentine Peter, painter,  
 b. 1600, d. 1632.  
 Valerius Maximus lived in the reign  
 of Tiberius.  
 Valenciennes taken by the French  
 from the Spaniards, 17th March,  
 1677.  
 Valla, George, physician and com-  
 mentator, d. about 1500.  
 Valla, Laurence, translator and com-  
 mentator, b. 1407, d. 1457.  
 Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire,  
 built 1200.  
 Valmont de Bomare, J. C., naturalist,  
 b. 1731, d. 1807.  
 Valois, Henry de, French writer, b.  
 1603, d. 1696.  
 Van Balen, a Dutch painter, b. 1560,  
 d. 1632.  
 Vanbrugh, Sir John, eminent archi-  
 t. 26th March, 1726.

Vancouver, George, English naviga-  
 tor, b. 1750, d. 1798.  
 Vander-Monde, the mathematician, b.  
 1735, d. 1796.  
 Vandals began their kingdom in Spain  
 412; ended 534.  
 Vander Meeren, painter, b. 1627, d.  
 1690.  
 Vander Meeren, the Younger, painter,  
 d. 1688.  
 Vander Meulen, painter, b. 1634, d.  
 1690.  
 Vander Neer, Eglon, Dutch painter,  
 b. 1643, d. 1703.  
 Vander Werf, Adrian, Dutch painter,  
 b. 1659, d. 1727.  
 Vander Werf, Peter, painter, b. 1665,  
 d. 1718.  
 Vandervelde, Adrian, celebrated pain-  
 ter, b. 1639, d. 1672.  
 Vanderveelde, William, the Old, pain-  
 ter, b. 1610, d. 1693.  
 Vanderveelde, William, painter, b.  
 1633, d. 1707.  
 Van Huysum, John, painter, b. 1682,  
 d. 1749.  
 Van Diest, Adrian, painter, b. 1655,  
 d. 1704.  
 Vandyck, Sir Anthony, portrait pain-  
 ter, b. at Antwerp 1599, d. 1641.  
 Vane, Sir Henry (the Younger),  
 a statesman, b. 1612, beheaded  
 1662.



- Van Eyck, Hubert, painter, b. 1366, d. 1426.
- Van Eyck, John, inventor of painting in oil, b. 1370, d. 1441.
- Van Goyen, a Dutch painter, b. 1596, d. 1656.
- Vanini burnt at Thoulouse 19th Feb. 1619, aged 33.
- Vanloo, John Baptist, painter, b. 1684, d. 1746.
- Vanloo, C., painter, b. 1705, d. 1765.
- Vandender, Charles, painter, b. 1548, d. 1605.
- Vanni, Francesco, painter, b. at Sienna 1563, d. 1610.
- Van Obstal, Gerard, sculptor, b. 1595, d. 1668.
- Van Orlay, Bernard, painter, b. 1490, d. 1560.
- Van Orlay, R. painter, b. 1652, d. 1732.
- Van Ort, Adam, painter, b. 1557, d. 1641.
- Van Ostade, Isaac, painter, b. 1613, d. 1671.
- Van Ouff, James, the Old, painter, b. 1600, d. 1672.
- Van Ouff, the Younger, painter, b. 1637, d. 1713.
- Van Swieten, the physician, b. 1700, d. 1772.
- Vanuden, Lucas, a Dutch painter, b. 1595, d. 1660.
- Vargas, Luis de, painter, b. 1528, d. 1590.
- Varillas, Ant., historian, b. 1624, d. 1696.
- Varna, battle of, between the Russians and Turks, 1828.
- Varro, Terentius, b. 116, d. 27. B.C.
- Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East Indies, 1524.
- Vassalage of serfs abolished by law in Holstein and Sleswick, in Denmark, 1797.
- Vasari, Giorgio, an Italian painter, b. 1512, d. 1576.
- Vater, John Severinus, an eminent philologist, b. 1771, d. 1826.
- Vatican library founded 1448.
- Vattel, Emer de, jurist, b. 1714, d. 1767.
- Vauban, Seb., marshal, engineer, d. 1707, aged 74.
- Vaugelas, Claude, French grammarian, b. 1585, d. 1650.
- Vauvilliers, J. F., Greek scholar, b. about 1736, d. 1800.
- Vaux, lord, poet, b. 1510, d. in the reign of Mary.
- Vauxhall gardens opened 1733; much damaged by fire 29th June, 1800.
- Vauxhall bridge, first stone of, laid 9th May, 1811; opened 25th July, 1817.
- Vecchia, Palma, an Italian painter, b. 1508, d. 1556.
- Vecchia, Pietro da, a painter, b. 1605, d. 1678.
- Vecelli, Francesco, painter, b. 1483.
- Vega, Lopez de la, Spanish poet and dramatist, b. 1562, d. 1635.
- Velasquez de Silva, Diego, portrait painter, b. 1594, d. 1660.
- Velli, Paul Francis, historian, b. 1711, d. 1759.
- Vendome, Duke de, warrior, b. 1654, d. 1712.
- Venereal Disease was brought into Europe in the first voyage of Columbus, and broke out in the French army in Naples, 1494; whence the French term *mal de Naples*; in the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*; in the latter country it is said to have been known so early as the 12th century; about the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it.
- Venetiano, Dom., artist, of Venice, where he introduced the use of oil colours, b. 1420, assassinated, 1476.
- Venetian States annexed to the Austrian dominions, 1814.
- Venezuelans, the, declare in congress the sovereignty of the people, July, 1814.
- Veneziano, Agost, d. at Rome, 1540.
- Venice.—The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans by Marcellus, 221 B. C.—The islands on which the city stands began to be inhabited by Italians about 421; the first house was erected on the morass,

- by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the eighty houses, which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the arsenal was destroyed by fire, 1565; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its university founded, 1592; declared a free port, 11th May, 1736; greatly damaged by fire, 1789; its senate dissolved, and its government changed by the French troops, in 1797; the Doge omitted the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic sea, a ceremony that had existed from 1173.—The French ceded the city, with the adjacent country, to the emperor of Germany, 17th Oct. 1797.—Bank of, founded 1157.
- Venus, Otho, painter, b. 1556, d. 1634.
- Venn, Henry, divine, b. 1725, d. 1797.
- Ventilators first invented by the Rev. Dr. Hales, 1740.
- Venus, transit of, over the sun, 2nd June, 1660.
- Verbruggen, Henry, painter, b. 1588, d. 1640.
- Vere, Sir F. warrior, b. 1554, d. 1608.
- Vere, Sir Horace, warrior, b. 1565, d. 1635.
- Verelst, Simon, painter, b. 1664, d. 1710.
- Vergil, Polydore, d. 1555, aged 80.
- Vergennes, Count de, statesman, b. 1719, d. 1787.
- Verhaecht, Tobias, painter, b. 1566, d. 1631.
- Verkolie, Jan, painter, b. 1650, d. 1693.
- Verkolie, Nicholas, painter, d. 1746, aged 73.
- Vermeyen, John Cor., Dutch painter, whose beard touched the ground as he stood erect, b. 1500, d. 1559.
- Vernet, Joseph, a celebrated marine painter, b. 1712, d. 1789.
- Vernon, Edward, admiral, b. 1684, d. 1757.
- Vernon, the largest British frigate ever built, registered 2082 tons, launched at Woolwich, 1st May, 1832.
- Verocchio, And., a Florentine, who first found out the method of taking likeness in Plaster of Paris, b. 1432, d. 1488.
- Veronese, Ales., painter, b. at Verona, 1600, d. 1670.
- Veronese, Paolo, celebrated Italian painter, b. 1532, d. 1588.
- Verrio, Antonio, painter, b. 1634, d. 1707.
- Versailles Palace, in France, began 1687, finished 1708.
- Verschuring, Henry, painter, b. 1627, drowned, 1690.
- Verstegan, Richard, the English antiquary, d. about 1635.
- Vertot, René Aubert, Abbe de, French historical writer, b. 1655, d. 1735.
- Vertue, George, an eminent engraver, b. 1684, d. 26th July, 1756.
- Vesalius, Andrew, anatomist, b. 1514, shipwrecked, 1564.
- Vespasian, Titus Flavius, emperor and warrior, d. A. D. 79.
- Vessels, mercantile, engaged in British trade, in 1792, amounted to 23,600.
- Vesputius, Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West Indies, b. 1451, d. 1516.
- Vesta, planet, discovered by Dr. Olbers, 29th March, 1807.
- Vestal Virgin, who violated her vow, buried alive at Rome, 337 B. C., agreeably to the laws of Numa Pompilius.
- Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, when two cities were buried in burning lava, with 250,000 people; 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed; 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons and a large track of land were destroyed; 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1794, 1810, 1814, 1816.

