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STANDARD ATLAS OF PARKE COUNTY INDIANA

Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

STANDARD ATLAS OF

PARKE COUNTY

INDIANA

INCLUDING

A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

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

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

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

134 VAN BUREN ST.

CHICAGO.

1908

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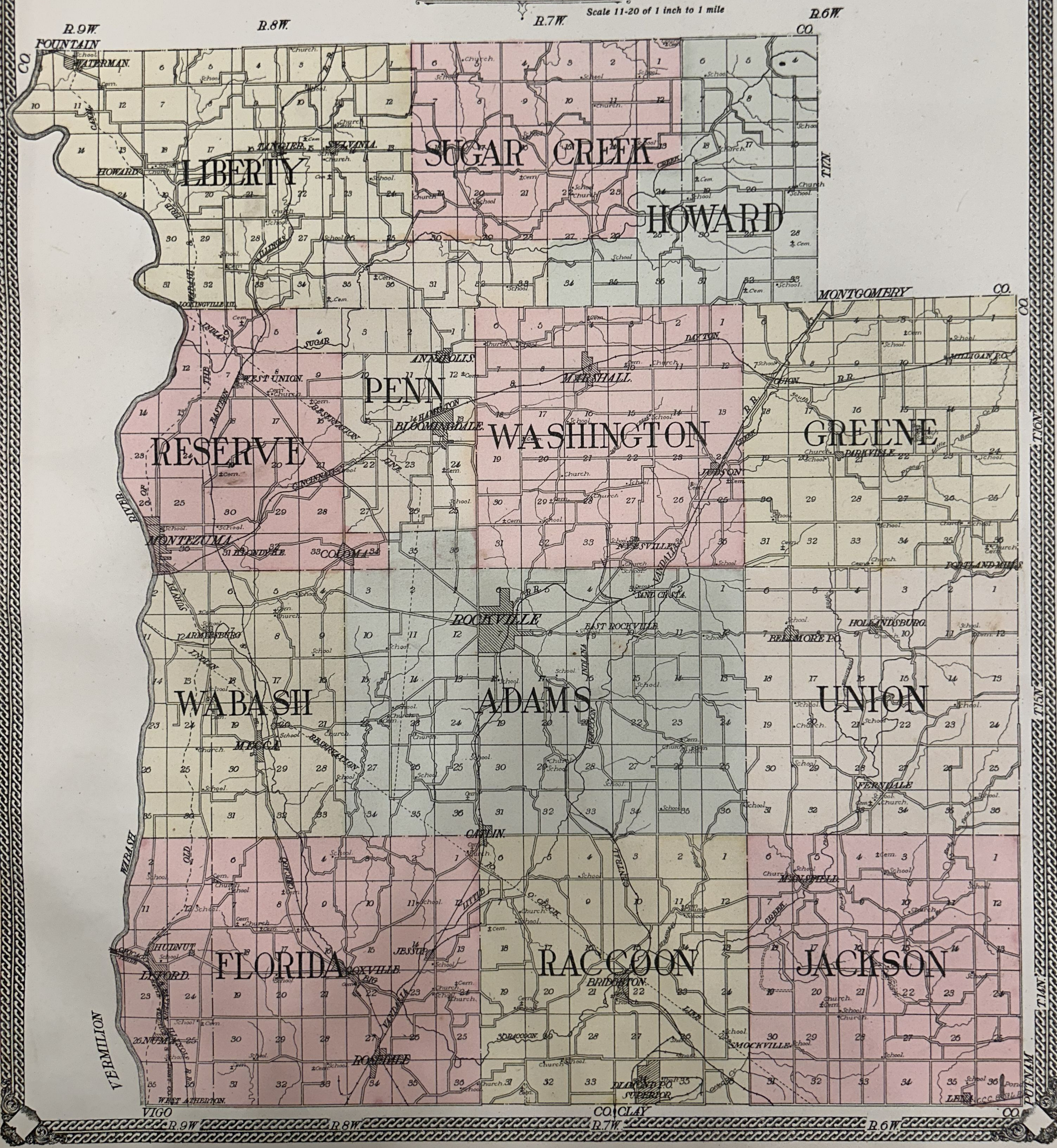
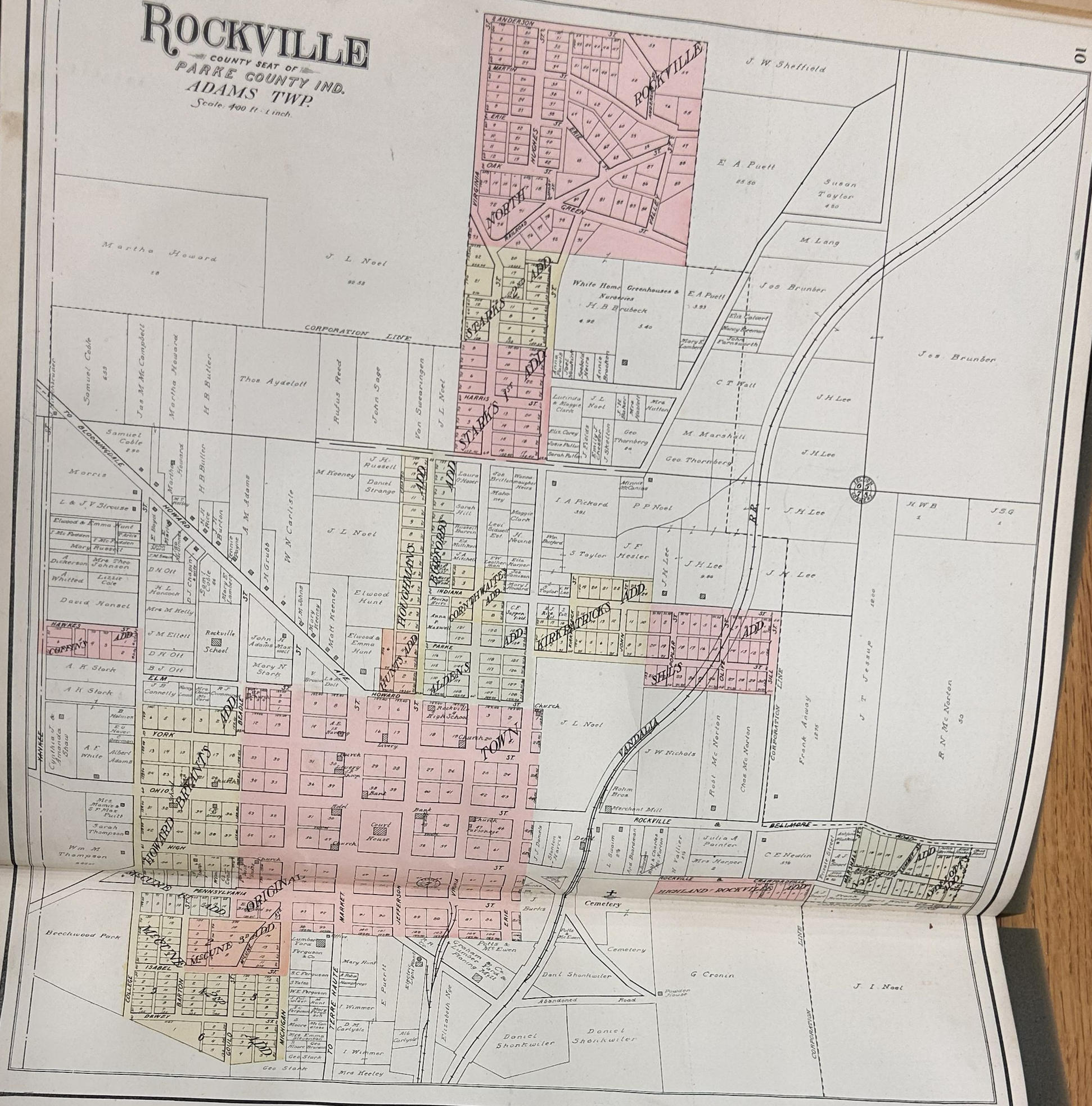
OUTLINE MAP OF Parke County INDIANA

Scale 11-20 of 1 inch to 1 mile



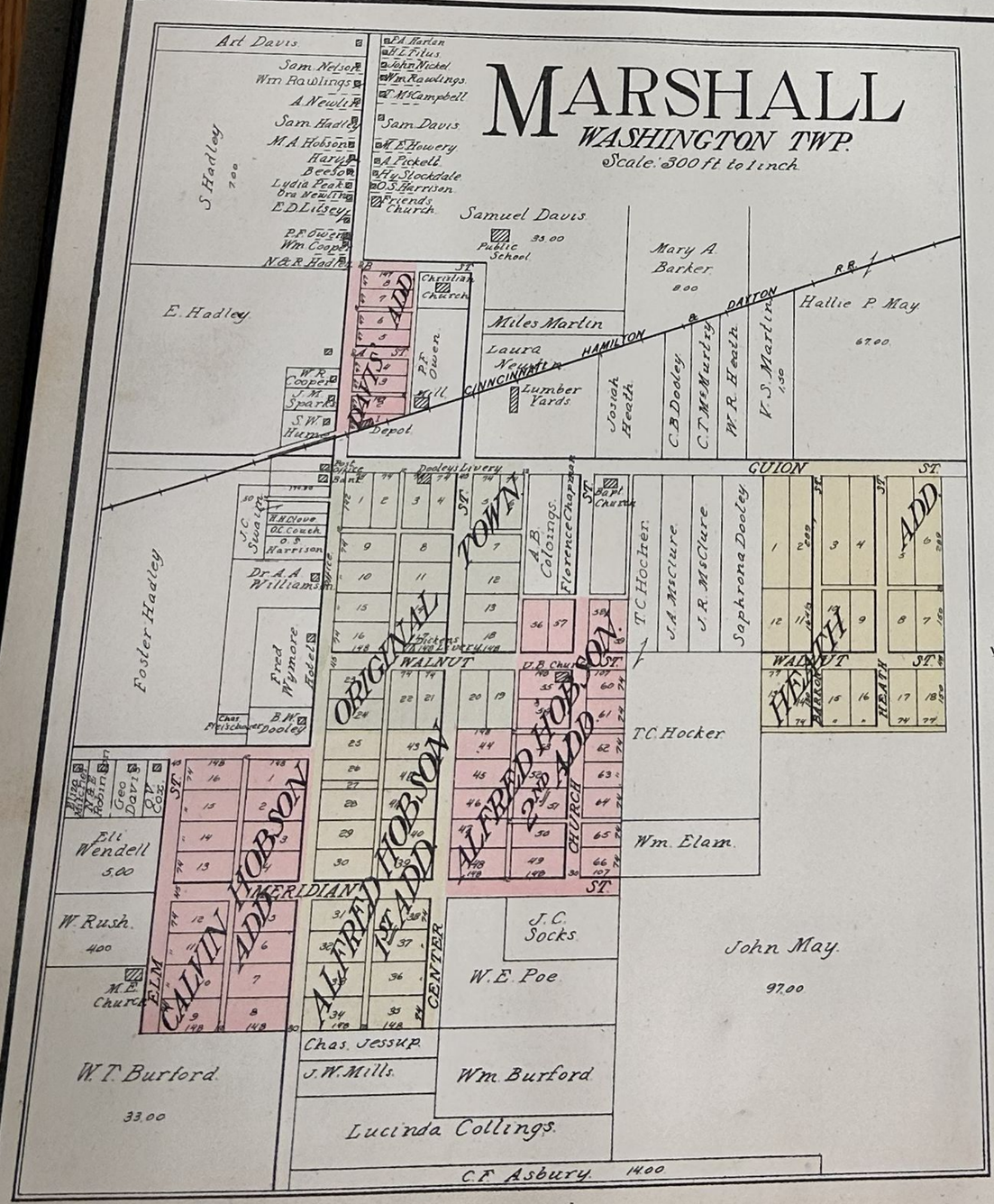
ROCKVILLE

COUNTY SEAT OF PARKE COUNTY IND.
ADAMS TWP.
Scale: 400 ft - 1 inch.



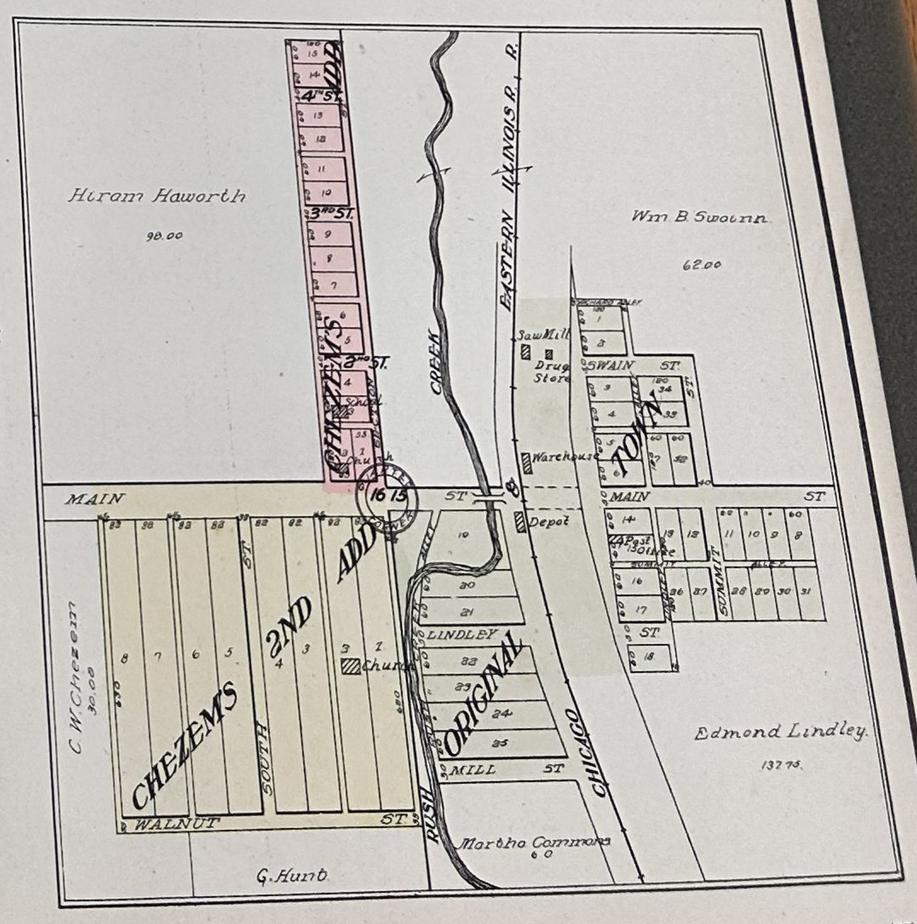
MARSHALL

WASHINGTON TWP.
Scale: 300 ft to 1 inch.



TANGIER

LIBERTY TWP.
Scale: 300 ft - 1 inch.



GA 413
.A2 P2
1908

MONTEZUMA

RESERVE & WABASH TWPS.

Scale: 300 ft - 1 inch.

F. S. Bipus 70

LOTS OUT

7=6a.

6=6a.

5=5a.

4=4.5a.

3=4a.

Jos. Burns Est 2=4a.

GRISWOLD & ADDISON'S ADD

CANAL

RIVER

CO.

POPLAR ST.

CHERRY ST.

CHESTNUT ST.

MARKET ST.

NORTH ST.

SYCAMORE ST.

PATTERSON ST.

WILKISON ST.

CRAWFORD ST.

ADAMS ST.

EAST ST.

TOWN LOTS

Church

Livery 53

Blacksmith Shop

King Blk.

Hotel 52

Dunlap 51

1st Nat'l Bank

Opera House 50

Post Office

Reserve Bank

100 P. Hall

H.P. 77

Church

H. B. Griffith

Frank S. Bipus 80

Isabelle Vestal 400

Rebecca Zion 27750

BLOOMINGDALE ST.

Town House

MILES ST.

High School

SYLVESTER'S ADD

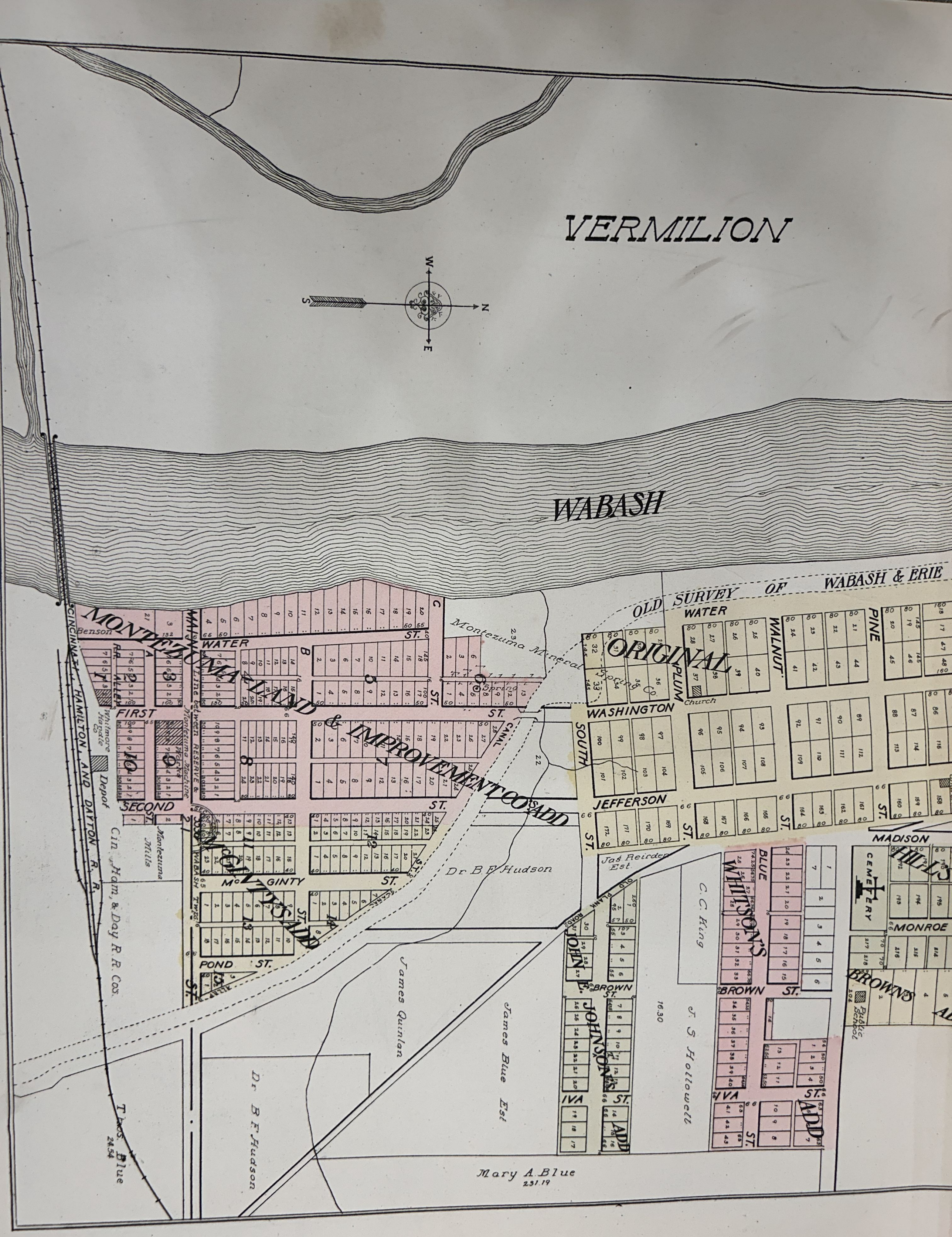
SYLVESTER ST.

John Horn

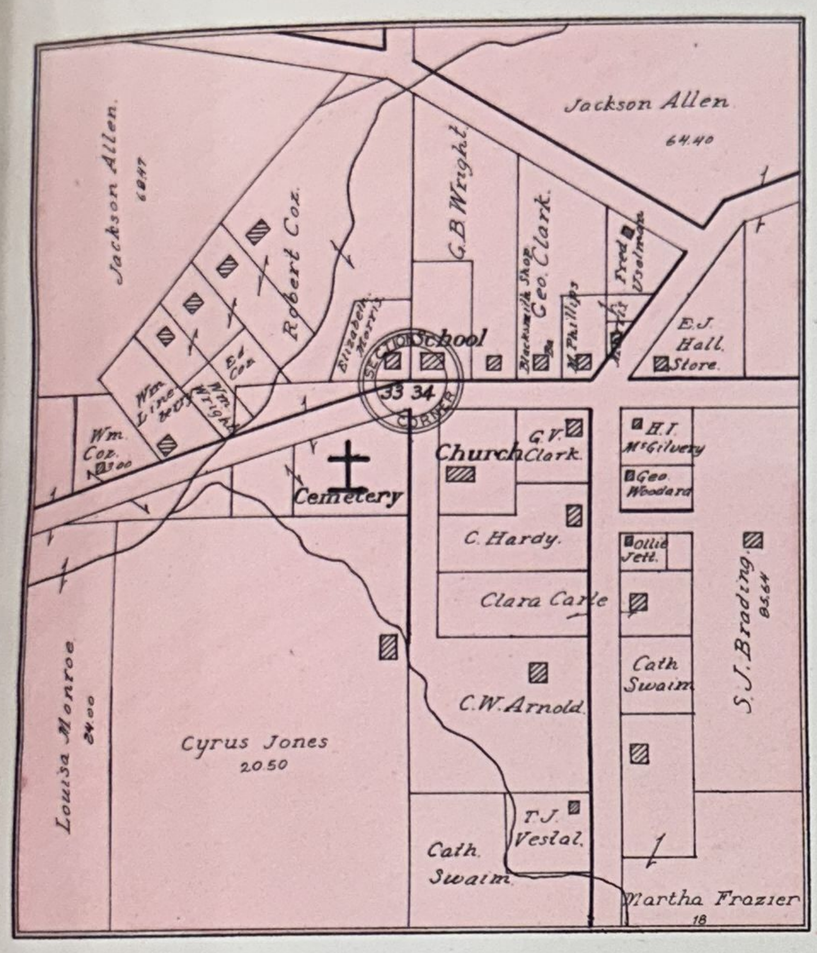
DAVIS' ADD

MONROE ST.

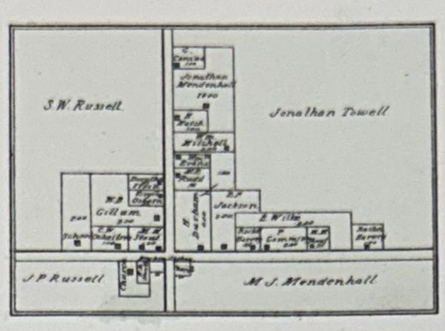
SECTION 25 35 36 T. 26 N. R. 5 E.


VERMILION
W
S
N
E
WABASH
OLD SURVEY OF WABASH & ERIE
MONTEZUMA LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO'S ADD
ORIGINAL
WHITSON'S ADD
JOHNSON'S ADD
McGINTYS ADD
BROWNS ADD
WATER ST.
FIRST ST.
SECOND ST.
POND ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
MADISON ST.
MONROE ST.
BROWN ST.
IVA ST.
PINE ST.
WALNUT ST.
PLUM ST.
SOUTH ST.
CANAL ST.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON R. R.
Cin. Ham. & Day R.R. Cos.
Depot
Montezuma Mills
Montezuma Mineral Spring Co
Dr B F Hudson
James Quinlan
James Blue Est
Jas Reirden Est
C. C. King
J. S. Hollowell
Mary A. Blue
231.19
Thos. Blue
24.54
Church
Public School
CEMETERY
Line between RESERVE & Montezuma Machine Works
Whitmore Handle Co
Benson

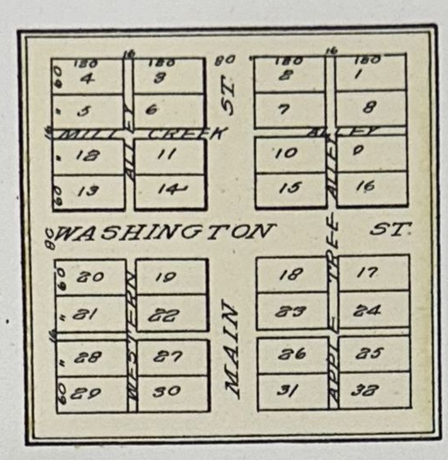
COLOMA
RESERVE TWP.



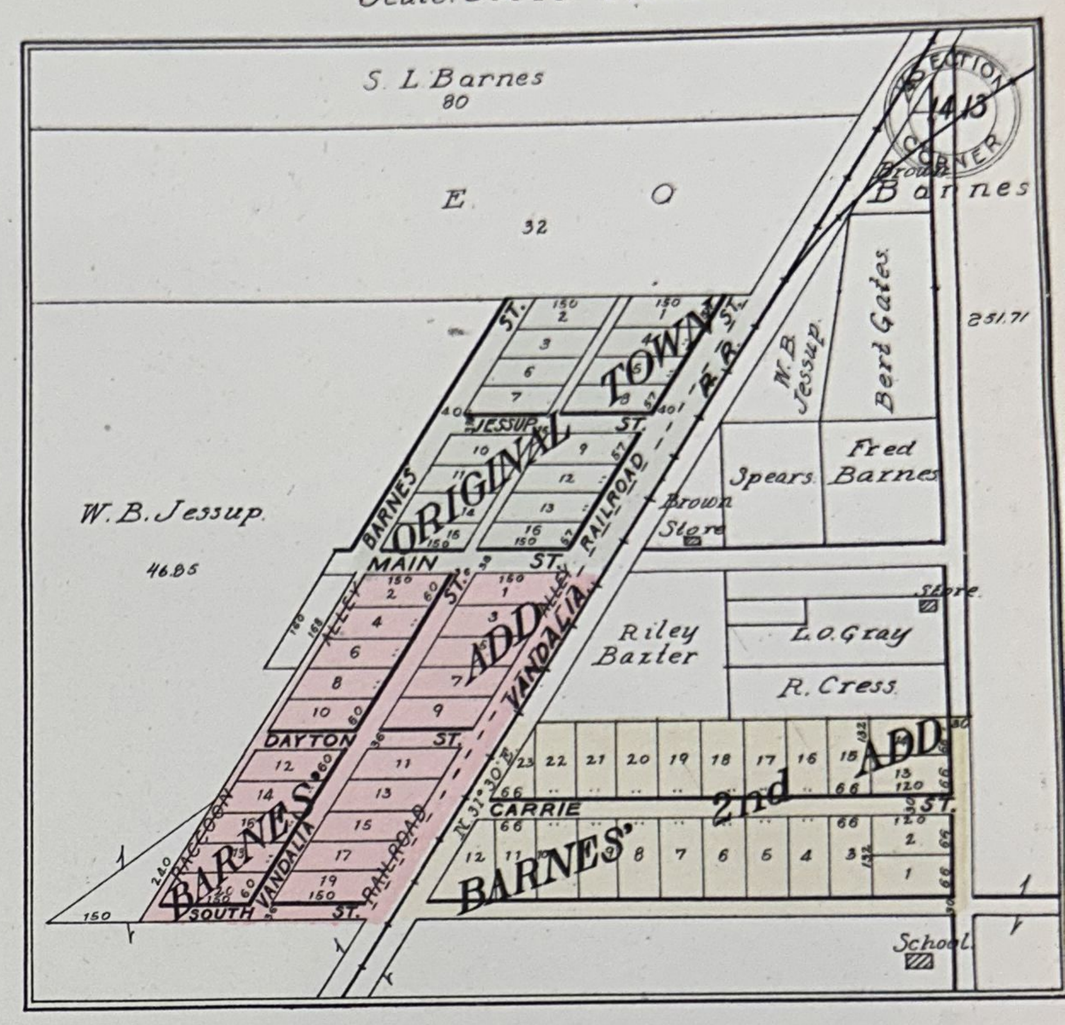
OWNERSHIP PLAT OF
SYLVANIA
LIBERTY TWP.



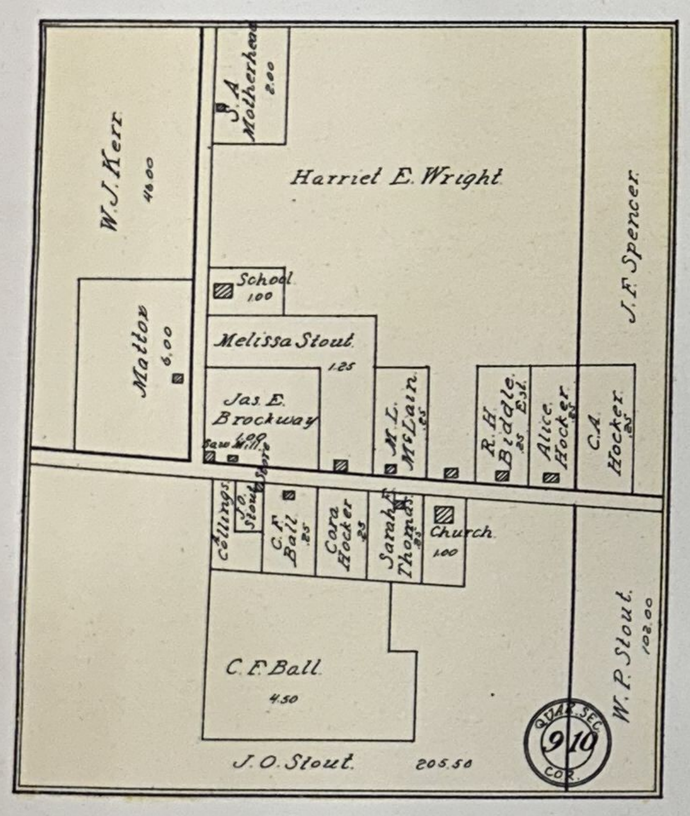
SYLVANIA
AS ORIGINALLY PLATTED
LIBERTY TWP.
Scale 300 ft. 1 inch.

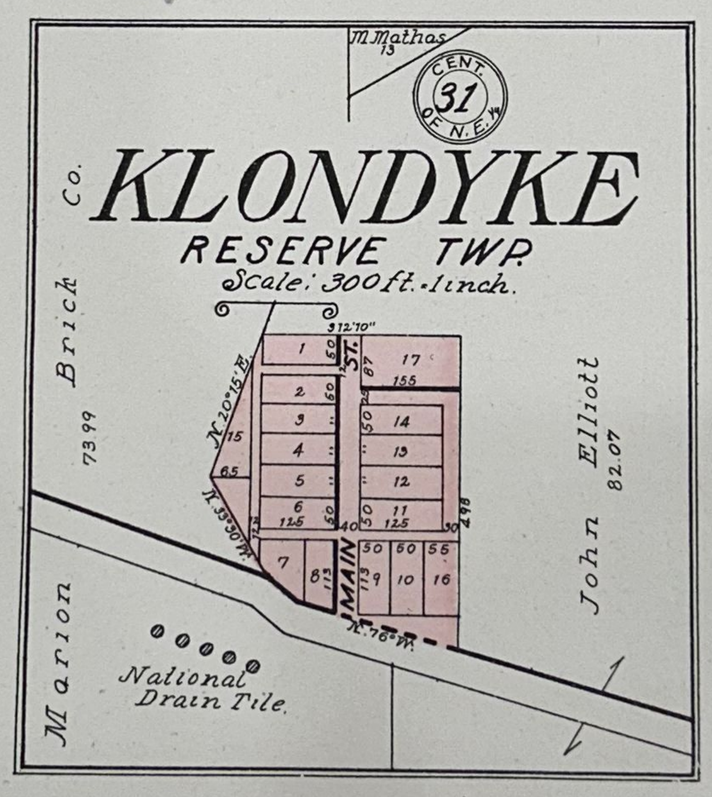


JESSUP
FLORIDA TWP.
Scale: 300 ft. = 1 inch.

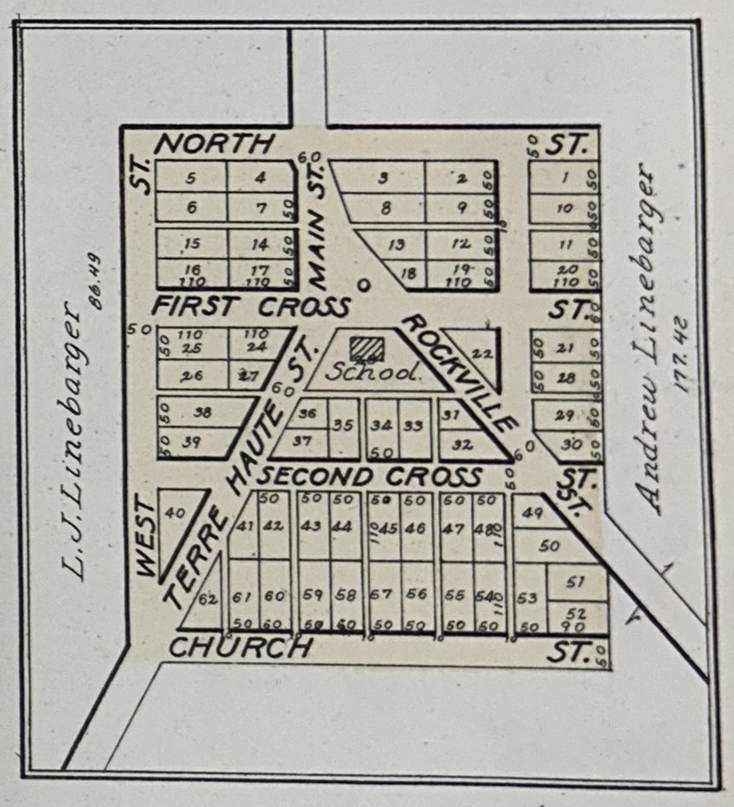


HOLLANDSBURG
UNION TWP.