- Vezelli, an Italian painter, b. 1479, d. 1554.
- Vice-Chancellor, in England, office of, created, 1813.
- Vicq-d'Azir, Felix, physician, b. 1748, d. 1794.
- Victualler. Enacted that none shall sell less than one full ale quart of the best beer or ale for 1*d.*, and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1*d.*, 1603.
- Victualling Office, instituted 10th Dec. 1663.
- Victory man of war, lost in a storm, Oct. 1744.
- Vida, M. H., modern Latin poet, b. about 1480, d. 1566.
- Vienna was very obscure till 1151; it was walled and enlarged by Henry I. of Austria, 1142, with the ransom of King Richard I. of England; made an imperial city by Frederick II. 1136; made subject to the house of Austria, 1140; besieged and taken by the king of Hungary, 1485; besieged by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men, 1529; again in 1532, 1543, and 1663, when the Grand Vizier, with 100,000 men, cannonaded the city from 24th July to the beginning of September, without effect; taken possession of by the French troops, 1805 and 1809.
- Vienna much damaged, many lives lost, by an explosion of gunpowder, 26th June, 1779.
- Vieta, eminent French mathematician, b. 1540, d. 1603.
- Villain, (of or belonging to the vill or lordship) was a servant during life, and devisable, as chattels, in the feudal times. In 1572, Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondmen to be set free, at very easy rates.
- Villars, Louis Hector, Marshal, French general, b. 1653, d. 1734.
- Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham, b. 1592, murdered 1628.
- Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, dramatic writer, b. 1627, d. 1688.
- Villoison, J. B. de, critic, b. 1750, d. 1805.
- Vince, Rev. S., English astronomer, d. 1821.
- Vincent, Dr., Dean of Westminster, b. 1739, d. 21st Dec. 1815.
- Vinci, Leon. Da, celebrated Italian painter, b. 1452, d. at Paris in the arms of the king of France, 1520.
- Viner, Charles, law writer, d. 1756.
- Vine-dressers, a colony of from Phocæa, in Ionia, settled at Marsailles, who instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B. C. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain.
- Vines, planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.
- Vines and sugar-canes, planted in Madeira, 1420.
- Viola, Gio. Bat., painter, b. 1572, d. 1622.
- Violins, invented about 1477, and introduced into England by Charles II.
- Virgil, Pub. Maro, b. at Andes, near Mantua, in B. C. 70; d. at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 B. C.
- Virginia, discovered by Cabot, 1496; taken possession of by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1606.
- Virginus, slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 B. C.
- Virgin of Mount Carmel, order of, began in France 1607.
- Virgin Mary, order of knighthood, began 1233.
- Virgin Mary, the most glorious, order of knighthood, began at Rome 1618.
- Virgins, first consecrated 159.
- Visconti, E. Q., antiquary, b. 1753, d. 1818.
- Viscount, the first in England, 12th Feb. 1440.
- Visitation of the Virgin, festival of the, instituted 1389.
- Vitalis, Ordericus, historian, b. 1075, d. about 1143.
- Vitringa, Campegius, commentator, b. 1659, d. 1722.

Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 B. C.

Vivani, Ottavio, painter, b. 1599, d. 1674.

Vivares, Francis, the engraver, b. 1709, d. 16th Nov. 1780.

Vivien, Joseph, painter, b. 1657, d. 1735.

Voet, Charles, painter, d. 1745, aged 75.

Voiture, Vincent, writer, b. 1598, d. 1648.

Volcanic Island formed in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily, Sept. 1831.

Volcano, in the isle of Ferro, broke out, 13th Sept. 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues.

Volney, Count de, writer, b. 1757, d. 1820.

Voltaire, b. 1694, d. 1778.

Volterra, Daniel da, painter, b. 1509, d. 1566.

Vos, Martin de, painter, b. 1520, d. 1604.

Vos, Simon de, painter, b. 1603, d. about 1670.

Vosterman, John, painter, b. 1643, d. 1699.

Vosterman, Lucas, engraver, flourished 1626.

Vossius, Gerard John, historian, b. 1577, d. 1649.

Vossius, Isaac, Greek scholar, b. 1618, d. 1688.

Votes of the House of Commons, first printed, 1681.

Vouet, Simon, a French painter, b. 1582, d. 1641.

Voyage round the world, the first made in 1525.

Vroon, Henry Cornelius, a Dutch painter, b. 1566, d. 1619.

Vulgate edition of the bible, discovered in 218.

Vulgar Errors:—

1. That surgeons and butchers may be challenged as jurors, on account of the barbarity of their professions.
2. That the old statutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards, and the use of saw-mills.

3. That it is forbidden to marry in Lent.
4. That it is penal to open a coal-mine, or to kill a crow within five miles of London, or to shoot with a wind gun, or carry a dark lanthorn.
5. That the king signs the death warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal.
6. That there is a statute to oblige the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses upon the road.
7. That a woman's marrying a man under the gallows, will save him from execution.
8. That such as are born at sea, belong to Stepney parish, London.
9. That any one may be put into the Crown-office for the most trifling injury.
10. That a man's taking his wife from the hands of the priest, clothed only in her shift, when the marriage ceremony is performing, exempts him from being liable to her engagements.
11. That there was no land-tax before William III.
12. That a negro, being baptized, becomes immediately free.
13. That the dead body of a person murdered will bleed in the presence, or on the touch of the murderer.
14. That first cousins may marry, but second cousins cannot. The civil law prevents first cousins, but the canon law prohibits both.
15. That men have one rib less than women.
16. That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution after his death.
17. That the scorpion stings itself when surrounded by fire, or that its sting is even venomous.—Keysler's Travels, Maupertuis, Hughes's Barbadoes, Hamilton's Letter in the Philosophical Transactions.



18. That the Tarantula is poisonous, and that music has a particular effect on persons bitten by it, more than those stung by a wasp.—De la Lande's Travels, Naples: Abbe Ricard's ditto, Experiments of the Prince of San Severino.
19. That the lizard is friendly to man in particular, much less that it awakens him on the approach of a serpent.—Hughes' Barbadoes, Brooke's Natural History.
20. That the remora has power to retard the sailing of a ship by sticking itself to its bottom.—De la Lande, *alii, passim*.
21. That the stroke of the cramp-fish is occasioned by a muscle.—Bancroft's Guiana, concerning the torporific eel.
22. That the salamander does live in fire, or is capable of bearing more heat than other animals.—Sir T. Brown suspected it, Keysler has clearly proved it.
23. That the bite of the spider is venomous.—Reaumur. That it is found in Ireland plentifully; that it has an antipathy to the toad.—Barrington's Letter, Philosophical Transactions, &c. Swammerdam.
24. It is an error to suppose that a fly only has a microscopic eye. Dragon-flies, &c., bees, wasps, flesh-flies, &c., will turn off and avoid an object in the way on the swiftest wing, which shows a very swift and commanding sight. It is probable, that the sight of all animals is, in quickness and extent, proportioned to their speed.
25. The porcupine does not shoot out his quills for annoying his enemy; he only sheds them annually, as feathered animals do. He has a muscular skin, and can shake the loose ones off at the time of moulting.—Hughes, *alii et passim*.
26. The jack-all, commonly called the lion's provider, has no connection at all with the lion. He is a sort of fox, and is hunted in the East as the fox is with us.—Shaw, Sandys.
27. The fable of the fox and grapes is taught us from our childhood, without our ever reflecting that the foxes we are acquainted with do not eat grapes. This fable came from the east; the fox of Palestine is a great destroyer of grapes.—V. Hasselquist, Shaw.
28. The eye of birds is not more mobile than that of other animals, though their sight is more quick. On the contrary, their eye is quite immoveable, as is that of most animals and insects of the quickest sight.—British Zoology, &c.
29. The tiger, instead of being the swiftest of beasts, is a remarkably sluggish and slow animal. Owen's Dictionary *in verbo*.—Experiment at Windsor-lodge.
30. Sir Thomas Brown, who wrote against Vulgar Errors, maintains that apes and elephants may be taught to speak.

## W.

- WADE, Marshal, d. 1748, aged 75.
- Wadham College, Oxford, founded 1613.
- Wadrington, in Oxfordshire, greatly damaged by fire, 6th May, 1742.
- Wager, Admiral, d. 1748, aged 77.
- Wager of Battle, old law of, repealed 1819.
- Waggon duty, commenced 1783.
- Wagstaffe, Rev. Thomas, b. 1645, d. 1712.
- Wagstaffe, William, writer, b. 1685, d. 1725.

- Waits, at Christmas, are derived from those choirs of angels that attended the birth of Christ; in imitation of these, shepherds in ancient times used to usher in Christmas with music and carols; the *pastorali*, or rural music, performed by the Calabrian shepherds, on bag-pipes, are of this nature.
- Waithman, William, alderman and representative of the City of London, a column erected to his memory at the foot of Ludgate-hill, 1833.
- Wakes, or vigils, were instituted as festivals, on the days of dedication of the churches, or on those saints' days to whom the buildings were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding those days. They are of early origin (see John x. 22, 23). The first institution was religious, but now is degenerated into a day of festivity.
- Wake, Isaac, English statesman, b. 1575, d. 1632.
- Wake, Archbishop, b. 1657, d. 1737.
- Wakefield, Mrs. Priscilla, an ingenious and benevolent woman, b. 1751, d. Sept. 1832.
- Wakefield, E. G., convicted of illegally carrying off Miss Turner, 28th March, 1827.
- Wakefield, Gilbert, divine and critic, b. 1756, d. 1801.
- Wakeley, William, of Shiffnal, d. 1714, aged 124.
- Walcheren, expedition to, 1809.
- Wales, title of Prince of, began 1284.
- Wales, Prince of, committed to prison for assaulting a judge on the bench, 1412.
- Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, about 870; Griffith, the last king, d. 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only. In this state Wales remained unconquered, till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282, Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of
- Llewellyn, the last prince. The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to, this revolution, till the queen happened to be brought to bed of a son at Caernarvon, in 1284; Edward very politically styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since.—Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536; invaded by the French without effect, 1796.—Welsh judicature abolished, and English judges sent the circuit, 1827.
- Wale, Samuel, professor of perspective, d. 9th Feb. 1785.
- Wales, William, mathematician, b. about 1734, d. 1798.
- Walker, Robert, painter, d. about 1690.
- Walker, Rev. George, defended Londonderry, 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
- Walker, Adam, philosophical lecturer, d. 1821, aged 90.
- Walker, Clement, historian, d. in the Tower, 1651.
- Walker, Sir Edward, historian and herald, d. 1677.
- Walker, George, mathematician, b. about 1735, d. 1807.
- Walker, John, philologist, b. 1732, d. 1807.
- Walker, William, grammarian, d. 1684.
- Wall, William, divine, b. 1646, d. 1728.
- Wallace, Sir William, eminent Scotch general, b. 1276, executed 1305.
- Waller, Edmund, English poet, d. 1687, aged 81.
- Waller, Sir Wm., general, b. 1597, d. 1668.
- Wallenstein, A. V. F., a German general, b. 1583, d. 1634.
- Wallis, John, mathematician and divine, b. 1616, d. 1703.
- Walmer Castle, Kent, built 1539.
- Walmesley, Charles, mathematician, b. 1721, d. 1797.
- Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, b. 1676; committed to the Tower, 1712; took his seat in the House

- of Peers, 11th Feb. 1741-2; d. 1745.
- Walpole, Hor., miscellaneous writer, b. 1718, d. 1797.
- Walsh, an English poet, b. 1663, d. 1708.
- Walsingham, Lord, house of, Harley-street, London, burnt 27th April, 1831, when his lordship perished, and his lady died of the injuries she sustained.
- Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1440.
- Walsingham, Sir Francis, statesman, b. 1536, d. 1590.
- Walsingham Priory, Norfolk, built 1070.
- Walstein, Duke of Friedland, warrior and statesman, b. 1584, assassinated, 1634.
- Waltham Abbey, 1062; cross built, 1292.
- Walton bridge, erected 747; rebuilt 1786.
- Walton, Brian, Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, b. 1600, d. 1661.
- Walton, Sir G., admiral, d. in 1740.
- Walton, Izaak, biographer and piscatory writer, b. 1593, d. 1683.
- Walworth, Sir William, lord mayor of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in the back, 1381.
- Wanley, Humphrey, antiquary, b. 1672, d. 1726.
- Wapping, wet docks at, began 26th June, 1802; completed 30th Jan. 1805.
- Warasdin, the capital of Croatia, 600 houses at, reduced to ashes, 25th April, 1776.
- Warbeck, Perkin, executed 16th Nov. 1499.
- Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, b. 1698, d. 7th June, 1779.
- Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, 16th May, 1726.
- Ward, Dr. Seth, b. 1618, d. 1689.
- Ward, Artemas, distinguished American officer, b. 1743, d. 1800.
- Warden Monastery, Bedfordshire, built 1136.
- Wardrobe, Great, in Scotland-yard, established 1485.
- Ware, Sir James, eminent Irish antiquarian, b. 1594, d. 1666.
- Wareham, in Dorsetshire, burnt, 1731; again, 1742; 130 houses in destroyed, 26th July, 1762.
- Warfare of Christ, order of knight-hood, began in White Russia, 1325, in Poland, 1705.
- Warham, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1532.
- Warin, J. engraver, b. 1604, d. 1672.
- Waring, Edward, mathematician, b. 1734, d. 1798.
- Wark Castle, Cumberland, destroyed by fire 1399.
- Warner, Ferdinando, divine and historian, b. 1703, d. 1768.
- Warner, John, Bishop of Rochester, b. 1585, d. 1666.
- Warner, Richard, botanist and translator, b. 1711, d. 1775.
- Warner, William, poet, b. about 1558, d. 1609.
- Warrington, in Lancashire, had its cotton mills, near the bridge, destroyed by fire, 1st Dec. 1791.; erected into a Borough, 1832.
- Warren, Sir Peter, English admiral, d. 1752.
- Warren, Sir J. B., admiral, d. 1822.
- Warren, Charles, engraver, d. 1823.
- Wars with Spain, between 1589 and 1593, cost Q. Elizabeth 1,300,000*l.* besides the double subsidy of 280,000*l.* granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion she spent 3,400,000*l.* in ten years. The expenses of the war of 1756 cost England 90,000,000*l.*
- Wars. Loans of the seven years' war, the American war, and the last two wars.
- Loans of the seven years' war.