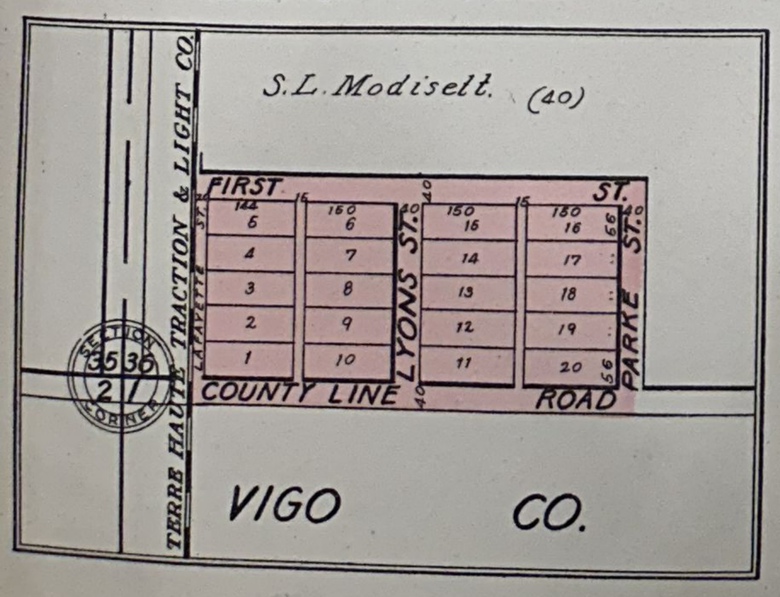


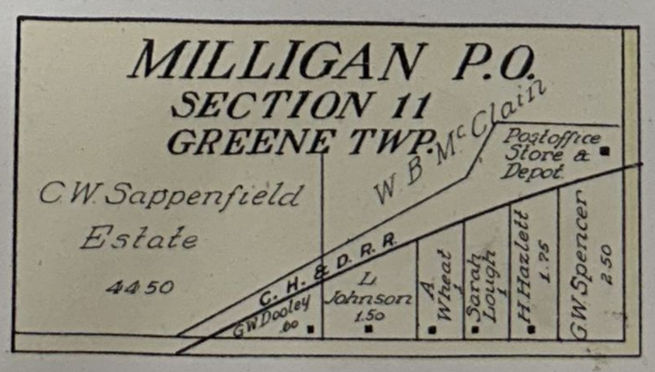


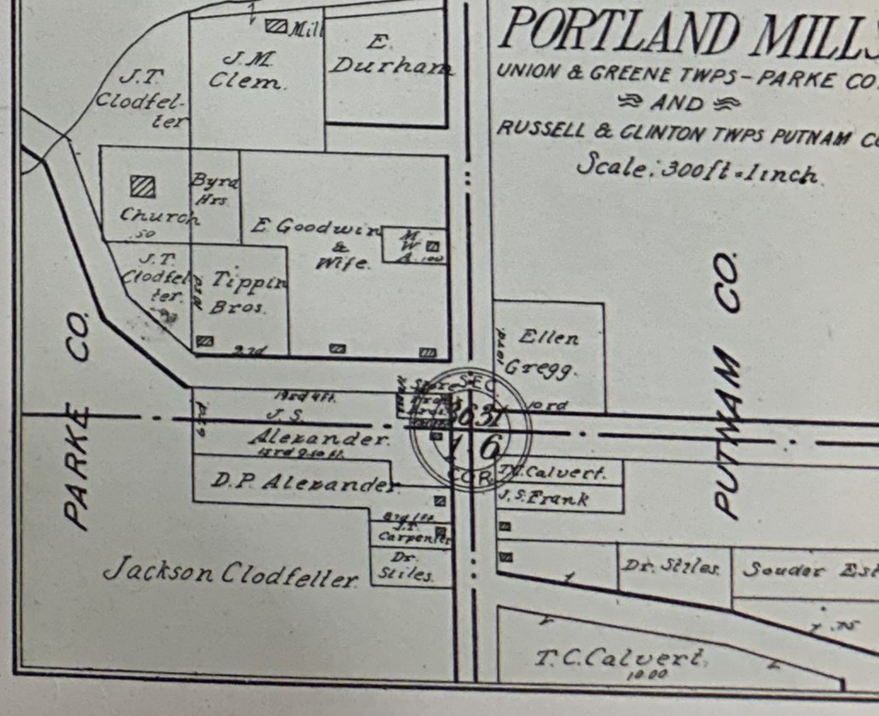
WEST UNION
RESERVE TWP.
Scale: 300 ft. = 1 inch.



WEST ATHERTON
FLORIDA TWP.
Scale: 300 ft. = 1 inch.



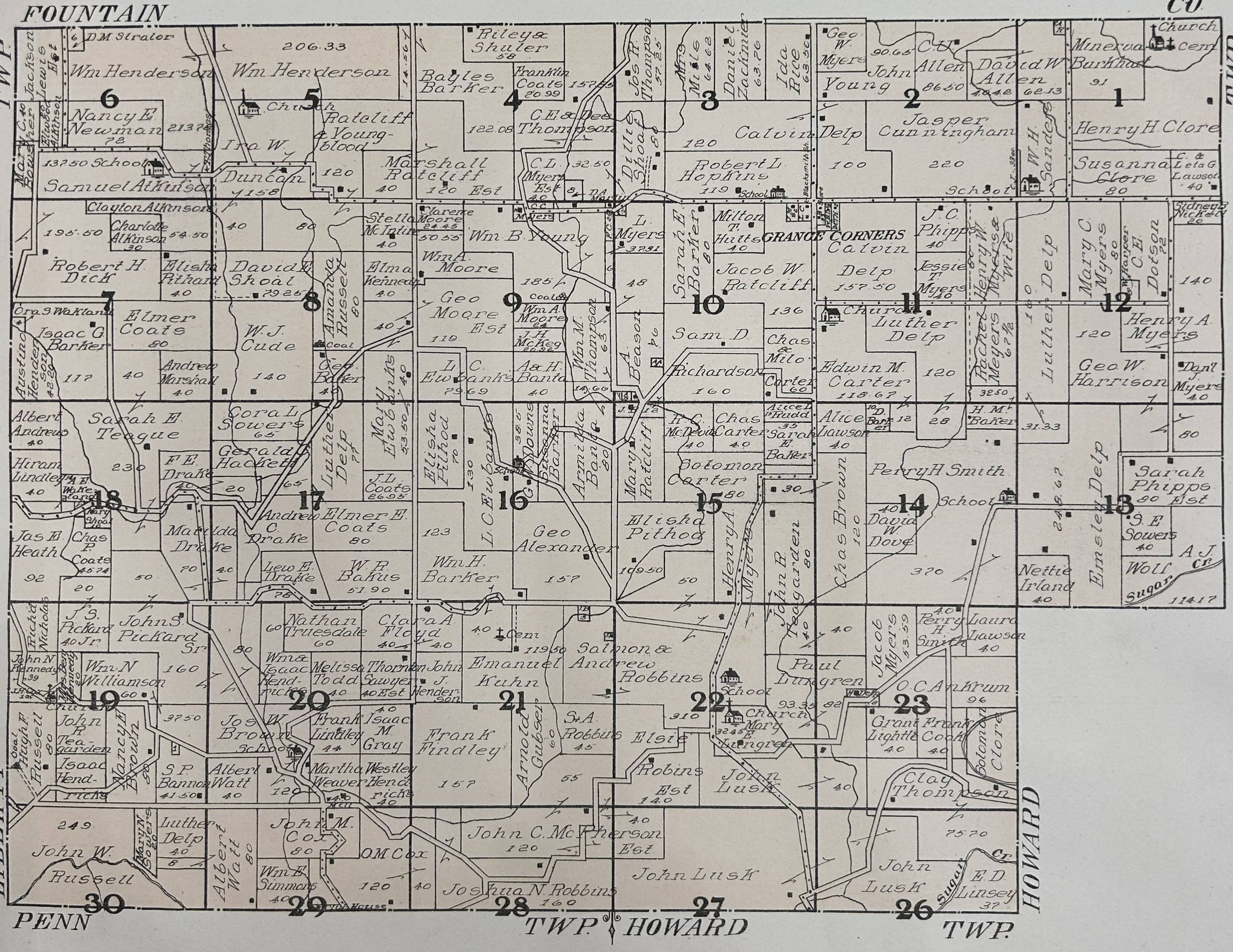




MAP OF SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

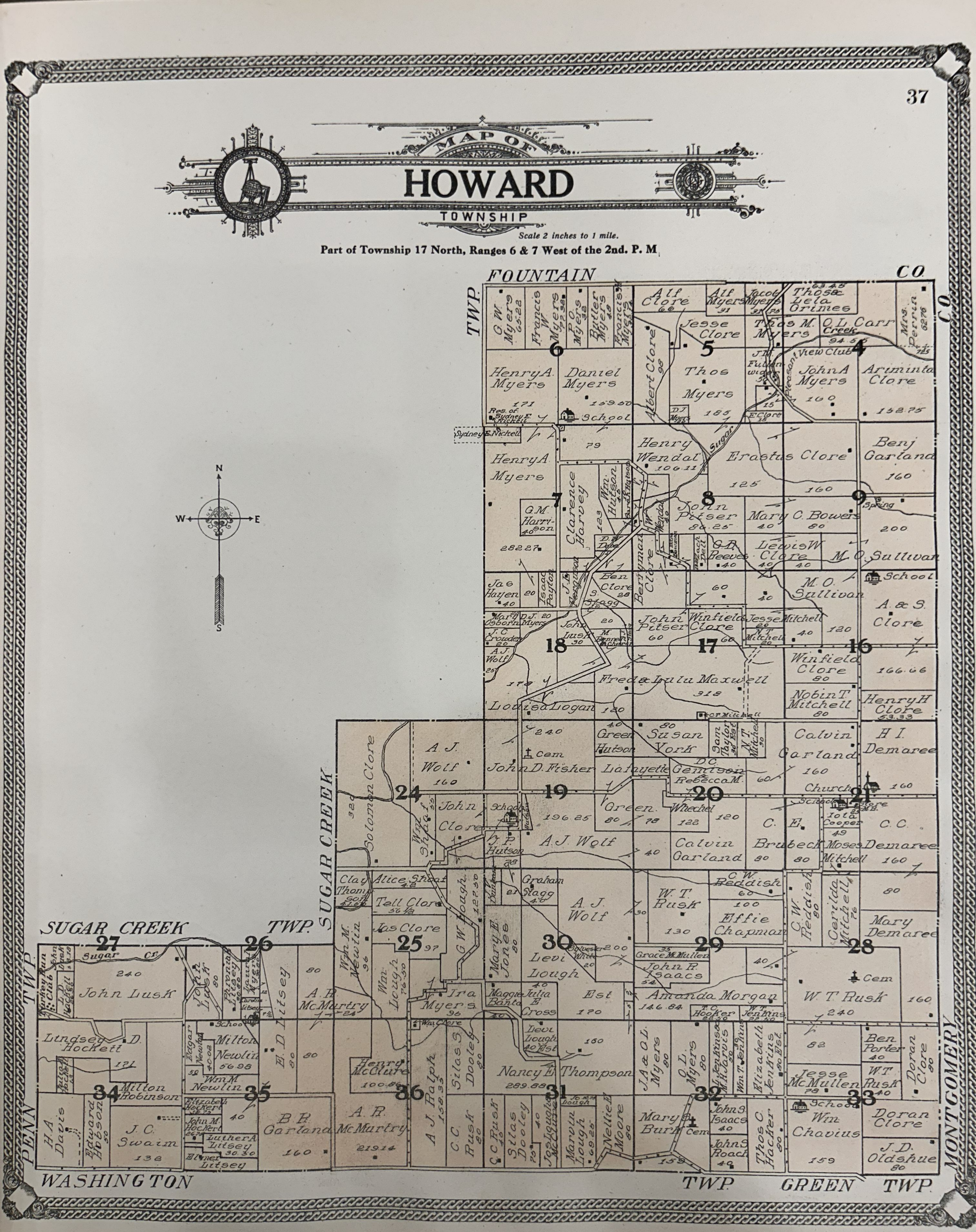
Township 17 North, Range 7 West of the 2nd. P. M.



MAP OF HOWARD TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

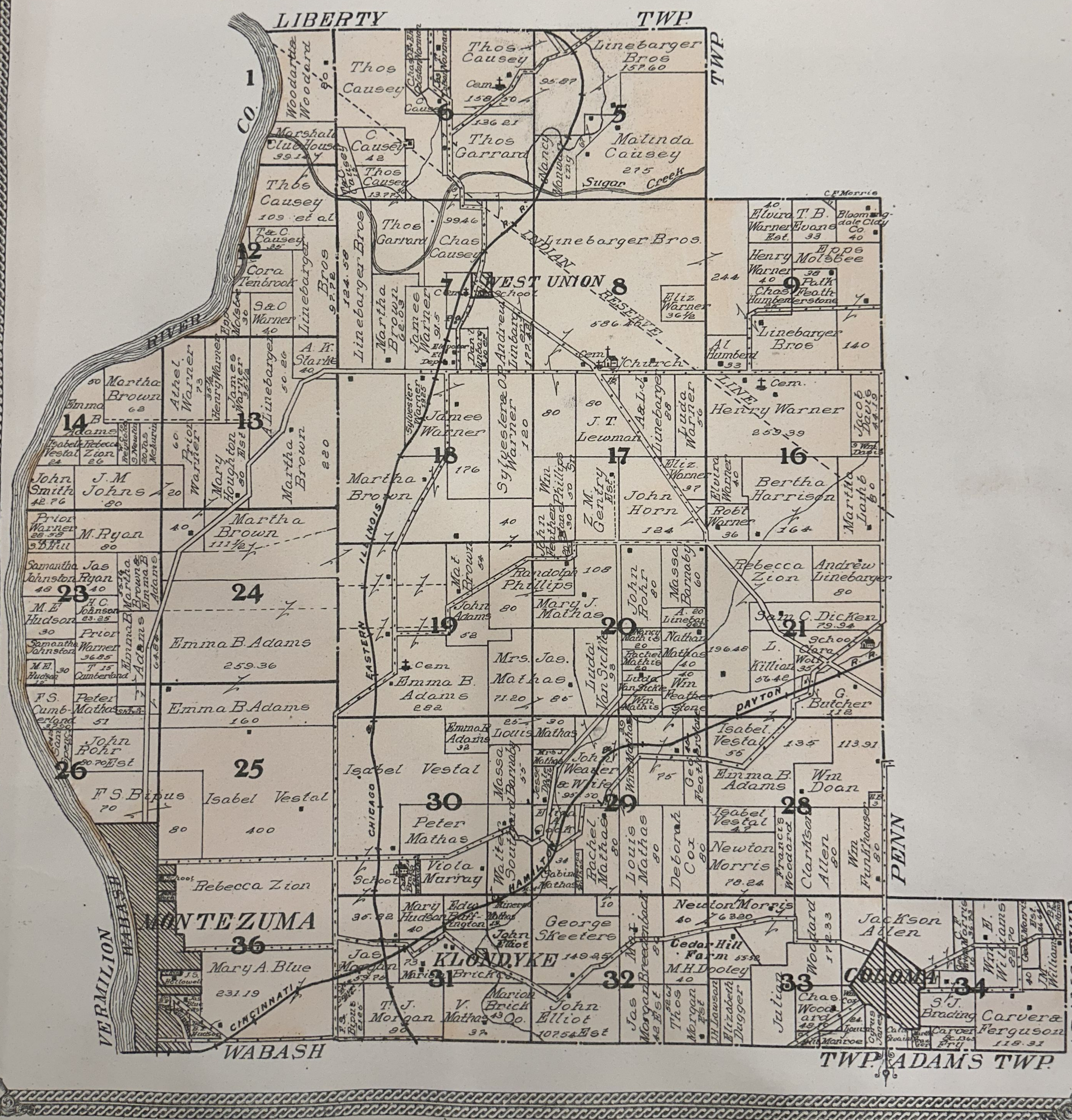
Part of Township 17 North, Ranges 6 & 7 West of the 2nd. P. M.



MAP OF RESERVE TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

Part of Township 16 North, Ranges 8 & 9 West of the 2nd. P. M.



MAP OF PENN TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

Part of Townships 16 & 17 North, Ranges 7 & 8 West of the 2nd. P. M.