	Sums borrowed.	Interest.
	£	£ s. d.
1756	- 2,000,000	- 3 12 0
1757	- 3,000,000	- 3 14 3
1758	- 5,000,000	- 3 6 5
1759	- 6,600,000	- 3 10 9
1760	- 8,000,000	- 3 13 7
1761	- 12,000,000	- 4 1 11
1762	- 12,000,000	- 4 10 9
1763	- 3,500,000	- 4 4 2
Total	52,100,000	

## Loans of the American War.

	£	£	s.	d.
1776 -	2,000,000	-	3	9 8
1777 -	5,000,000	-	4	5 2
1778 -	6,000,000	-	4	18 7
1779 -	7,000,000	-	5	18 10
1780 -	12,000,000	-	5	16 8
1781 -	12,000,000	-	5	11 1
1782 -	13,000,000	-	5	18 1
1783 -	12,000,000	-	4	13 9
1784 -	6,000,000	-	5	6 11

Total 72,500,000

## Loans of the last two Wars.

1793 -	4,500,000	-	4	3 4
1794 -	11,000,000	-	4	10 9
1795 -	18,000,000	-	4	15 8
1796 -	18,000,000	-	4	14 9
1796 -	7,500,000	-	4	12 2
1797 -	18,000,000	-	5	14 1
1797 -	14,500,000	-	6	6 10
1798 -	17,000,000	-	6	4 9
1799 -	3,000,000	-	5	12 5
1799 -	15,500,000	-	5	5 0
1800 -	20,500,000	-	4	14 2
1801 -	25,500,000			
1802 -	23,000,000			
1803 -	10,000,000			
1804 -	10,000,000			
1805 -	20,000,000			
1806 -	18,000,000			
1807 -	12,000,000			
1808 -	8,000,000			
1809 -	11,000,000			
1810 -	8,000,000			
1811 -	4,981,300			
1811 -	12,000,000			
1812 -	6,789,625			
1812 -	15,000,000			
1813 -	21,000,000			
1813 -	22,000,900			
1814 -	18,500			

Total 374,789,425 besides the property tax.

Warsaw, Poland, taken by Suvoroff, the Russian general, 8th Nov. 1794; 34,000 Poles slain during the siege; constituted a Duchy, and annexed to Saxony, Aug. 1807.

Warton, Dr. Joseph, poet and prose writer, b. 1722, d. 1803.

Warton, Thomas, poet and critic, b. 1728, d. 1790.

Warwick, Earl of, the king-maker, defeated and slain at the Battle of Barnet, 14th April, 1471.

Warwick Mail, robbed of 20,000*l.* in bank notes, while it stood before Furnival's inn, Holborn, 21st Nov. 1827.

Warwick, injured extensively by a fire, 8th Sept. 1694.

Warwick Castle, built 912; rebuilt 1072.

Washington, G., general, b. 1732, d. 14th Dec., 1799.

Washington, City of, in the United States of America, founded 1791.

Waste-lands in Great Britain, by examination in 1794, were found to be 22,351,000. acres; which, if cultivated and enclosed, reckoning an annual increase of 9*s.* per acre, the annual rent would amount to 10,957,950*l.*; and, on a supposition that the yearly produce would be 1*l.* 7*s.* per acre, or three rents, it would be worth 30,073,850*l.* per annum to the community.

Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to Eng-  
lane from Germany, 1597; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

Watches and clocks taxed, 1797; repealed, 1798.

Watch, none by night in London, 1189.

Watch by night, for the City of London, first appointed, 1268.

Water-spout burst on the Clidagh Mountains, County Kerry, Ireland, by which a large district was torn up, and nine persons lost, 4th Aug. 1831.

Water sold in the West Indies for one shilling a pailful, 1731; sold in the streets of Exeter, 1785.

Water mixed with wine in the sacrament, first introduced, 122.

Water first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III. 1237.



- It took near 50 years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285.—An engine erected at Broken-wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594.—The New River brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614.—The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; the New River company incorporated, 1620.—So late as Queen Ann's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump, as now at Edinburgh.
- Water-mills for grinding corn, were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.
- Waterford, built 1162.
- Waterford, in Ireland, experienced a violent storm, when the tower of its exchange was carried away, 4th April, 1792.
- Waterford Cathedral, the whole interior of, with an organ of the value of 1200 guineas, destroyed by fire, 25th Oct. 1815.
- Waterford, City of, steam-packet, lost off Peniche, in Portugal, 22nd Sept. 1833.
- Waterland, Daniel, English divine and writer, b. 1683, d. 1740.
- Waterloo, Battle of, 18th June, 1815.
- Waterloo, man of war, 120 guns, launched at Chatham, 18th June, 1833.
- Waterloo Bridge. See Strand Bridge.
- Water-spout, a terrific one, burst upon Mount St. John, in Cumberland, 23rd Aug. 1749.
- Water-spout, a very destructive one, occurred near Aix, in the department of Mount Blanc, 8th July, 1809.
- Webster, Dr. William, English divine, b. 1689, d. 1758.
- Watson, James, tried for assaulting a patrol with a sword on the night succeeding the Spa-fields riots, and acquitted, 21st Jan. 1817; tried for high treason in connexion with those riots, and acquitted, 16th June, 1817.
- Watson, John, English divine and historian, d. 1783.
- Watson, Richard, Bishop of Llandaff, b. 1737, d. 4th July, 1816.
- Watson, Colonel Henry, mathematician and engineer, b. about 1735, d. 1786.
- Watson, Robert, historian, b. 1730, d. 1780.
- Watson, Sir William, physician, b. 1715, d. 1787.
- Watt, James, celebrated engineer, b. 1736, d. 1819.
- Watts, Dr. Isaac, b. 1674, d. 1748.
- Watteau, Anthony, a French artist, b. 1684, d. 1721.
- Waverley Abbey, in Surrey, built 1128.
- Waynflete, William, prelate and statesman, d. 1486.
- Weavers, two from Brabant, settled at York; which, says King Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331.
- Weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, serges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.
- Webber, John, painter, b. 1751, d. 1793.
- Weber, Carl Von, musician, b. 1786, d. 1826.
- Webster, Dr. William, English Divine, b. 1689, d. 1758.
- Wedderburn, Alex., Earl of Rosslyn, b. 1733, d. 1805.
- Wedgwood, Josiah, the celebrated potter, b. 1730, d. 3rd Jan. 1795.
- Weekly bills of mortality round London, began 1603.
- Weenix, J. B., painter, b. 1621, d. 1660.

- Watford flour-mills destroyed by fire, and two lives lost, 9th June, 1814. commodities ordered to be weighed, by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3rd Edward II. 1309.
- Weights and measures invented, 869 B. C. ; fixed to a standard in England, 1257 ; regulated, 1492.
- Well-street, Royalty Theatre in, opened 20th May, 1787.
- Wells, Dr. Edward, biblical writer, d. 1727.
- Wells, W. C., physician and philosopher, b. 1753, d. 1817.
- Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 14th Aug. 1731 ; again, 28th July, 1738, 300 houses destroyed.
- Wellington, Duke of, b. 1769 ; fought a duel with Lord Winchelsea, 21st March, 1829.
- Wellington, Duchess of, Indian ship, destroyed by fire in Sauger-roads, and the pilot, two officers, two passengers, and many of the crew perished in the flames, 27th Jan. 1816.
- Welsh copper office incorporated 1694.
- Welsh hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, London, erected 1772.
- Welshmen forbid purchasing lands in England 1401.
- Wemyss, earl of, packet from Leith to London wrecked and 10 passengers lost, off the Brameston coast of Norfolk, 1st Sept. 1833.
- Wen, Shropshire, greatly damaged by fire 1676.
- Wentworth, Thomas, earl of Straf-ford, b. 1593, beheaded 1641.
- Werburch, St., church of, Dublin, burned 7th Nov. 1754.
- Werner, F. L. Z., German poet, b. 1768, d. 1823.
- Werner, Abraham G., mineralogist, b. 1750, d. 1817.
- Wesley, Rev. John, d. 2nd March, 1791, aged 88.
- West, James, the antiquary, d. 2nd July, 1772.
- West, Benjamin, artist, b. 1738, d. 1820.

- West, Gilbert, translator of Pindar, d. 26th March, 1755.
- West Indies discovered by Columbus 1492 ; damaged by a hurricane, 6th Sept. 1776.
- West India docks completely opened 12th July, 1806.
- West Saxon kingdom founded 519 ; ended 800.
- Wetstein, John James, biblical critic, b. 1693, d. 1754.
- Westerfield islands in the Pacific Ocean discovered by Capt. Warden, 1830. The inhabitants are peaceable, and enjoy a regular domestic government.
- Westham abbey, Essex, founded 1154.
- Westminster, Matthew of, d. about 1380.
- Westminster abbey built by Ethelbert of Kent on the site of a temple of Apollo 914 ; rebuilt 1065 ; again rebuilt 1269 ; made collegiate 1560 ; towers built 1732 ; north porch repaired 1750, injured by fire 17th July, 1803 ; complete restoration commenced 1810 ; discovered to be on fire 27th April, 1829 ; musical festival at, 24th June, 1834.
- Westminster bridge began 13th Sept. 1738 ; first stone laid 29th Jan. 1738-9 ; centre arch finished 3rd March, 1741-2 ; last arch, Aug. 1746 ; pier sunk and repaired 1st Sept. 1747 ; opened for passengers 17th Nov. 1750 ; cost 426,650*l.* ; repaired 1832-3.
- Westminster hall built by William Rufus, 1098 ; rebuilt, 1399, by Richard II. ; roof repaired 1748 ; the scaffolding erected for the trial of the rebels sold by the duke of Ancaster for 400*l.* 13th Sept. 1748 ; slated 1750 ; beautified and repaired 1782 ; went through a general repair in 1802 at the expense of 13,000*l.*
- Westminster infirmary instit. 1720.
- Westminster lying-in-hospital instituted 1765.
- Westminster palace built 1098 ; burnt 1298 ; again 1512 ; again 1540 ; the south-east wing burnt 1809.

Westminster convent destroyed in a riot, 1221.

Westminster school founded 1070; again by queen Elizabeth, 1560.

Wet docks at Wapping, called the London docks, first stone of, laid 26th June, 1802; opened 30th Jan. 1805.

Wet docks at Leith, Edinburgh, opened 1806.

Wetherall priory, Cumb., built 1086.

Weyhill nearly destroyed by fire 15th Oct. 1784.

Weymouth castle built 1539; visited by the king and royal family 1789.

Whale fishery, the first, by the Dutch 1596; by the English at Spitzbergen 1598.

Whale fishery encouraged by act of parliament 1749.

Whalebone found by the English at Cape Breton 1321; first brought home with oil 1617.

Whales, 98 driven on the beach at Lewos, in Scotland, 25th April, 1832.

Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not yet known, consequently no stays worn by the ladies.

Whales—one was driven ashore in the Humber 1570; one on the coast of Norfolk, 1751; one near Berwick 1752; 13 were driven ashore in a storm on the coast of England, Feb. 1762; one killed above London bridge in Sept. 1781; one nineteen feet long was killed at Execution dock, Aug. 1796; one killed at Hull, Nov. 1797; another in the Thames, Sept. 1799; and another at Leith the same month; one exhibited to the populace near London bridge, March, 1809. The blubber was valued at 150*l*.

Whalley abbey, Lancashire, built 1178.

Wharton, duke of, b. about 1699; declared a traitor 3rd April, 1729; d. 31st May, 1731.

Wharton, Henry, English divine and historian, b. 1664, d. 1694.

Wheat produced annually in England

and Wales amounts to 22,000,000 bushels; 20,000 sacks are consumed weekly in London. It was 140*s*. per quarter in 1801, when bread was 7*s*. 8*d*. a peck loaf. A single grain of Tartarian oat was planted at Beverley in Yorkshire, in 1795; 18 stalks sprung from the root, and 8,280 grains were produced.

Wheat sold for 20*s*. per quarter, equal to 6*l*. now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; beans for 12*d*. a quarter, and oats for 4*d*., 1216. Wheat sold in some places for 12*d*. a quarter, and not many years after for 20*s*. a bushel, as much as 4*l*. now, 1286; for 40*s*. a quarter, as much as 8*l*. now, 1315; for 3*l*. a bushel 1316; for 40*s*. a quarter, as much as 20*s*. a bushel now, 1335; in London for 4*s*. a quarter, 1493. In the reign of

	£	s.	d.
Philip and Mary it sold for	0	6	8
Elizabeth - - -	- 0	9	0
James I. - - -	- 0	11	6
Charles I. - - -	- 0	14	0
Charles II. - - -	- 1	0	0
James II. - - -	- 1	4	0
William and Mary	- 1	11	0
Anne - - -	- 1	13	8
George I. - - -	- 2	0	0
George II. - - -	- 2	15	0
George III. (1810)	- 5	10	0
George III. (June, 1817)	7	8	0

Wheat, number of quarters imported into England in 1831, 2,868,882.

Wheatley, Francis, painter, b. 1747, d. 28th June, 1801.

Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680.