MAP OF GREENE TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

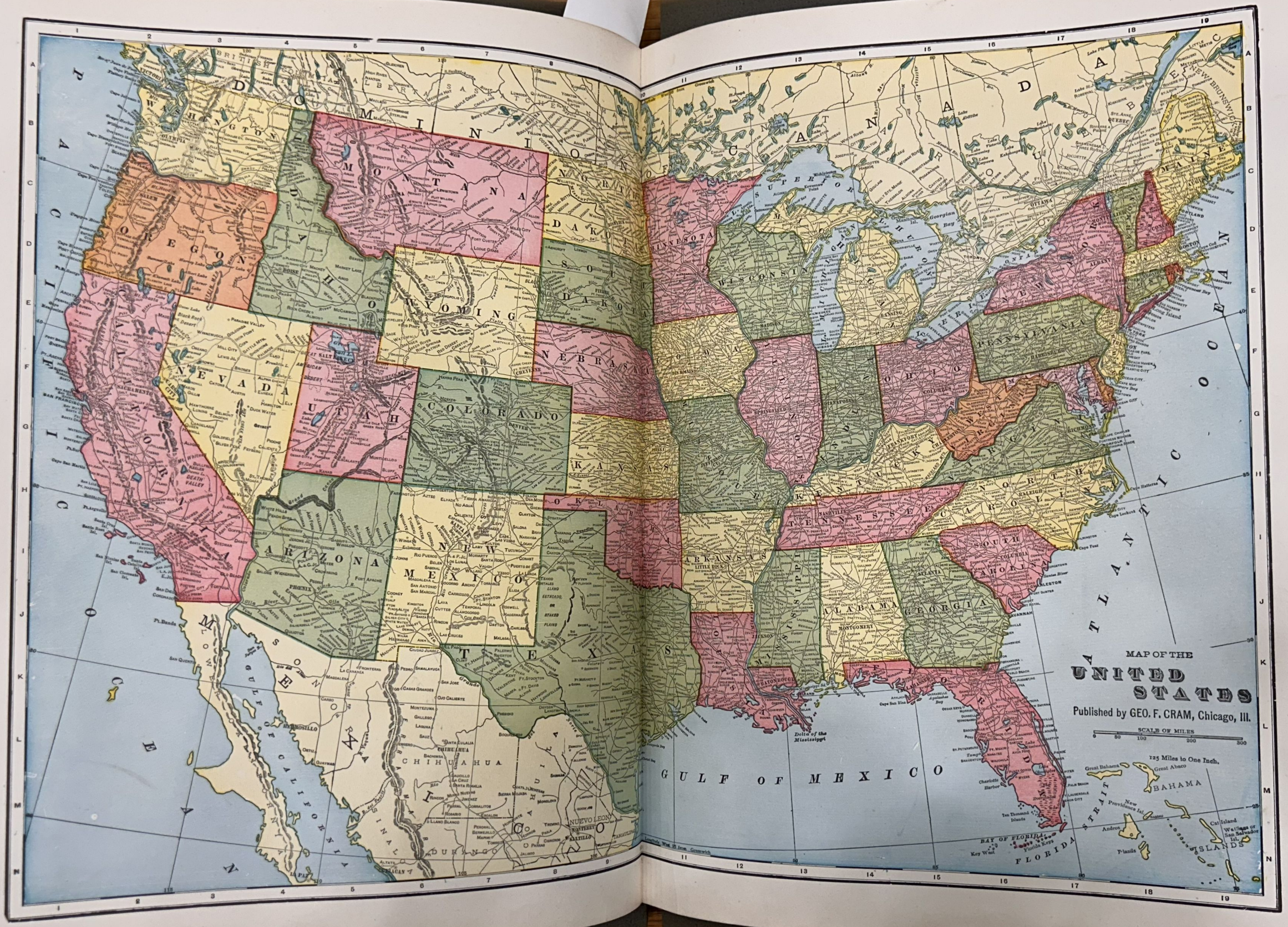
Township 16 North, Range 6 West of the 2nd. P. M.

MAP OF WABASH TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 15 North, Ranges 8 & 9 West of the 2nd. P. M.

INDIANA
Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.
EXPLANATION.
Location of Banking Towns in red, thus: ○
Railroads are indicated by numbers and colors, and have the same number and color in every State through which it passes. Express Companies follow R. R. name: Local R. R. Express operates where no Express is given.
Terminal and Belt Lines, or Railroads too short to be given a separate color are shown thus:
Indiana.
5 Anderson Belt, J 12
8 Baltimore & Ohio, U. S. Ex. C 10
9 Baltimore & Ohio Sou'western, U. S. Ex. R 8
10 Bedford Stone, R 9
10½ Bedford & Wallner, Q 8
11 Chicago, Indiana & Southern, Am. Ex. G 4-D 7
12 Central Indiana, Am. Ex. K 9
12½ Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, Pac. Ex. F 9
13 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisv., Am. Ex. F 7
14½ Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern, V 12
15 Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton, U. S. Ex. E 15-L 7
16 Chicago Terminal Transfer, Natl. Ex. V 12
17 Chicago & Eastern Illinois, W. F. Ex. H 5
18 Chicago & Wabash Valley, E 6
19 Chicago & Western Indiana, V 11
19½ Chicago & South Bend, B 8
20 Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago, U. S. Ex. H 14
25 Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, Am. Ex. L 10
26 Covington & Southwestern, K 5
28 Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, U. S. Ex. U 13
29 Elwood, Anderson & Lapel, I 11
30 Erie, W. F. Ex. F 10
31½ Dayton & Union, Am., U. S. Ex. J 15
32 Evansville & Indianapolis, W. F. Ex. Q 5
35 Evansville & Terre Haute, W. F. Ex. Q 4
36 Grand Rapids & Indiana, Ad. Ex. H 15
37 Grand Trunk, Natl. Ex. B 8
38 Illinois Central, Am. Ex. I 4-P 5-U 3
39 Indian Harbor Belt, Am. Ex. V 13
39½ Lake Erie & Fort Wayne, E 14
40 Lake Erie & Western, Am. Ex. I 10
41 Lake Shore & Mich., Southern, Am. Ex. B 10
42½ Indiana Northern, B 9
44 Louisville & Nashville, Ad., Sou. Ex. V 3
45 Indianapolis Union, L 9-T 15
47 Kentucky & Indiana Bridge & R. R., T 11
48 Michigan Central, Am. Ex. B 6
53 Louisville, New Albany & Corydon, Sou. Ex. T 10
55 Muncie Belt, J 13
55½ Muncie & Western, J 13
56 New York, Chic. & St. Louis, Natl. Ex. E 10
60 New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois, B 9
67 Pennsylvania, Ad. Ex. D 10-G 9
75 Pere Marquette, U. S. Ex. C 7
110 St. Joseph Valley, B 13
115 Southern, Sou. Ex. T 7
125 Southern Indiana, S. I. Ex. Q 7
130 Syracuse & Milford, C 11
133 Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Natl. Ex. I 9
135 Vandalia, Ad. Ex. H 8
138 Toledo, Peoria & Western, Ad. Ex. G 4
140 Wabash, Pac. Ex. B 10
SCALE OF MILES
Electric Lines are shown on map thus:
A Angola Ry. & Power, B 14
B Brownstown & Ewing, Q 10
C Chi., Law. & Aurora, F 15
D1 Chi., Lake Shore & S. B., V 12
D2 Chi., Lake Shore & S. B., Elkhart Div., E 4
E1 Ft. Wayne & E. Ind. Trac., J 4
E2 Ft. Wayne & Huntington, W. F. Ex. F 14
F3 Ft. Wayne & Wabash Val. Trac., U. S. Ex. J 7-E 10-F 12
F4 French Lick & W. Baden, R 8
G Gary & Interurban, V 12
H Hom., Whiting & E. Chi., V 12
I Indiana Central, M 14-P 11
L5 Ind., Col. & So. Trac., M 10
L7 Ind., Craw. & W. Trac., K 7
L9 Ind., Newcastle & Toledo, I 11
L10 Ind. Traction & Terminal, L 8
L12 Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction, N 11-M 13
L14 Indianapolis & Louisville Traction, S 11
L26 Indiana Union Traction, Loc. Ex. L 10
K Kokomo, Marion & W. Traction, U. S. Ex. H 11
L4 Lebanon-Thornton Trac., K 8
L10 Louisville & Northern Ry. & Lighting, T 11
L12 Louisv'le & S. Ind. Trac., T 11
M Madison Light & Ry., R 13
M2 Marion, Bluffton & East. Traction, U. S. Ex. G 13
M6 Muncie & Portland Trac., I 14
O Ohio Electric, F 15-L 15
S5 So. Michigan, U. S. Ex. B 9
T Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction, I 7-L 11
T2 Toledo & Chicago Interurban, U. S. Ex. C 14
V Vincennes Trac. & Lt., R 4
W1 Wabash & Rochester, F 10
W3 Washington, R 5
W4 Winona Int., U. S. Ex. G 10
W5 Winona & Warsaw, D 11
Longitude West from Greenwich
LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO
WHEATON
DU PAGE
JOLIET
LAKE
PORTER
LAPORTE
ST JOSEPH
ELKHART
LAGRANGE
STEUBEN
MARSHALL
KOSCIUSKO
NOBLE
DEKALB
WHITLEY
ALLEN
NEWTON
JASPER
PULASKI
FULTON
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
WELLS
ADAMS
BENTON
WHITE
CARROLL
MIAMI
HOWARD
CRANT
BLACKFORD
JAY
WARREN
TIPPECANOE
TIPTON
DELAWARE
RANDOLPH
FOUNTAIN
MONTGOMERY
CLINTON
HAMILTON
MADISON
HENRY
PUTNAM
MORGAN
JOHNSON
SHELBY
RUSH
FRANKLIN
VIGO
CLAY
OWEN
BROWN
BARTHOLOMEW
DECATUR
SULLIVAN
MONROE
GREENE
JENNINGS
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
OHIO
SWITZERLAND
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
KNOX
DAVIESS
MARTIN
SCOTT
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
CLARK
MARION
PIKE
DUBOIS
CRAWFORD
FLOYD
HARRISON
GIBSON
POSEY
VANDERBURG
WARRICK
SPENCER
PERRY
MEADE
HANCOCK
BRECKINRIDGE
HARDIN
HENDERSON
UNION
DAVIESS
MARION
PORTER
LAKE
MICHIGAN
Longitude 30 West from Greenwich
George F. Cram, Engraver & Publisher, Chicago Ill.


MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
125 Miles to One Inch.
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
BAY OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA STRAIT
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Great Bahama
Great Abaco
New Providence Isl.
Andros
Cat Island
Watlings or San Salvador Isl.
Turks Islands
Delta of the Mississippi
Key West
Tortugas
Ten Thousand Islands
Charlotte Harbor
Cape Sable
Cape Florida
Cape Canaveral
Cape Hatteras
Cape Lookout
Cape Fear
Cape Cod
Cape Ann
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Henlopy
Cape May
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Cape Ann
Cape San Blas
Cape Lookout
Cape Fear
Cape Hatteras
Cape Henlopy
Cape May
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Cape Ann
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Cod
Cape San Blas
Longitude West 18 from Greenwich
MONTANA
OREGON
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
KANSAS
NEBRASKA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
OHIO
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPTON
MAINE
NEW BRUNSWICK
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
MANITOBA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
DURANGO
NUEVO LEON
COAHUILA
SINALOA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Athabasca
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Winnipeg

Dimensions of the Earth.

	Miles.
Equatorial Diameter	7,926.7
Earth's Axis	7,899.8
Circumference at Equator	24,901.5

Areas of the Earth.

	Sq. Miles.
Land Surface	52,125,000
Water Surface	147,000,000
Total	199,125,000

Oceans.	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Pacific	71,000,000	Antarctic	5,500,000
Atlantic	26,000,000	Arctic	4,500,000
Indian	35,000,000		

Principal Salt Lakes.

Lake or Sea.	Country.	Area, Sq. M.	Elev. Ft.
Caspian Sea	Asia	180,000	84 below sea
Sea of Aral	Asia	26,300	36 above sea
Balkhash	Asia	18,500	1,100 " "
Maracaibo	So. Am.	12,000	700 " "
Eyre	Australia	4,000	180 " "
Titicaca	So. Am.	3,200	12,500 " "
Nicaragua	So. Am.	3,000	110 " "
Enko-nor	Asia	2,400	9,900 " "
Tsaidam	Asia	1,800	9,700 " "
Urumbaisi Lake	N. Am.	1,000	3,465 " "
Dead Sea	Asia	1,000	1,292 " "
Ngami	Africa	900	3,000 " "
Tchad	Africa	400	1,312 below sea
Assal	Africa	80	570 above sea

Principal Freshwater Lakes.

Lake or Sea.	Country.	Area, Sq. M.	Elev. ft. above Sea Level
Superior	N. Am.	32,000	627
Victoria Nyanza	Afr.	26,500	3,900
Michigan	N. Am.	22,000	581
Huron	N. Am.	21,000	578
Tanganyika	Afr.	15,000	2,750
Baikal	Asia	14,000	1,500
Great Bear	N. Am.	14,000	1,000
Tchad	Afr.	12,000	950
Great Slave	N. Am.	11,000	1,000
Winnipeg	N. Am.	10,000	710
Erie	N. Am.	10,000	572
Nyasa	Afr.	9,000	1,500
Lake of the Woods	N. Am.	3,000	1,000
Albert Nyanza	Afr.	7,000	620
Ladoga	Afr.	7,000	1,000
Ontario	Eur.	7,000	3,240
Athabaska	N. Am.	6,000	500
Onega	N. Am.	4,000	60
Tonga	N. Am.	3,600	212
Winnipeg	N. Am.	3,000	118
Winnipeg	N. Am.	2,000	217
Champlain	Eur.	2,000	362
Peipus	N. Am.	1,800	100
Vettern	Afr.	1,400	1,150
Maracaibo	Eur.	840	1,300
Balaton (Plattien Sea)	Afr.	450	156
Geneva (or Leman)	Eur.	250	1,200
Constance (or Boden Sea)	Eur.	240	1,300
Garda	Eur.	200	200
Maggiore	Eur.	152	632
Neufchatel	Eur.	120	1,476
Geneva	Eur.	115	1,447
Cayuga	N. Am.	110	
Lucerne	Eur.	100	
Zurich	Eur.	69	1,450
Como	Eur.	74	1,218
		66	194

Longest Rivers.

Name.	Countries.	Length Miles.
Mississippi-Missouri	U. S.	4,38
Nile	Egypt	4,184
Amazon-Marañon	Brazil	3,970
Yangtze-Kiang	China	3,900
Congo	Con. Africa	3,054
Hoangho	Rus. In Asia	3,000
Lena	China	2,800
Niger	Rus. in Asia	2,600
Yenisei	W. Africa	2,500
Plata-Parana	Rus. in Asia	2,400
Mackenzie	Arg. & Bra.	2,300
Amur	Canada	2,300
Hwangho	Rus. in Asia	2,300
St. Lawrence	Rus. in Eur.	2,300
Yukon	U. S. & Can.	2,300
Arkansas	Alaska	2,300
Saskatchewan	U. S.	2,000
Juba	E. Africa	1,900
Brahmaputra-Sanpo	India	1,800
Rio Grande del Norte	U. S. & Mex.	1,800
Danube	Aust. Hun.	1,800
Mekong	Indo China	1,750
Saskatchewan-Nelson	Canada	1,700
Euphrates	Tur. In Asia	1,700
Orinoco	Col. & Ven.	1,700
Colorado	U. S.	1,700
Ganges	India	1,500
Amu	Turkestan	1,500
San Francisco	Brazil	1,500
Sir-Darya	Turkestan	1,400
Irawaddy	India	1,300
Columbia	U. S.	1,300
Dnieper	Rus. in Eur.	1,300
Para, or Tocantins	Brazil	1,300
Darling	Australia	1,150
Don	Rus. in Eur.	1,100
Dniester	Tur. in Asia	1,100
Murray	Australia	1,100
Orange, or Gariep	S. W. Africa	1,000
Senegal	W. Africa	1,000
Ural, or Jaik	Rus. in Eur.	1,000
Gambia	W. Africa	1,000
Rhine	Germany	960
Ob	U. S.	950
Churchill, or Missisippi	Canada	950
Magdalena	Col.	930
Paranaiba	Brazil	744
Fraser	Canada	650
Loire	France	645
Elbe	Germany	550
Oder	Germany	550
Rhone	France	350
Tagus	Portugal	540
Vistula	Germany	530
Seine	France	500
Susquehanna	U. S.	420
Potomac	U. S.	410
Garonne	France	220

Armies of the World.

Russia	883,146
Germany	691,970
France	579,979
Austria-Hungary	365,606
Great Britain	254,491
India	214,216
Italy	214,216
Turkey	211,506
Switzerland	119,716
Netherlands	116,746
Abyssinia	100,000
China	100,000
Japan	87,874
Spain	86,119
Portugal	84,372
United States	68,221
Servia	66,050
Belgium	57,722
Afghanistan	44,000
Roumania	40,843
Denmark	40,59
Sweden and Norway	39,780
Bulgaria	35,400
Brazil	33,000
Nepal	30,000
Persia	29,000
Mexico	27,861
Chile	21,815
Argentina	19,750
Greece	19,700
Costa Rica	12,600
Morocco	10,400
Venezuela	8,340
Haiti	7,468
Guatemala	7,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,582
Siam	5,000
Coreo	8,000
Salvador	4,000
Uruguay	3,904
Ecuador	3,841
Peru	3,078
Bolivia	2,040
Nicaragua	2,000
Paraguay	1,552
Colombia	1,000
San Marino	800
Montenegro	800
Luxemburg	339

Navies of the World.