The first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from *Whiggamors*, a name given to the Scots in the south-west, who for want of corn in that quarter used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores

- that came from the North, and all that drove were called *Whiggamors* or *Whiggs*, from the term *Whiggam*, which they used in driving their horses. Now in the year 1638, the presbyterian ministers incited an insurrection against the court, and marched with the people to Edinburgh; this was called "the *Whiggamor's* inroad," and after this all that opposed administration in Scotland were called *Whiggs*, and from hence the term was adopted in England.
- Whig and Tory originated in 1649; at their greatest height, 1704.
- Whirlwind, a violent, at Falmouth, which stripped the roof off every house in its way, tore up several trees, and threw a vessel lying in the harbour on her beam ends, so that her keel appeared in sight, 1st Jan. 1803. A violent one near Cirencester 6th July, 1809. A dreadful one at Fernal Heath, Worcestershire, its width from half a mile to a mile, by which much damage was done, and in one farm 200 trees torn up by the roots, 22nd Sept. 1810. At Bonsell, in the Peak of Derbyshire, accompanied with a tremendous hail-storm, 12th May, 1811. At Plasyollen, Shropshire, by which many trees were torn up and carried to a great distance, 25th May, 1811.
- Whiston, William, the astronomer, b. 1667, d. 1752.
- Whitaker, John, antiquary, b. 1735, d. 1808.
- Whitbread, Samuel, b. 1753, d. by his own hand, when in a state of mental derangement, 6 July, 1815.
- Whitby, Rev. D., b. 1638, d. 1726.
- Whitby, first stone of a lighthouse on the pier at, was laid 27th April, 1831.
- Whitby monastery, in Yorkshire, founded 1075.
- White, Robert, engraver, b. 1645, d. 1704.
- White, Gilbert, naturalist, b. 1720, d. 1793.
- White, Henry Kirke, poet, b. 1785, d. 1806.
- White, Joseph, divine and biblical critic, b. 1746, d. 1814.
- White, Sir Thomas, founder of St. John's college, Cambridge, b. 1492, d. 1566.
- White, Thomas, founder of Sion college, d. 1623.
- Whitecross-street prison for debtors begun 5th July, 1813.
- Whitehead, Paul, b. 1710, d. 30th Dec. 1774.
- Whitehead, William, poet laureate, b. 1715, d. 17th April, 1785.
- Whitefield, Rev. George, preached in the fields, 1735; excluded the church, 10th May, 1739; d. 1770, aged 56.
- White-hall, Westminster, built by Cardinal Wolsey, 1545; injured by fire, 1690; consumed 4th Jan., 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windsor, 1748.
- Whitehall preachers, first appointed by the Universities, 5th April, 1724.
- Whitehurst, John, mechanic, b. 1713, d. 1788.
- Whitelocke, Bulstrode, statesman, b. 1605, d. 1676.
- White roses, several knocked down for wearing, 10th June, 1716.
- Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, b. 1530, d. 1603.
- Whitsuntide festival, instituted 813.
- Whittington, Sir Richard, thrice lord mayor of London, 1397, 1406, 1419.
- Whitty, Rev. Irvine, murdered at Golden, Tipperary, Ireland, 25th Jan. 1832.
- Whorwell Nunnery, Hants, blt. 979.
- Whytt, Dr. Robert, English physician and writer, b. 1714, d. 1766.
- Wickliffe, b. 1324; opposed the pope's supremacy, 1377; d. 1384; and 40 years after his bones burnt for being an heretic.
- Wicquefort, Abraham de, statesman, b. 1598.
- Wieland, Christ. Martin, b. 1733, d. at Weimar, 21st Jan. 1813.
- Widowers taxed in England 1695.
- Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, blt. 1074.
- Wigs, full bottomed, first worn by English judges, in 1674.



- Wilberforce, W., the opponent of slavery, b. 1750, d. 29th July, 1833.
- Wildens, John, artist, b. 1584, d. 1644.
- Wilkes, John, the patriot, d. 26th Dec. 1797, aged 70.
- Wilkie, William, poet, b. 1721, d. 1772.
- Wilkins, John, bishop, divine and philosopher, b. 1614, d. 1672.
- Wilkins, David, English librarian, at Lambeth, b. 1614, d. 1672.
- Willan, Robert, physician, b. 1757, d. 1812.
- William Henry, Duke of Clarence, third son of George III., visited North America, 1781; and Ireland, 1788. See William IV.
- William of Malmesbury, English historian, flourished 1140.
- Williams, David, author of various publications, and founder of the Literary Fund, b. 1738, d. June, 1816.
- William, Prince, eldest son of Henry I. with his newly married bride, daughter to the Earl of Anjou, Richard and Mary, two other of the King's children, and 180 of the nobility, shipwrecked and lost, in coming from Normandy, in 1120.
- Williams, John, Abp. of York, prelate and statesman, b. 1582, d. 1650.
- Williamsburgh, South Carolina, damaged by a storm, 17th July, 1758.
- Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, English statesman and poet, b. 1709, d. 1759.
- Williamson, Sir Joseph, statesman, b. about 1630, d. 1701.
- Willis, Dr. Thomas, eminent English physician, &c., b. 1621, d. 1675.
- Willis, Dr. Browne, b. 1682, d. Feb. 1760.
- Willingham Boy, lived 1744.
- Wilmington, in North Carolina, nearly destroyed by fire, 30th Oct. 1798.
- Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.
- Wills to demise lands were first permitted under restrictions, by Hen. VIII.; all real property generally at the Restoration.
- Wills of sovereigns, the first on record is that of Richard II. 1399.
- Willoughby, Francis, English natural historian, b. 1635, d. 1672.
- Wilmot, John, Earl of Rochester, b. 1647, d. 1680.
- Wilson, Alex., American naturalist, b. 1813.
- Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, author of "Parochialia," &c. b. 1663, d. 7th March, 1755.
- Wilson, Arthur, the historian, b. 1596, d. 1652.
- Wilson, Samuel, of London, bequeathed 20,000*l.* to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen, 1771.
- Wilson, Richard, landscape painter, b. 1714, d. May, 1782.
- Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, sustained damage amounting to 1500*l.* by a fire, 5th Dec. 1759.
- Wilton, Joseph, statuary, d. 8th Nov. 1803.
- Wimbish Church, in Essex, damaged by lightning, 1756.
- Wimbledon-house, Surrey, the noble seat of Earl Spencer, totally destroyed by fire, 28th March, 1785.
- Winchcomb Monastery, Gloucestershire, founded 800.
- Winchelsea, Monastery of, blt. 1310; castle built, 1543.
- Winchelsea, Ann, Kingsmill, Countess of, English poetess, d. 1720.
- Winchester, city of, burned 1102; college founded, 1387; cathedral built, 1366; palace began, 1683; north gate built, 1290.
- Wind saw-mill invented, 1633, and erected near the Strand, London, by a Dutchman.
- Wind-guns invented at Nuremberg, 1560.
- Wind-mills invented, 1299.
- Windows of glass first used in England for houses, 1180.
- Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.
- Windham, William, statesman, b. 14th May, 1750, d. 4th June, 1810.
- Windham, Joseph, antiquary, b. 1739, d. 1810.