Great Britain	110,640
France	44,530
Russia	32,546
Germany	26,768
United States	25,113
Italy	24,560
Turkey	22,650
Japan	14,832
Austria-Hungary	10,400
Netherlands	10,402
Spain	9,145
Argentina	8,400
Portugal	2,263
Sweden	4,546
Greece	2,948
Norway	2,006
Siam	1,700
Denmark	1,696
Roumania	900
Mexico	194
Uruguay	159
Ecuador	

Countries.	Capitals.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Commerce with the United States $ Mil.	National Debts. Total.	National Debts. Per Capita.	Revenue. Total.	Revenue. Per Capita.	Expenditure. Total.	Expenditure. Per Capita.
Algeria	Algiers	184,474	4,420,421	17,322,000	.....	.....	$19,451,000	$ 2.31	$14,000,000	$ 1.66
Argentina	Buenos Ayres	1,319,247	3,954,911	1,110,465,000	$ 445,000,000	$112.52	58,524,000	14.80	117,526,000	29.71
Australia	Melbourne	2,946,691	3,750,894	2,821,706,000	231,64	61.73	154,110,000	41.08	151,338,000	40.34
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	240,942	42,359,204	27,670,000	08.62	2.04	631,000,000	14.89	644,000,000	15.19
Bolivia	Brussels	11,373	6,660,732	14,413,000	596,853,000	89.62	97,283,000	14.60	97,283,000	14.60
Brazil	La Paz	567,430	2,019,549	57,540,000	75.95	2.06	33,203,000	14.76	33,203,000	14.76
Bulgaria	Rio de Janeiro	3,268,800	14,333,915	27,000	39.31	2.74	48,123,000	3.36	48,123,000	3.36
Canada, Dominion of	Sofia	38,080	3,310,713	11,035,000	4,151,000	1.25	16,370,000	4.94	16,370,000	4.94
Chile	Ottawa	3,653,946	4,811,239	124,164,000	566,400,000	117.70	97,283,000	20.21	97,283,000	20.21
China	Santiago	290,829	2,712,145	7,474,000	50,612,000	18.66	72,017,000	26.55	72,017,000	26.55
Colombia	Pekin	4,218,401	402,680,000	39,421,000	121,670,000	14.49	16,370,000	1.95	16,370,000	1.95
Costa Rica	Bogota	504,773	4,828,000	8,448,000	200,000,000	39.00	42,326,000	8.25	42,326,000	8.25
Cuba	San Jose	21,000	309,683	4,832,000	18,361,000	.49	32,293,000	4.94	32,293,000	4.94
Denmark	Havana	44,000	1,572,797	54,481,000	11,125,000	4.89	121,663,000	77.41	121,663,000	77.41
East Indies, Dutch	Copenhagen	15,289	2,185,335	19,125,000	341,726,000	37.71	4,968,000	.54	4,968,000	.54
Ecuador	Bavaria	736,400	34,000,000	33,061,000	56,287,000	209.39	3,793,000	14.11	3,793,000	14.11
Egypt	Quito	120,000	1,271,861	2,278,000	.....	23.76	19,470,000	13.01	19,470,000	13.01
France	Cairo	400,000	9,734,405	12,500,000	.....	.....	19,685,000	2.20	19,685,000	2.20
Germany	Paris	204,210	9,100,000	481,359,000	9.83	.....	33,565,000	8.74	33,565,000	8.74
Great Britain	Berlin	210,273	38,517,675	140,512,000	49.43	1.28	3,305,000	.59	3,305,000	.59
Greece	London	120,979	56,345,014	259,788,000	151.12	2.68	95,424,000	1.54	95,424,000	1.54
Guatemala	Athens	25,152	2,433,806	2,573,585,000	60.00	25.00	686,770,000	7.65	686,770,000	7.65
Haiti	New Guatemala	41,454,578	1,220,000	3,000,427,000	76.89	1.86	362,213,000	8.86	362,213,000	8.86
	Port au Prince	63,397	1,535,632	137,303,000	13.80	12.81	$27,218,000	6.06	$27,218,000	6.06
		10,204	900,000	3,041,000	16,734,000	6.06	16,462,000	11.12	16,462,000	11.12
			3,220,000	23,736,000	19.00	11.12	4,032,000	1.25	4,032,000	1.25
					24.74	2.64	7,105,000	2.71	7,105,000	2.71
						2.71			4,140,000	1.58
						1.58

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Parke County, Indiana

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

Adams, Albert M., Attorney, Rockville.
Alden, Guy, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1881.
Alden, Sidwell, Farmer, S. 23, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1879.
Alexander, J. R., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Bloomingdale. 1871.
Allen, J. Edgar, Farmer, S. 35, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1860.
Anderson, F. M., Farmer, S. 29, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1846.

Ball, C. F., Dealer in General Merchandise, Hollandsburg, P. O. Rockville. 1865. Mr. Ball is serving as Township Trustee and is a member of the firm of Stout & Ball.
Barker, W. H., Farmer, S. 16, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1850.
Barnes, W. H., Farmer, S. 25, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1851.
Baxter, Riley F., Farmer, Miner, Saw Mill and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 19, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rosedale. 1872.
Beal, S. R., Preacher and Farmer, Catlin. 1831.
Bell, Geo W., Real Estate and Insurance, Bridgeton.
Bell, J. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. Mr. Bell is a native of Parke County, Ind., and was born in 1862.
Bell, R. M., Farmer, S. 33, T. Raccoon, P. O. Carbon. 1859.
Bell, O. P., Farmer, S. 23, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1867.
Bennett, Chas., Farmer, S. 24, T. Florida, P. O. Edwards. 1873.
Benson, A. O., Undertaker and Proprietor of Livery Stable, Bridgeton. 1860. Mr. Benson is serving as President of the County Council.
Berry, Garfield M., Farmer, S. 13, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1879.
Berry, James H., Farmer, S. 20, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1869.
Berry, S. W., Farmer, S. 13, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1842.
Bipus, F. S., Cashier, Reserve Bank of Montezuma, Montezuma. 1860.
Bond, Mahlon, Farmer, S. 3, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1847.
Bowsher, Ira M., Farmer, S. 8, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1860.
Bowsher, John N., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1843.
Boyd, J. M., M. D., Physician and Surgeon and Proprieter of the Annapolis Pottery, Annapolis, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1847. Dr. Boyd is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 1877.
Boyd, Louis, Farmer and Proprietor Edgewood Farm, S. 4, T. Wabash, P. O. Rockville. 1851.
Bradfield, Edward, County Treasurer, Rockville.
Brattain, Eli, Farmer, Saw Mill and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 1, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. 1860. Mr. Brattain is a Veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 31st. Ind. Inf. Reg.
Brockway, J. E., Sawmill Operator and Dealer in Machinery, Hollandsburg, P. O. Rockville 1902.
Brown, D. M., Farmer, S. 16, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1866. Mr. Brown is serving as Superintendent of Gravel Roads.
Brown, J. H , Farmer, S. 18, T. Wabash, P. O. Mecca. 1852.
Brown, John T., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 18, T. Florida, P. O. Montezuma. 1841.
Brown, J. W., Farmer, S. 20, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Bloomingale. 1882.
Brown, Silas, Farmer, S. 7, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1844. Mr. Brown is a Veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in company C. of the 123rd Ind. Vol. Inf. Reg. in January, 1864 and was honorably discharged in August, 1865
Brubeck, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Washington, P. O. Mashall. 1867.
Buchanan, J. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1840. Mr. Buchanan is a Member of the Advisory Board.
Burford, C. F., Farmer, S. 27, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1856.
Burford, O. W., Cashier of the Citizens Bank of Marshall, Ind., Marshall. 1872.
Burks, M. R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1845.
Butler, George W., Farmer, S. 27, T. Jackson, P. O. Carbon. 1886.

Caress, Jas. A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rockville. 1842.
Carmichael, W. A., Farmer, S. 35, T. Union, P. O. Lena. 1864.
Carter, E. M., Sheriff, Rockville.
Cartwright, Isaac N., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Berkshire Hogs, S 6, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1864.
Carty, W. G., Gravel Road Contractor, Montezuma. 1886.
Case, M. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Florida, P. O. Catlin. 1835.
Case, Seba H., Farmer, S. 16, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rosedale. Mr. Case is a native of Parke County, Indiana, and was born in 1873.
Chaney, James A., Farmer, S. 19, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1833.
Chapman, Ewing, County Clerk, Rockville.
Cheesewright, Wm., Sr., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Montezuma. 1865.
Chezem, C. W., Proprietor of the Chezem Hotel, Tangier. 1862.
Church, Jacob, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Jersey Cattle, Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs, S. 7, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1851. Mr. Church's property is known as the Spion Copp Stock Farm.
Clark, Howard B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1876.
Clark, Robert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1828.
Clickener, Charles, Farmer and Stockraiser and Breeder of Registered Red Polled Cattle, S. 8, T. Liberty, P. O. Silverwood. 1869.

Cobb, Rev. E. A., Priest, Rockville.
Coble, Samuel, County Commissioner, Rockville.
Coleman, J. V. D., Transfer Line, Rockville.
Coleman, S. R., Farmer and Gravel Road Contractor, S. 5, T. Jackson, P. O. Carbon. 1864.
Coleman, W. E., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Rosedale. 1870.
Collings, Ruric, Farmer, S. 24, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1867.
Collings, Walter H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1868.
Cox, Leslie O., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1886.
Cox, Wm., Sr., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Short Horn Cattle and Bereshire Hogs, S. 21, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1856.
Cox, W. N., Notary Public, Real Estate, Insurance and Loans, Bloomingdale. 1869. Mr. Cox is serving as Township Clerk.
Cox, W. S., Farmer, S. 27, T. Penn, P. O. Montezuma. 1865.
Crabb, Reuben, Farmer, S. 27, T. Raccoon, P. O. Carbon. 1845.
Crooks, E. E., Farmer, S. 4, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1862.
Crooks, E. H., Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Durham Cattle, S. 21, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1864.
Cummings, N. W., Livery and Sale Stable, Rockville.

Daniels, Henry, Attorney at Law, Rockville.
Davies, Edgar, Farmer, S. 2, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1860.
Davies, Jacob, Farmer, S. 15, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1852.
Davies, John, Farmer, S. 1, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1845. Mr. Davies is serving as Township Trustee.
Davies, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1847.
Davies & Co., Dealers in Furniture and Undertakers, Rockville.
Davis, Charles, Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Poland China Hogs and Raiser of Plymouth Chickens, S. 19, T. Union, P. O. Rockville. 1870.
Davis, Edward, Salesman, S. 4, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1889.
DeBaum, Benj., Farmer, S. 23, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1871.
DeBaum, Chas., Farmer, S 19, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1871.
DeBaum, Samuel, Farmer, S. 34, T. Liberty, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1871. Mr. DeBaum was born in 1871.
Delp, Juel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Marshall. 1880. Mr. Delp is serving as Trustee of Sugar Creek Township.
Delvin, Ervin, Farmer, S. 26, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. 1903.
Demaree, H. I., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Howard, P. O. Waveland. 1851.
Dixon, S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1847.
Dooley, Jos. O., Farmer, S. 5, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1861. Mr. Dooley is serving as Townshlp Supervisor.
Dooley, G. W., Shipper of Live Stock, Milligan. 1870.
Dooley, M. H., Farmer, S. 33, T. Reserve, P. O. Montezuma. 1857.
Dooley & Dooley, Dealers in Hardware and Implements, Rockville.
Denman, I. W., Insurance and Notary Public, Marshall. 1864. Mr. Denman represents the best insurance companies, among them being The Home of New York, Atlas, Insurance Company of North America and New York Underwriters. Office in Cooper & Dooley Building. Phone 112, res. phone 39.
Duncan, Ira W., Farmer, S. 5, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1904.
Dunlap, D. I., Proprietor of the Dunlap Hotel, Montezuma. 1865.
Durr, Sebastian, Farmer, S. 18, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1882.

Elder, James E., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Short Horn Durham Cattle, S. 20, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1868.
Elsey, J. E. M., Farmer, Coal, Threshing Machine and Clover Hulling Operator, S. 22, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1851.
Ephlin, J. M., Farmer and Horticulturist, S. 3, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1840. Mr. Ephlin is a member of the firm J. M. Ephlin & Son.
Ephlin, Wm. T., Farmer and Horticulturist, S. 3, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1870. Mr. Ephlin is Junior member of the firm J. M. Ephlin & Son.

Ferguson & Hunt, Dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Nails, Hollow Brick, etc., Rosedale.
Ferguson & Co., Dealers in Lumber, Rockville.
First National Bank, General Banking, (Capital Stock Paid in $25,000.00) J. E. Johnston, Pres.; Chas. Causey, Vice Pres.; Williard E. Rupe, Cashier; Montezuma, Ind.

Gates, F. M., Retired, Lena. 1852. Mr. Gates is a Veteran of the Civil War, having served from 1861 to 1863.
Gill, John, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Judson. 1896.
Gordon, E. C., Farmer, S. 3, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1893.
Graham & Co., Lumber Dealers and Planing Mill Operators, Rockville.
Gross, David L., Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock, S. 32, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1886.

Hadley, Mahlon, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Durham Cattle, S. 4, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1867. Mr. Hadley is serving as School Trustee.
Hancock, Howard L., Attorney at Law, Rockville.
Hansel, Mrs. Abbie B., Farming, S. 14, T. Raccoon, P. O. Bridgeton. 1903.
Hansel, Arthur W., Farmer, S. 14, T. Raccoon, P. O. Bridgeton. 1903.
Hanna, Hon. George E., Farmer, S. 2, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1846. Hon. George E. Hanna is a member of the State Legislature.
Harbison, J. K., Farmer and Breeder of Registered O. I. C. Hogs, S. 36, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1859.
Harding, F. B., Editor, Rockville.
Hargrave, A. A., Editor of the "Republican," Rockville.
Harlan, Ithamar, Farmer, S. 8, T. Uuion, P. O. Rockville. 1851.
Harmless, Adam, Farmer, S. 8, T. Jackson, P, O. Carbon. 1842.
Harney, L. N , Farmer and Cement Work Contractor, Bellmore. 1874.
Harrison, W. P., Farmer and Coal Operator, S. 3, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. Mr. Harrison is a native of Parke County, Ind.
Harvey, Abram, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1857.
Harvey, E. O., Farmer, S. 19, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1861.
Heath, James E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1869.
Henderson, H. A., County Auditor, Rockville.
Hixon, Aquilla, Farmer, S. 18, T. Wabash, P. O Montezuma. 1839.
Hobson, Ira, Retired Farmer, S. 10, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1838. Mr. Hobson has served as Township Trustee.
Holaday, Chas. S., Farmer and Coal Operator, S. 29, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1879.
Hopkins, Robert L., Farmer, Threshing Machine and Clover Huller Operator, S. 3, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1889.
Howrey, C. E., Insurance, Kingman. 1906.
Hoff, C. K., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6. T. Washington, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1836.
Hunt, Elwood, Attorney, Rockville.
Hunt, Henry H., Member of the Firm Ferguson & Hunt, Dealers in all kinds of Building Materials, Rosedale. 1869.
Hutson, J. P., Farmer, S. 19, T. Howard, P. O. Marshall. 1850.
Huxford, John, Sr., Farmer and Breeder of Registered O. I. C. Hogs, S. 18, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1836.
Huxford, John, Jr., Farmer and Contractor, S. 12, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1865.
Huxford, Perry, Farmer, Builder and Contractor, S. 13, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1867.

Irwin, Parke H., Farmer, S. 26, T. Raccoon, P. O. Carbon. 1884. Mr. Irwin is a native of Parke County, Ind., and was born in 1884.

Jacks, A. M., Farmer, S. 29, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1860.
Jacks, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 28, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1835.
Jarvis, Clark, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1853.
Jeffries, E. R., Farmer, S. 20, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rosedale. Mr. Jeffries was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1861.
Jeffries, Watson, Farmer, S. 28, T. Raccoon, P. O. Carbon. 1860. Mr. Jefferies has served as Township Trustee for five years.
Jenkins, C. N., Farmer, S. 36, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1851.
Jessup, C. Y., Farmer, S. 5, T. Washington, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1871.
Johns, J. M., Lawyer, Rockville.
Johnson, J. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dealer in Live Stock, S. 4, T. Union, P. O. Judson. 1841.

Kemper, Elias, Retired Farmer, Mansfield, P. O. Carbon. 1843.
Kerr, James, Farmer and Mine Operator, S. 8, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rockville. 1887.
Kerr, J. H., Retired Farmer, Bridgeton. 1839. Mr. Kerr is a Veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in November, 1861.
Kersey, Charles, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1858.
Kessler, M. V., Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1864.
Kinsey, W. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1866.

Lake, Mary F., Prop., Boarding House, Rosedale. 1855.
Lambert, Chas. E., Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance. Rockville.
Laney, Geo. L., Township Trustee, S. 29, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1872.
Laverty, Lillian, Farmer, S. 25, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1891.
Lee, R., Brick and Tile Manufacturer, Bellmore. 1887.
Lewman, John T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Reserve, P. O. Montezuma. 1855.
Lineberry, Wm. E., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 16, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1880.

Lindley, Hiram, Farmer, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1842.
Lindley, H. S., Farmer and Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 11, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1863. Mr. Lindley is a member of the American Duroc Jersey Swine Association, Thornton, Ind.
Lindley, Lot, Farmer and Raiser of Pure Bred White Wyandotte and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Poultry, S. 2, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1871.
Lindley, Samuel H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1867.
Lindley, Stephen G., Farmer, Carpenter and Blacksmith, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1869.
Lowry, J. G., Postmaster, Montezuma. 1848.

McAlister, J. D., Farmer, S. 28, T. Adams. P. O. Rockville. 1854.
McClain, Alex., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle, S. 15, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1869.
McCune, John W., Farmer, S. 13, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1865.
McGrew, W. D., Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Real Estate, Rentals, Collections and Insurance, Rosedale. 1907.
McMurtry, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1838.
McMurtry & Walther, Merchant and Custom Millers, Marshall.
Madden, Anson G., Clerk of Circuit Court of Fountain County, Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Live Stock Auctioneer, P. O. Covington. Mr. Madden was born in Liberty Township, Parke Co., Ind., in 1859.
Mark, J. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Florida, P. O. Montezuma. 1850.
Marks, George E., Member of the firm Geo. E. Marks & Son, Farmers and Breeders of Registered Short Horn Durham Cattle, S. 13, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1848.
Marshall, C. W , Livery, Feed and Transfer Stable, Mecca. 1877.
Marshall, Virgil, Farmer, S. 13, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1877.
Martin, Dr. A., Physician and Surgeon, Bellmore. 1851. Dr. Martin is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.
Martin, G. W., Farmer, S. 33, T. Union, P. O. Carbon. 1847.
Martin, J. M., Farmer, S. 33, T. Union, P. O. Carbon. 1845.
Maxwell, W. H., Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, S. 1, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1850.
Maxwell & McFadden, Lawyers, Rockville.
Mendenhall, E. A., Farmer, S. 6, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1878.
Mendenhall, J. Perley, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1871.
Miller, James N., Retired Farmer, Rockville. Mr. Miller was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1827.
Miller, John R., Farmer, S. 14, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rockville. 1857. Mr. Miller is a native of Parke County, Ind., and was born in 1857.
Miller, Joseph A., Farmer, S. 11, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rockville. 1851. Mr. Miller is a native of Parke County, Ind , and was born in 1851.
Millikan, Jasper, Farmer, S. 27, T. Liberty, P. O Tangier. 1848.
Mitchell, Abel, Farmer and Stock Dealer, S. 14, T Raccoon, P. O. Carbon. 1835.
Mitchell, J. H., Farmer, S. 20, T. Jackson, P. O. Carbon. 1859.
Mitchell, J. R , Farmer and Poultry Raiser, S. 26, T. Raccoon, P. O. Carbon. 1858. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Parke County, Ind., and was formerly engaged in business as Merchant, Livery Stable Owner, Teacher and Dairyman.
Montgomery, John H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Florida, P. O. Montezuma. 1863.
Morlan, J. S., Farmer and Saw Mill Operator, S. 34, T. Jackson, P. O. Carbon. 1848. Mr. Morlan was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1848.
Morlan, G. S., Farmer and Saw Mill Operator, S. 35, T. Jackson, P. O. Carbon. 1876. Mr. Morlan is a native of Parke County, Ind., and was born in 1876.
Morris, E. B., Farmer and Gravel Road Contractor, S. 10, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1865
Murphy, Clinton, Insurance, Rockville.
Myers, E. N., Architect and Builder, Waveland. 1879.
Myers, H. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Marshall. 1875. Mr. Myers is serving as School Trustee.

Neal, G. D., Farmer, S. 18, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1879.
Neet, Geo. M., Farmer, S. 29, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1854.
Neet, J. M., County Superintendent of Schools, Rockville.
Neet, John W., Farmer, S. 28, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1856.
Nelson, Chas. Farmer and Breeder of Registered Short Horn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S 14, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1856.
Nevins, H. R., Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, Rockville.
Nevins, Waldo S., Farmer, S. 5, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rockville. Mr. Nevins is a native of Park County, Ind.
Newton, D. M. Dealer in General Merchandise, Registered Pharmacist, Notary Public, Lena. Mr. Newton is holding the office of Post Master of Lena, and his store is considered one of the best in the vicinity.
Nickell, Sidney E., Township Trustee, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Stock, S. 6, T. Howard, P. O. Marshall. 1879.

Odell, James H., Farmer, S. 1, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1859.
Odle W. Merle, Editor and Publisher of the Marshall News, Marshall. 1907.
Oldshue, J. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rambouillett Sheep, S. 5, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1858.
Ott, I. N., Farmer, S. 2. T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1856.
Ott Hardware Co., Dealers in Hardware and Implements, Rockville.
Overpeck, Elias, Farmer, S. 26, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1875.
Overpeck, C. Lee, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Percheron and French Draft Horses, S. 23, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1866.
Overpeck, T. H., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Gallaway Cattle, S. 32, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1836.
Owen, H. Clay, Editor and Proprietor of the Rosedale Tribune, Rosedale. 1876.
Owens, E. M., Farmer, S. 19, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1861.

Parke County, County Officers:
Hon. John R. Johnson, Representative; Edward Bradfield, Treasurer; Ewing Chapman, Court Clerk; G. G. Rheuby, Circuit Judge of the 47th Judicial District; E. M. Carter, Sheriff; Roy Carter, Deputy Sheriff; J. Carl Rutter, Recorder; Albert M. Adams, Prosecuting Attorney; Stephen A. Pike, County Assessor; Arthur A. Picket, County Surveyor; Harold A. Henderson, County Auditor; Samuel Coble, John T. Thompson and Thos. Gerrard, County Commissioners. Township Trustees: J. A. Smart, Adams; Mahlon Hadley, Washington; H. A. Myers, Sugar Creek; Wilson Hadley, Liberty; J. E. Johnson, Reserve; S. R. Andrews, Wabash; Geo. L. Laney, Florida; Harold Tegoe, Raccoon; Jas. Thompson, Jackson; C. E. Bail, Union; Geo. Spencer, Greene; S. E. Nickell, Howard; John Davies, Penn.
Parent, David L., Farmer and Breeder of Morgan Horses and Registered Short Horn Cattle, S. 10, T. Liberty. P. O. Tangier. 1869. Mr. Parent is serving as Justice of the Peace.
Parke State Bank, Rockville, Ind , General Banking, Rockville.
Pattison, Chas., Livery Stable, Diamond.
Peare, Dr. R. C., Physician and Surgeon, Bellmore. 1891. Dr. Peare is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, 1891. In 1900 and 1906 he took Post Graduate Courses at the New York Policlinic Hospital, New York City, N. Y.
Pearson, Perley, Farmer, S. 23, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1830.
Phillips, E. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1862.
Phillips, L. C., Lawyer, Real Estate and Insurance, Carbon.
Pickard, John S., Farmer, S. 19, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1831.
Pickett, Lot, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1839.
Pickett, Nathan, Dealer in General Merchandise, Drugs, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, etc., Bloomingdale. 1876.
Pike, S. A., Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance, Rockville.
Pratt, Allen, Farmer, S. 7, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1869.
Price, O. B., Farmer, Dealer in Real Estate, Farm Loans, Montezuma. 1878.
Puntenney, J. G., Retired Farmer, S. 13, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1834.

Randolph, Frank B., Farmer, S. 8, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1865.
Ratcliff, C. T., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Horses, S. 32, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1900.
Reserve Bank, General Banking, Personal Responsibility $75,000.00, S. P. Hancock, President; F S. Bipus, Cashier, Montezuma.
Riggs, Clyde, Cashier Mecca State Bank, Mecca. 1874.
Robinson, Edwin, Farmer, S. 11, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rockville. 1865.
Rockville National Bank, General Banking, S. T. Catlin, Pres., M. H. Case, Vice Pres., F. H. Nichols, Cashier; A. T. Brockway, Assist. Chashier, Rockville.
Rohm Bros. Mill Co., Flour Mill Operator, Mansfield, P. O. Carbon.
Rohm Bros., Merchant Millers, Rockville.
Rukes, Albert H., Farmer and Stokkraiser, S. 35, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1858.
Rukes, H. J., Sr., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dealer, S. 31, T. Raccoon, P. O. Rosedale. 1838.
Russell, H. F., Retired Farmer, S. 24, T. Liberty, P. O. Kingman. 1833.
Rutledge, Peter, Farmer, S. 28, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1864.
Rutter, J. C., County Recorder, Rockville.

Sanders, Alexander, Farmer and Timber Man, Smackville, P. O. Carbon Mr. Sanders is a native of Parke County, Ind., and the first settler in the villiage of Smackville. He was born in 1832.
Seybold, W. P., Farmer, S. 21, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1869.
Seward, W. R., Teacher, Bellmore. 1859.
Shafer, John, Proprietor of the Park Hotel, Rockville.
Shaw, Wm. S., Farmer, S. 14, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1855.
Sheets, Fred W., Attorney at Law, Rockville.
Sheffield, J. W., Farmer, S. 5, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1901.
Shively, J. W. M., Dealer in General Merchandise, Guion. 1887. Mr. Shively is holding the office of Postmaster.
Shively, Lillie J., Dealer in General Merchandise and Deputy Postmaster, Guion. 1887.
Shoop, J. P., Livery and Sale Stable, Rockville.
Skeeters, Joseph A., Farmer, S. 7, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1836.
Skeeters, Samuel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1851.
Smart, J. A., Township Trustee, Rockville.
Smiley, A. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, Breeder of Registered Standard Bred Trotting Horses, Registered Short Horn Durham Cattle and Registered Poland China Hogs, S. 23, T Greene, P. O Judson. 1871.
Smiley, John S., Farmer and Raiser of four different varieties of Full Blooded Poultry, S. 23, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1834.
Smith, J. E., Postmaster, Judson. 1873.
Snider, C. N., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Union, P. O. Rockville. 1904.
Spencer, George W., Dealer in General Merchandise, Milligan. 1871. Mr. Spencer is holding the office of Postmaster.
Spencer, J. F., Farmer, S. 10, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore 1843. Mr. Spencer is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company B. of the 43rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment on September 10th, 1861, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865.
Spencer, J. H. Postmaster, Rockville.
Spencer, J. K., Farmer, S. 16, T. Union, P. O. Rockville. 1855.
Spencer, Samuel A., Farmer, S. 6, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1865.
Spencer, S. N , Farmer, S. 26, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1853.
Spencer, W. A., Dealer in General Merchandise, Bellmore. 1857.
Stevenson, F. E., Dealer in Dry Goods, Rockville.
Stokes, W. R., Farmer, S. 8, T. Union, P. O. Rockville. 1866.
Stout, Chas., Assessor and Engineer, Bloomingdale 1873.
Stout, J. O., Dealer in General Merchandise and Stockraiser, Hollandsburg, P. O. Rockville. 1840. Mr. Stout is a member of the firm of Stout & Ball.
Strange, Chas. A., Senior Member of the Firm of Strange Bros., Farmers and Breeders of Registered Scevict Sheep, Poland China Hogs and Registerded Polled Durham Cattle, S. 24, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1879.
Strange, Miss Della, School Teacher, S. 24, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1870.
Strange, Robert H., Junior Member of the Firm of Strange Bros., Farmers and Breeders of Registered Scevict Sheep, Poland China Hogs and Registered Polled Durham Cattle, S. 24, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1879.
Strouse, D., Attorney at Law, Rockville.
Sutherline, C. M., Farmer, S. 25, T. Union, P. O. Bellmore. 1855.
Swaim, D. M., Farmer, S. 28, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1855.
Swaim, G. M., Farmer, S. 14, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1825.
Swaim, J. C., President of Citizens' Bank, Marshall. 1856.
Swaim, J. L., Postmaster, Bloomingdale. 1860.
Swaim, W. B., Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock and Grain, S. 15, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1849. Mr. Swaim is Senior Member of the Firm of "W. B. Swaim & Son."

Teague, A. R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1861.
Thomas, Ezra, Retired Farmer and County Appraiser for School Funds, Bellmore. 1852.
Thomas, Frank H., Farmer, S. 30, T. Union, P. O. Rockville. 1891.
Thomas, James, S. 36, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. 1898. Mr. Thomas is Trustee of Jackson Township.
Thompson, Clay, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Marshall. 1873.
Thompson, John F., Farmer, S. 15, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. 1864.
Thomson, Dee, Farmer and Teacher, S. 4, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1879.
Tierney & Maris, Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Rockville.
Toney, John, Farmer, S. 24, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. 1860. Mr. Toney is a Veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 148th Indiana Infantry Regiment.
Trueman, Thomas, Horticulturist, S. 2, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1877.
Tucker, John G., S. 36, T. Wabash, P. O. Montezuma. 1859. John Goodwin Tucker was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1833. He was the eighth in a family of nine children, six of whom are yet living. They are: B. F. Tucker of the state of Washington, Sarah, wife of the late James Brockway, of Parke County, Indiana, Mary, wife of Aquilla Hixon, of Parke County, Morris D., of Oklahoma, John G., the subject of this sketch, and Alfred A. of Parke County. George died in 1902, Wm. T. died while serving in the Civil War and Amy J. Finkbone died in 1880.

In 1855, the elder Mr. Tucker, thinking the west afforded greater opportunities than did the older country of Ohio, started west with his family. They went as far as western Indiana, where they remained until 1866, when they again loaded their household goods on wagons and resumed their western journey. This time they went to Missouri and settled there, but remained only until the first settlement of Kansas, in 1869, when they moved to that state and took up a claim there. It was at this time that John, a lad of sixteen years, began the battle of life single handed. Not liking Kansas he came back to Indiana in 1874, and settled in Parke County, in which County he has lived practically ever since.

In 1881 he married Sarah J. Cook, daughter of the late Charles Cook, a well-to-do farmer of western Parke County. To this union were born four children, one son and three daughters. The son died in infancy. The daughters are: Inez M., wife of Dr. A. W. Pendergast, of Fairbury, Illinois, Maude M., wife of V. Vernon Bradfield, of Mecca, Indiana, and Mayme B., wife of W. G. Payne, of Fairbury, Illinois.

Mr. Tucker moved to his present home, "Valley View Farm," in 1884. Since that time he has greatly improved the farm by building a new house and barn. "Valley View Farm" is indeed an appropriate name for this beautiful home which overlooks the fertile valley of the Wabash River, and one can sit on the front veranda and look for miles up and down this valley, and in the summer season the waving fields of grain makes one of the most beautiful sights one can look upon.

Mr. Tucker's first wife died February 1, 1899, and he was married to Sarah A. Phipps in 1905. He began life at the bottom, but by able management and persistent labor he has now one of the most valuable farms in the Wabash valley and considerable property besides, and yet his greatest pleasure in life is to get out with his team and help do the farm work. He loves his work and when the end comes it will find him on his farm.

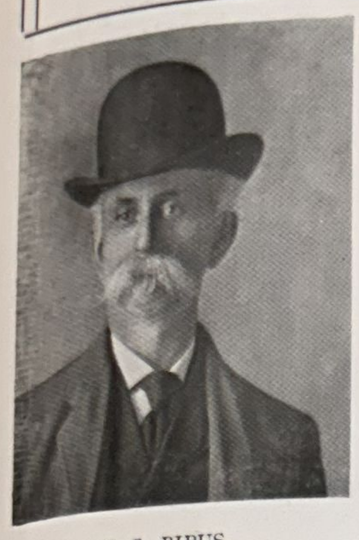
Upp, J. S., Proprietor of the Reliable Studio, Rockville.

Vegoe, Harold, Undertaker, Diamond. Mr. Vegoe is holding the office of Trustee for Raccoon Township.
Vestal, H. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Reserve, P. O. Montezuma. 1864.
Vickory, Joseph C., Real Estate, Loans, Insurance, Collections and Notary Public, Bloomingdale. 1860.

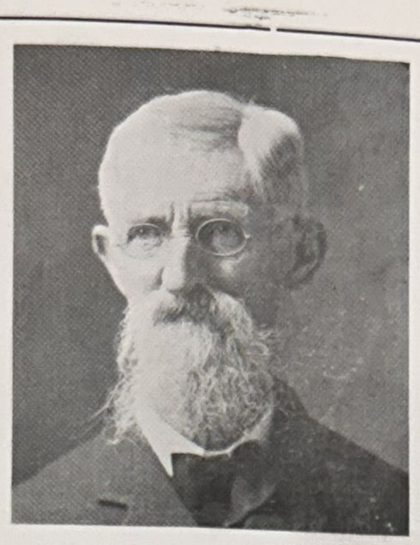
Wade, Wallace, Editor and Publisher of the "Mecca Herald," Mecca. 1907.
Walker, J. N., Farmer, S. 26, T. Florida, P. O. Edwards. 1835.
Walker, James M., Farmer, S. 36, T. Florida, P. O. Edwards. 1858.
Walther, F. B., Manager of the firm McMurtry & Walther, Merchant and Custom Millers. Marshall.
Wann, James M., Farmer, S. 2, T. Liberty, P. O. Silverwood. 1878. Mr. Wann is a Veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company A. of the 31st Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment.
Warrick, John, Farmer, S. 2, T. Greene, P. O. Waveland. 1834.
Wasson, Wm., Farmer, S. 20, T. Washington, P. O. Marshall. 1895.
Watson, E. L., Farmer, S. 6, T. Adams, P. O. Rockville. 1854.
Watson, W. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Greene, P. O. Judson. 1834.
Weatherford, E. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, Threshing Machine and Shredding Machine Operator, S. 14, T. Washington, P. O. Judson. 1850.
Weaver, John, Farmer, S. 29, T Reserve, P. O. Montezuma. 1857.
Webster, W. T., Farmer, S. 21, T. Jackson, P. O. Carbon. 1838. Mr. Webster is a Veteran of the Civil War.
Welch, Dr. John A., Physician and Surgeon, Lena. 1871.
Wells, John, Hotel, Diamond.
White, Dr C. S., Physician and Surgeon, Rosedale. 1881. Dr. White is a Graduate of Indiana Medical College, School of Medicine, Perdue University, since 1906.
White, H. S., Farmer, S. 25, T. Jackson, P. O. Lena. 1867. Mr. White is a native of Parke County and was born in 1867.
White & White, Attorneys at Law, Rockville.
Whittington, J. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 7, T. Liberty, P. O. Tangier. 1887.
Williams, Allen, Retired Carpenter and Farmer, S. 28, T. Florida, P. O. Rosedale. 1840. Mr. Williams is a Veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1862 in Company G of the the 6th Indiana Cavalry Regiment and was honorably discharged in 1865.
Williams, J. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Reserve, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1899.
Williams, W. E., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Percheron Horses and Short Horn and Jersey Cattle, S. 34, T. Reserve. P. O. Rockville. 1901.
Wood, Frank, Farmer, Feeder and Shipper of Cattle, Hogs and other Live Stock, S. 24, T. Penn, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1854.
Wood, W. A., Merchant Tailor, Real Estate Dealer and Postmaster, Mecca.
Wright, Harriet E., Land Owner, Hollandsburg, P. O. Bellmore. 1848.