- Window-tax, first enacted, 1696; increased, 5th Feb. 1746-7; again 1763—1778; again commuted for a tax on tea, 1st Oct. 1784; increased, 1797; again, 1802 and 1808; reduced 1823.
- Windsor, several miles of the heath in, burned, and the trees damaged, 17th April, 1785; castle built, 1365; chapel built, 1473; college founded, 1543; terrace made, 1587; chapel thoroughly repaired and opened, 17th Oct. 1790.
- Winds, Tower of, at Athens, built B.C. 540.
- Wines sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. the tun, and the second sort at 13s. 4d., 1389. In 1790, there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal; 45,000 were imported into England, 20,000 into Ireland, 38,000 into Holland, Denmark, &c., and the remaining 37,000 were consumed at home.
- Wines first made in England, 1140; in Flanders, in 1276.
- Wine-licenses, established 1661.
- Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Portugal 1172.
- Wingate, Edmund, d. 16th Dec. 1656, aged 62.
- Wingfield Castle, Suffolk, built before the Conquest.
- Winifred's Well chapel built 1490.
- Winkelman Abbe, b. 1718; murdered at Trieste, 1768.
- Winsor, Fred. Albert, founder of the gas and coke company in London, b. 1763, d. 11th May, 1830.
- Winslow, James, anatomist, b. 1669, d. 1760.
- Winster, in Derbyshire, near 60 people were met at a puppet-show, when the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no hurt done to the people below, 27th Jan. 1785.
- Winwood, Sir Ralph, statesman, b. 1565, d. 1617.
- Wire, invented at Nuremberg, 1351; mills for, invented in Germany, 1563.
- Wire-mill, the first erected at Skeen, by a Dutchman, 1663.
- Wirtemberg, erected into a county in 1078; into a duchy, at the diet of Worms, 1495; into a kingdom, 1806.
- Wishart, George, martyr, d. 1546.
- Wissing, William, painter, b. 1656, d. 1687.
- Wistar, Gaspar, celebrated American anatomist, b. 1761, d. 1818.
- Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, 10th Aug. 1672.
- Witchcraft was pretty much believed in the 16th century; in the reign of Henry VII. a woman was executed for this supposed crime by the sheriff of Devon; 600 were executed for it in France, 1609; Grandiere, a priest of London, burnt for bewitching a whole convent of nuns, 1634; 20 old women were executed in Bretagne, 1654; five persons were burnt for witches at Paisley, in Scotland, 1697; and nine were burnt in Poland, 1775.
- Witchcraft act, passed 1601; repealed, 25th March, 1736.
- Witham Priory, Essex, built 913.
- Wither, George, poet, b. 1588, d. 1667.
- Withering, William, physician and botanist, b. 1741, d. 1799.
- Witherspoon, John, an eminent American divine, b. 1722, d. 1794.
- Witnesses, two required to attain for high-treason, 1552.
- Witton Castle, in Durham, destroyed by fire, 22nd Dec. 1796.
- Woad, first cultivated in England, 1582; the fixing of its colour discovered, 1753.
- Woburn, Bedfordshire, burned 1724.
- Woburn Abbey founded 1145.
- Wodhull, Michael, poet and translator, b. 1740, d. 1816.
- Woffington, Margaret, eminent actress, d. 1761.
- Woggis, near Lucerne, was swallowed up by an internal current, and totally lost, 4th Aug. 1795.
- Wolcot, Oliver, American patriot, b. 1727, d. 1797.
- Wolcot, John, poet, b. 1738, d. 1819.
- Woldimar, St., order of knighthood, established in Russia 1682.

Wolfe, Gen., b. 1726, killed at the taking of Quebec, 13th Sept. 1759.

Wolfe, Charles, author of the Ode on Sir J. Moore, b. in Dublin 1791, d. 1823.

Wolf, Chris. Fred., mathematician, b. 1679, d. 1754.

Wolf, the German philologist, b. 1759, d. 1824.

Wolff, John C., philosopher, b. 1679, d. 1754.

Wolverhampton, new church at, burned, 1st Nov. 1758.

Wolverhampton Cathedral, founded 1529.

Wolverhampton, England, erected into a borough 1832.

Wolves' heads, tribute from the Welsh princes, 975.

Wollaston, Rev. William, b. 1659, d. 1724.

Wolsey, b. 1471, minister to Henry VIII. 1513; archbishop of York, 1514; cardinal, 1515; chancellor 24th Dec. following; legate, 1516; resigned the seals, 18th Oct. 1529; stripped of all his possessions, and d. 28th Nov. 1530, aged 59.

Wolsey College, Ipswich, founded 1529.

Wolsely, Sir William, drowned in his coach, 14th July, 1728.

Wood-cutting, invented 1460.

Wood's patent for coining halfpence and farthings to be sent to Ireland in 1723.

Woods, an act for the preservation of, 1544; first taxed by parliament, 31 Henry VI. 1452.

Woodstock park laid out, the first in England, 1123.

Wood, Rev. Basil, a miscellaneous writer of repute, b. 1761, d. 1831.

Wood, Anthony, b. 1632, d. 1695.

Wood, Robert, statesman and scholar, b. 1716, d. 1771.

Woodfall, William, printer, d. 1st Aug. 1803.

Woodfall, Henry, English comedian, d. 1777.

Woolston, Thomas, b. 1669, d. 1732.

Woollett, William, the engraver, b. 1735, d. 23rd May, 1785.

Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to

be carried anywhere but to England, 1700; enacted that none should be braided but in woollen under the penalty of 5*l.*, 1666-78.

Wool—exportation forbidden by an act passed 1788.

Wool.—One pound of wool has been spun to the length as follows:

A lee of woollen yarn measures in length 80 yards.

A hank of ditto, by the custom of Norwich, consists of seven lees.

Twenty-four hanks in the pound is esteemed good spinning in the schools, 13,440 yards.

Seventy hanks in the pound is esteemed superfine spinning at Norwich, 39,200 yards, or 21 miles.

One hundred and fifty hanks in the pound was spun in 1754 by Mary Powyle, of East Dere-ton, in Norfolk; and this was thought so extraordinary, that an account of it is registered at the Royal Society, 85,000 yards, or 48 miles.

Three hundred hanks in the pound has already been spun by Miss Ives; and though this young lady has carried the art of spinning combed wool to so great a degree of perfection, she does not despair of improving it still farther, 168,000 yards, or 95 miles. Cotton to 203,000 yards.

—*See Sheep.*

Woollen cloth, manufacturers of, in all civilised countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, A.D. 21, relates that in the isle of Malta several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turdetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were brought at a talent each, or 100*l.*

Woollen cloth manufactures com-

menced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the first made in England 1331; medley cloths first made 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons 1688; first dyed and dressed in England in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was 3,687,795*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,277 yards, were manufactured in the west riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1798, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 or 1,196,964 yards of narrow cloth.

Woollen goods first exported from Ireland to a foreign market 15th Jan. 1780.

Woolwich, the first royal dock, 1512.

Woolwich church rebuilt 1732.

Woolwich academy finished 1741.

Woolwich arsenal, stores, &c., burnt to the value of 200,000*l.*, 20th May, 1802; white hemp storehouse burnt down 8th July, 1813; four men killed by an explosion of gunpowder in one of the sheds for making fireworks, 18th June, 1814.

Worcester, city of, built 255.

Worcester city and castle burnt 1113; a stack of chimneys fell on the court-house and killed several persons 15th March, 1757: greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder 11th Aug. 1762; received 12,000*l.* damage by a fire, Nov. 1791.

Worcester college, Oxford, founded 1713; incorporated 1744; cathedral built 1095.

Worde, Winkin de, printer, d. 1534.

Workers, cloth, 70 families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture 1330.

Worksop manor-house destroyed by fire, damage valued at 100,000*l.*, 20th Oct. 1761; abbey built 1103.

Worldge, Thomas, an engraver, b. 1700, d. 1766.

Wormwood and other plants used for

preserving malt liquors before the use of hops, 1492.

Worsdale, James, painter, d. 1767.

Worshipping images introduced into England 763; forbidden in Hungary 1785.

Wotton, Rev. Dr. William, d. 1726, aged 60.

Wotton, Sir Henry, b. 1568, d. 1639.

Wouters, Francis, painter, d. 1659.

Wouvermans, Philip, an eminent Dutch painter, b. 1620, d. 1668.

Wraxhall, Sir Nathaniel, an English miscellaneous writer, b. 1752, d. 1832.

Wray, Daniel, English antiquary, b. 1701, d. 1783.

Wren, Sir Christopher, architect, b. 1632, d. 1723.

Wrickington, coal pit at, explosion took place, when 47 persons were killed and others wounded, 9th May, 1833.

Wright, Joseph, painter, of Derby, b. 1734, d. 29th Aug. 1797.

Wright, Thomas, eminent physician, d. in Spain 1812, aged 52 years. He was present in the American war, at the bombardment of Flushing, and in the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington.

Writing and the use of figures first introduced into England by the Romans.

Wyat, Sir Thomas, the poet, d. 1541, aged 37.

Wyatt, James, architect, b. about 1743, d. 1813.

Wycherley, William, b. 1640, d. 1st Jan. 1715.

Wycke, Thomas, painter, b. 1616, d. 1686.

Wycke, John, painter, d. 1702.

Wykeham, William of, an eminent English prelate, bishop of Winchester, b. 1324, d. 1404.

Wyndham monastery founded 1105.

Wyndham, H. Penruddock, writer and antiquary, b. 1736, d. 1819.

Wyndham, Sir William, statesman, b. 1687, d. 1740.

Wythe, George, American lawyer, statesman, and patriot, d. 1806.



## X

- X**AVIER, St. Francis, b. 1506, d. 1552.  
 Xenocrates, philosopher, b. 400 B.C., d. 314.  
 Xenophon d. at Corinth 359 B.C. aged 90.  
 Ximenes, cardinal de, b. 1437, d. 1517.

## Y.

- Y**ALDEN, Thomas, English divine and poet, b. 1671, d. 1736.  
 Yarm, overflowed by the River Tees, and sustained much damage, 21st Oct. 1761.  
 Yarrow Monastery, Durham, built 674.  
 Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, d. Aug. 1776, aged 128.  
 Year, the solar, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, A. D. 265; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.  
 Yellow dye, for cotton, invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1773.  
 Yellow Fever, raged in the West Indies with uncommon mortality, in 1794; at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 1200 died of it, Feb. 1811.  
 Yeoman of the guards, first instituted 30th Oct. 1485.  
 Yeovil, Somersetshire, fire at, which destroyed 17 houses, 21st Sept. 1815.  
 York-buildings Water-works company, incorporated 1691.  
 York, Duke of, b. 1784; charges preferred against him in the House of Commons, by Mr. Wardle, member for Oakhampton, 28th Jan., 1809; resigned the commandership in chief of the forces, 18th March, 1809; had 40,000*l.* annuity settled on him, 1792, d. 1827.  
 York, Indianan, lost in going into Limerick, Ireland, 14th Nov. 1758.  
 York, Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney, drowned by the upsetting of his boat, near Portsmouth, 5th May, 1831.  
 York City, built B. C. 122; cathedral built, 628; rebuilt, 1075; with the cathedral and 39 churches destroyed by a fire, 3rd June, 1186; St. Mary's abbey, built 1088; Ouse bridge, built, 1566; Castle built by William the Conqueror; rebuilt, 1701; mansion-house, built, 1728; cathedral set fire to by Martin, a lunatic, 2nd Feb. 1829; re-opened, being re-edified after the great injuries it sustained, 6th May, 1832.  
 Yorke, Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, b. 1690, d. 1764.  
 Yorke, Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, author of Athenian Letters, b. 1720, d. 1790.  
 Youghall, in Ireland, had its barracks blown up by accident, in Sept. 1793, when the face of Mr. Armstrong, the quartermaster, was so burnt that the whole of his skin was scorched; but it was singular that he was much marked with the small-pox before the accident happened, and on getting a new skin, it became perfectly smooth, without any remains of the small-pox marks.  
 Ypres, in Flanders, founded, 960.  
 Young, Dr. Edward, d. 1765, aged 84.  
 Young, Arthur, agricultural writer, b. 1741, d. 1820.  
 Young, Patrick, classical scholar, b. 1584, d. 1652.  
 Young, Sir William, miscellaneous writer, b. 1750, d. 1815.  
 Young, Matthew, bishop of Clonfert, mathematician, d. 1800.  
 Young, Thomas, physician and philosopher, b. 1744, d. 1829.  
 Ypsilanti, Alexander, Grecian prince, d. 1821.  
 Yriarte, Don Thomas, Spanish writer, b. 1750, d. 1790.

## Z.

- Z**ABLIA, Nicholas, artist, b. 1674, d. 1750.
- Zaccaria, Francis A., Italian writer, b. 1714, d. 1795.
- Zach, baron de, a celebrated astronomer of Hungary, b. 1754, d. 1833.
- Zampien, Dom., painter, b. 1581, d. 1641.
- Zecca at Venice built 1570.
- Zedwitz, in Germany, the catholic chapel, the mansions of three counts of Zedwitz, the post-office, and 4000 private dwellings, destroyed by fire at, 12th Dec. 1814.
- Zeno of Elea, fl. B.C. 463.
- Zeno, founder of the Stoics, b. B.C. 362, d. 264.
- Zeno, Apostolo, Italian poet, b. 1669, d. 1750.
- Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, d. about 300 B.C.
- Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria 287 B.C.
- Zenodorus, sculptor, fl. A.D. 64.
- Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 B.C.
- Zeuxis, celebrated painter of ancient Greece, b. B.C. 490, d. 400.
- Zimmerman, J. G., physician and writer, b. 1728, d. 1795.
- Zimmerman, E. A. W., miscellaneous writer, b. 1743, d. 1815.
- Zincke, German painter in enamel b. 1684, d. 1767.
- Zinzendorf, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Hernhutters, or Moravians, b. 1700, d. 1760.
- Zisca, John, Bohemian reformer, d. 1424.
- Zodiac, signs of the, invented by Anaximander B.C. 547.
- Zollikofer, G. J., divine, b. 1730, d. 1788.
- Zonaras, flourished 1118.
- Zoroaster, flourished in the time of Darius Hystaspes, about 508 B.C.
- Zouch, Thomas, divine, b. 1737, d. 1816.
- Zoust, Gerard, painter, d. 1681.
- Zuccarelli, a celebrated Italian painter, b. 1710, d. Dec. 1788.
- Zucchero, Taddeo, an Italian painter, b. 1529, d. 1566.
- Zucchero, Fed., an Italian painter. b. 1543, d. 1616.
- Zuinglius, b. 1487, killed in the Swiss war, 1531.
- Zumbo, Gaston, sculptor, b. 1656, d. 1701.
- Zuppo, Marc. an Italian painter, b. 1451, d. 1517.

THE END.

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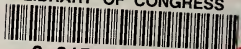








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