Young, Wm. B., Farmer and Coal Operator, S. 9, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1907.
Youngblood, O. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Sugar Creek, P. O. Tangier. 1893.

ILLUSTRATIONS



F. S. BIPUS,
Banker, Real Estate and Insurance,
MONTEZUMA, INDIANA.

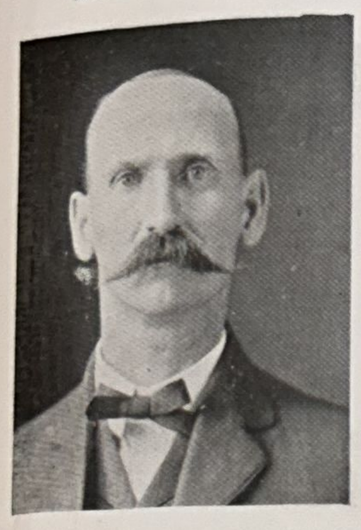


JAMES A. SMART,
Trustee of Adams Township,
ROCKVILLE, INDIANA.

HON. GEORGE E. HANNA,
Senator, Montgomery and Parke
Counties, Indiana.

J. C. SWAIM,
President of Citizens Bank,
MARSHALL, INDIANA.

C. F. BALL,
Trustee, Union Township,
Parke County, Indiana.



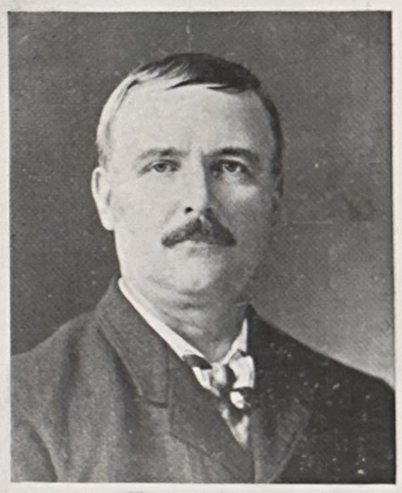
D. I. DUNLAP.

I. W. DENMAN.

A. H. RUKES.

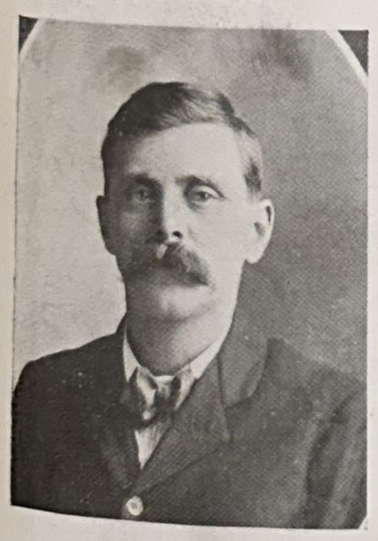
H. CLAY OWEN.

W. E. LINEBEIR.



W. R. SEWARD.

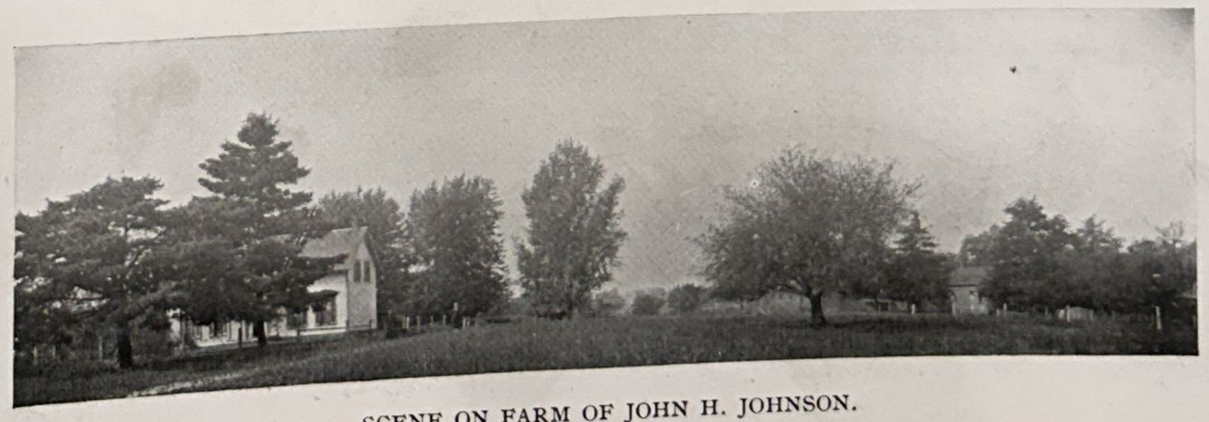
PARKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ROCKVILLE, INDIANA.



A. O. BENSON,
Chairman, County Council,
BRIDGETON, INDIANA.

JOHN WARRICK,
Proprietor, Homestead Farm,
WAVELAND, INDIANA.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH C. BUCHANAN,
Proprietor, Rural Springs Stock Farm,
JUDSON, INDIANA.



SCENE ON FARM OF JOHN H. JOHNSON.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. SPENCER.

ROCKVILLE NATIONAL BANK

ROCKVILLE, INDIANA

Capital,
$50,000.00

ROCKVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

Surplus and Undivided Profits,
$50,000.00

CUSTOMER'S PARLOR AND DIRECTOR'S ROOM.

INTERIOR VIEW.

OFFICERS

S. T. CATLIN, President
M. H. CASE, Vice President
F. H. NICHOLS, Cashier
A. T. BROCKWAY, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

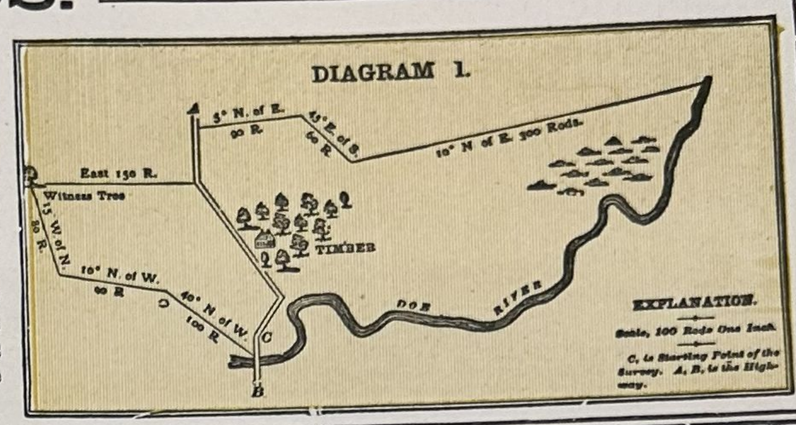
S. T. CATLIN
H. M. CASE
J. M. NICHOLS
F. H. NICHOLS
A. T. BROCKWAY

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

METES AND BOUNDS.

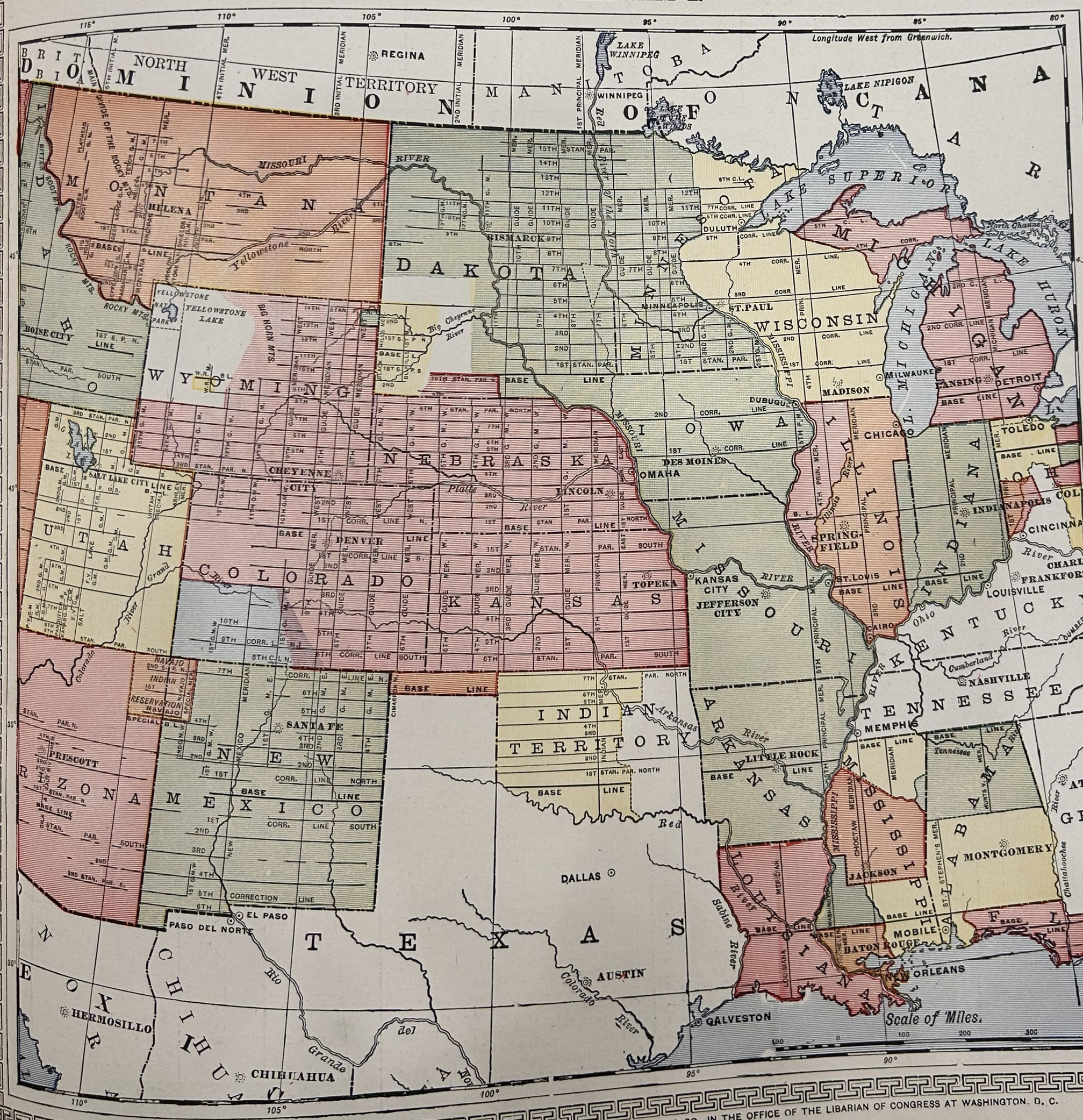
UP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted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

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 300 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2.



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

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the Standard Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

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

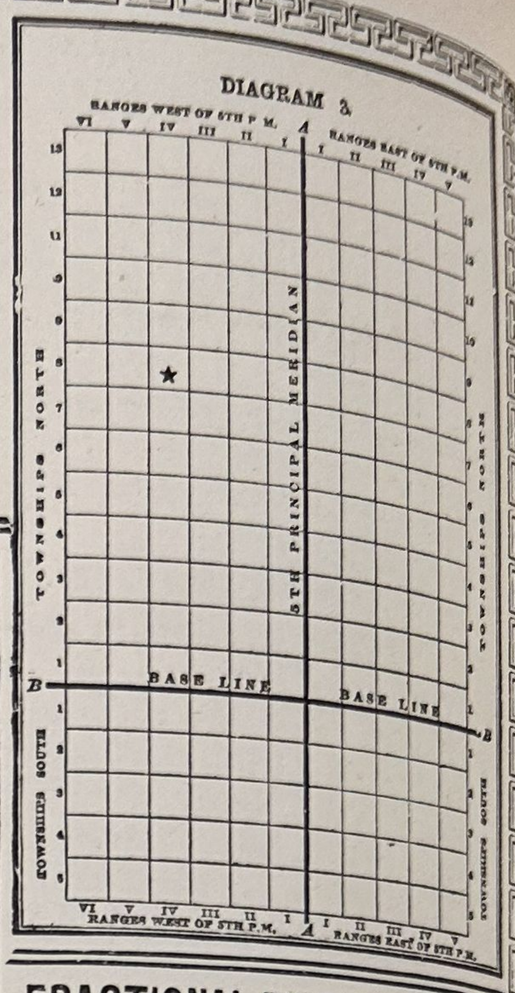
ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1905, BY GEO. A. OGLE & CO., IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBARIAN OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

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

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

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

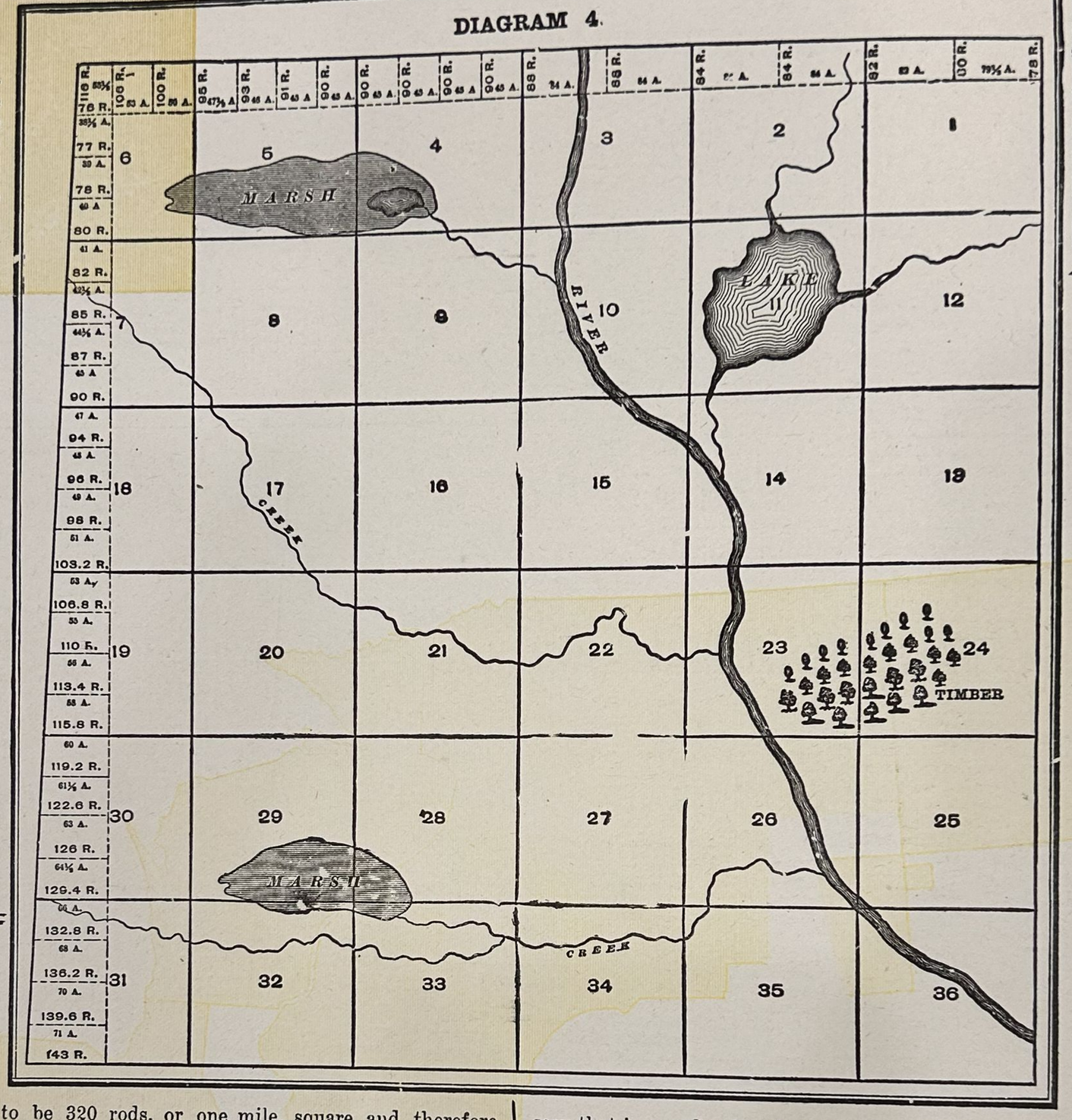


TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by. (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

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

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.



FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

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

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

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. ¼ of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast ¼ of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

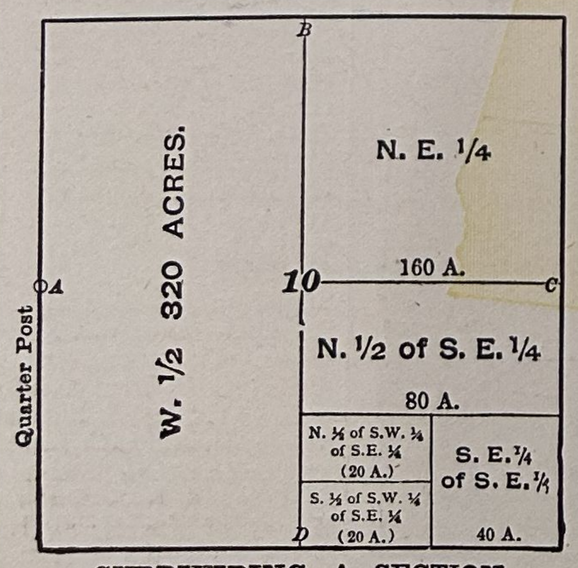
SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

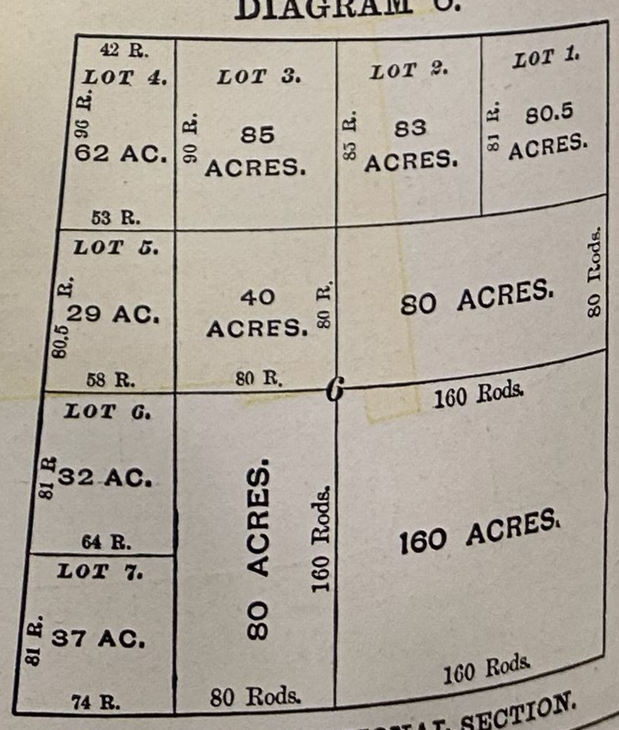
The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

DIAGRAM 5.



SUBDIVIDING A SECTION.

DIAGRAM 6.



PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR BY GEO. A. OGLE & CO., IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBARIAN OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT,

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $50,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of eight officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

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

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $10,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in cases of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

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

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

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolutionary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

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

The chiefs of all of these bureaus receive $2,100 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at $2,100 per year; assistant secretary, $4,500; second assistant secretary, $3,500; third assistant secretary, $3,500; solicitor, $3,500; chief clerk, $2,750; clerk to Secretary of State, $2,000; passport clerk, $1,400. Besides these there are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789 The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many very important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head of the department, at $2,400 per year; three assistant secretaries, at $4,500 each; chief clerk, $3,000; chief of appointment division, $2,750; chief of warrants division, $2,750; chief of public moneys division, $2,500; chief of customs division, $2,700; acting chief of revenue marine division, $2,500; chief of stationery division, $2,500; chief of loans and currency division, $2,500; chief of miscellaneous division, $2,500; supervising special agent, $8 per day; government actuary, $1,800; supervising architect, $4,500; steamboat inspector, $3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, $3,000; life saving service superintendent, $4,000; assistant, $2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, $3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, $6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, $4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, chief, $4,500; assistant chief, $2,250; superintendent engraving division, $3,600.

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

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

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

The Treasurer of the United States receives $6,000 per year, assistant treasurer $3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) $3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of $4,000 per year, and his assistant $2,250. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives $5,000 per year and his deputy $2,800. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

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

Comptrollers. The first and second comptrollers are paid a salary of $5,000 per year, and each of their deputies receive $2,700. The first comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the civil and diplomatic service and public lands. The second comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the army and navy and of the Pension and Indian Bureaus.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of $3,600 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of $2,250 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid $2,000 per year; assistant secretary, $4,500; chief clerk, $2,750. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General comes next to the Secretary, and receives a salary of $7,500 per year. He looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon-General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance stores, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is five years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is $13 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service, being $21 per month and rations after twenty years' service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. Colonels receive $4,500 per year; brigadier generals, $5,500; and major generals, $7,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

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

Rear-admirals in the Navy are paid $6,000 per year; commodores, $5,000; captains, $4,500; lieutenant-commanders, $3,000; medical directors (rank of captains), $4,400; medical inspectors (rank of commanders), $4,400; pay directors (rank of captains), $4,400; pay inspectors (rank of commanders), $4,400, In the Engineer Corps the chief engineers are also paid $4,400 per year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive $4,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief clerk at $2,000 per year; superintendent of post office supplies, $2,000; superintendent free delivery division, $3,000; chief division of salaries and allowances, $2,200; superintendent money order system, $3,500; superintendent Dead Letter Office, $2,500; chief division of correspondence, $1,800.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of a number of divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments, at $2,000 per year; chief of inspection division, $2,000; chief of mail equipment division, $1,800; general superintendent railway mail service, $3,500; superintendent foreign mails, $3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general has charge of the postage stamp division and the finance division. The chief of the former receives $2,550 per annum, and of the latter $2,000 per year.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general has control of a number of divisions, as indicated by the following officials who are under his supervision, viz.: Chief of the division of appointments, who is paid $2,000 per annum; chief of the division of bonds and commissions, $2,000; chief post office inspector, $3,000; and the division of mail depredations.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at $2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at $1,800; assistant attorney-general, $4,000; superintendent and disbursing clerk, $2,100; and a topographer, at $2,500 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $8,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

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

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

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

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

DEPOSITS.

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

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing-House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing-House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefor acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest.

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

COLLECTIONS.

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

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

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

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

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

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

PROMISSORY NOTES.

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

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

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

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

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

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

The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.

$600 Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account. JOHN DOE.

To HENRY HOLT & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

CHECKS.

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

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

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

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

DRAFTS.

A DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange usually called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

CHICAGO, June 1, 1894.

$1000

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of ——— Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account. JOHN SIMS.

To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

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

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee *or order*" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

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

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

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CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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

Ancient History

B. C.
4004 Biblical account of the creation.
3800 Sargon I. King of Babylon.
3200 *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.
2900 Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty.
Egyptian inscriptions begin.
Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak."
2750 Tyre and Sidon founded.
2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
The Pyramid Tombs erected.
2539 Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty.
2458 Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians.
2448 The deluge.
2300 The Elamitic Conquest.
The Hittites in Cappadocia.
Rise of Assyria.
2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded.
2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.
2200 The Hia dynasty in China founded.
Cuneiform writing probably in use.
2180 Nineveh built.
2160 First Persian dynasty founded.
2130 Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
2120 Pyramids built north of Memphis.
2100 The Obelisk of On erected.
2093 Reign of Urich of Chaldea.
2042 Uranus arrives in Greece.
2008 Sicyon, Greece founded.
1996 Birth of Abraham.
1921 Call of Abraham.
1920 Abraham arrives in Syria.
1896 Isaac born.
1882 Death of Abraham.
1856 Kingdom of Argus founded.
1850 Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.
1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
1800 Hykos in Egypt.
1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
1582 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1571 Moses born.
Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
1556 Athens founded.
1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed.
1530 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.
Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
1500 The Kossean conquest of Babylon.
Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
1493 Cadmus founds Thebes.
Discovery of brass.
Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1491 The passover instituted.
Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
The law given from Mount Sinai.
1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
1451 Death of Moses and Aaron.
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
1445 Joshua divides Canaan.
1413 to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
1394 Ehud, second judge of Israel.
1384 Corinth built.
1380 Kurigalzu King of Babylon.
1355 Eglon, King of Moab.
1350 Israel wars with her neighbors.
1326 Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar.
1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected.
Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.
1313 Kingdom of Myacena created.
1308 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
1296 Borak and Deborah in Israel.
1280 Pelops settles in South Greese.
1273 Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
1250 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
1249 Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
1240 Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
1209 Abimelech King of Israel.
1200 Proetus in Egypt.
1198 Helen carried off by Paris.
1193 Trojan war begins.
1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks.
1180 Rameses III. the last Egyptian native hero.
1171 Eli, High Priest in Israel.
1161 Israel wars against Amorites.
1152 Alba Longa founded.
1150 Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
1143 Jepthah judge over Israel.
1136 Samson defeats the Philistines.
1130 Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.
1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
1112 Death of Samson.
1110 Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
1103 Eolians settle in Asia Minor.
1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
1095 Saul made first King of Israel.
1093 Saul defeats the Philistines.
1081 Birth of David.
1075 Death of Samuel.
1056 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.
Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.
1048 David takes Jerusalem.
1047 King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites.
1044 Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
1023 David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
1015 The revolt and death of Absalom.
Death of David.
1011 Solomon becomes King.
1004 Solomon's Temple begun.
Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
975 Death of Solomon.
Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
Syria recovers independence.

*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologers differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

B. C.
971 Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
957 Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
950 The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
Assur-dayan II., King of Assyria.
916 Rhodians found navigation laws.
906 Israel is afflicted with a famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
901 Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.
897 Elijah translated to heaven.
896 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
Death of Ahab, King of Israel.
895 Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.
892 Samaria besieged by the Syrians.
884 Lacedemon settled.
Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
Assur-natsir-pal King of Assyria.
880 The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.
878 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
875 Sardanapalus I. of Assyria.
870 The Assyrians conquer Phenicia.
860 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.
Hazael attacks Israel.
846 Lycurgus flourishes.
Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
834 Assyria conquers Tarsus.
820 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
800 The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
Eolian colonies established.
794 Ionian colonies established.
776 Commencement of the Olym[illegible].
First authentic date in Greek history.
760 The Etruscans in Campania.
753 Rome founded by Romulus.
752 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
Ethiopia independent.
747 Babylon independent of Nineveh.
League between Romans and Sabines.
745 Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
Assyria invades Palestine.
743 Messenian wars.
Sparta victorious.
741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem.
740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
730 Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
726 Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah.
723 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia.
721 Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity.
The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
717 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites.
716 Assassination of Romulus.
715 Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.
713 Sennacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt.
710 Sennacherib invades Judah.
185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel.
709 Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.
698 Manasseh, King of Judah.
Gross idolatry in Judah.
690 Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
686 Egypt divided betweeen 12 Kings.
685—668 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.
684 Archonship at Athens made annual.
681 Esar-haddon King of Assyria.
Babylon becomes the second capital.
683 Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens.
678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians.
672 Assyria conquers Egypt.
671 Psammeticus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
670 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curiatii.
Rise of Magaria, Greece.
667—625 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.
665 Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra.
Tullius Hostillius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
662 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians.
660 Messany, Italy founded.
Buddha.
659 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Bysas.
655 Bacchiadac expelled from Greece.
650 Median Monarchy founded.
645 Egypt independent of Assyria.
642 Kaianite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxzares.
641 Cyrene founded.
640 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome.
Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia.
Ostia, Italy, founded.
Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah.
632 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians.
625 Babylon independent under Nabopolassar.
Nineveh taken by the Medes.
Assyrian Empire Ends.
Periander at Corinth.
624 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens.
In repairing the temple at Jerusalem, Hilkiah discovers the Book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover.
Jeremiah prophet.
623 Passover.
The Ark restored.
616 Tarquinius Priscus begins to reign in Rome.
615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.
Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa.
610 Battle of Megiddo.
Death of Josiah.
Necho II. Egypt, attempts to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure after a loss of over 100,000 men.
605 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected.
Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.
Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years' captivity.
Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.
Jehoiakim, his vassal.
603 Daniel prophesies at Babylon.
602 Jehoiakim revolts from Babylon.
600 The Cloace Maxime (great sewers) of Rome are built.
598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
Second captivity.
597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.
596 Persians invade Syria, and Syria continues a subject of Persia for three centuries.
594 Code of Solon at Athens published.
590 The seven wise men of Greece flourish, Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias.
War between Media and Lydia.

B. C.
588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.
Jerusalem, having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.
587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia.
Golden image set up.
Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace.
Prophecies of Obadiah.
586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
End of the kingdom of Judah.
585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens forty years.
Treaty between Media and Lydia.
580 Copper money coined at Rome.
579 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre.
578 Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome.
575 Civil war in Egypt.
570 Amasis reigns in Egypt.
569 Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.
566 The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants.
562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
Nabonidos King of Babylon.
560 Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens.
Confucius and Zoroaster.
Esop's fables.
559 Anacreon begins to be known.
Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.
556 Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 467.)
554 Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus by Cyrus.
549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
546 Fall of Lydian Empire.
543 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
540—510 Era of Pythagoras.
539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Phenicians.
538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
Cyrus conquers Babylon.
Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain.
536 Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.
Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
Cyrus also subdues Phenicia.
535 Rebuilding of the Temple commenced.
Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter.
Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome.
532 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522).
531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.
529 Death of Cyrus.
Accession of Cambyses.
525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.
Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456).
The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522.
522 Death of Cambyses.
Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
Lestos founded.
521—485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia.
520 Sibylline books brought from Cume.
Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem.
518 Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439).
515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
514 Insurrection in Athens.
Hipparchus slain.
Hippias rules in Athens.
510 Croton destroys Sybaris.
Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
Foundation of the Republic.
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls.
The Pisistride expelled from Athens.
Athens a republic.
509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome.
508 First treaty betweeen Rome and Carthage.
First Valerian Laws.
The Scythian Expedition of Darius.
507 Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated.
504 Sardis burned by the Greeks.
501 Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras.
Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome.
Ionian revolt in Asia Minor.
500 Burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians.
499 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).
498 Persia recovers Cyprus.
497 Battle of Lake Regillus.
Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by the Romans.
First authentic date in Roman history.
496 Histieus, the Persian, sent to the coast by Darius.
495 Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406).
Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, suppressed.
494 Tribunes at Rome appointed.
Patricians secede.
Independence of the Latins recognized.
493 Corioli taken by Caius Martius (Coriolanus.) The Latin League.
492 First Persian expedition, under Mardonius against Greece, is defeated and fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos.
491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is received by the Volscians.
490 Second Persian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes.
Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.
489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome.
488 Coriolanus withdraws from siege of Rome at his mother's entreaty and is slain by the Volscians.
486 Egyptian revolt.
First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed.
485 Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia.
Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.
485 Recovery of Egypt by the Persians.
Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409).
483 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the Athenians.
481 Athenian fleet built.
Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians, led by Xerxes.
480 Battle of Thermopyle—fall of Leonidas.
Battle of Salamis—victory of Themistocles.
Xerxes destroys Athens.
First invasion of Sicily by Carthage.
Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera.
Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406.)
479—450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 428) teaches philosophy at Athens.
479 Occupation of Athens by Mardonius.
Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale and retreat from Greece.
Siege of Sestos.
477 Beginning of the supremacy of Athens.
The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes.
475—478 Heiro I—at Syracuse.
474 Esther and Mordecai.
471 Banishment of Themistocles.

B. C.
471 Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403).
First Pubillian Laws.
Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.
470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.
Antium (Rome) taken.
Suicide of Appius Claudius.
469 Pericles begins to take part in the public affairs of Athens.
468 Birth of Socrates.
Destruction of Mycene by the Argives.
Diogenes of Appolonio flourishes.
466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia.
Siege of Naxos.
Battles at the Eurymedon.
Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
465 Xerxes I. assassinated.
Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia.
Revolt of Thasos.
464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.
Third Messenian War.
Sparta defeats Messenia.
460 Egypt revolts against Persia.
(The revolt is suppressed in 455.)
Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357).
The Athenian in Egypt.
459 Gorgias flourished.
458 Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem.
Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378).
Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome.
Defeats the Equi.
457 Battle of Tanagra.
456 The Long Walls of Athens completed.
451 The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome.
Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
449 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamus in Cyprus.
Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.
First Decemvirate abolished.
Appius Claudius, Rome.
448 Valerian and Horatian Laws.
Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.
Secession of the Plebs from Rome.
Abdication of the Decemvirs.
Second Sacred War in Greece.
447 Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
446 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans.
445 Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
Decline of the Athenian Empire.
Revolt of Eubea and Megara.
Canuleian Laws, Rome.
Nehemiah governor of Judea.
444 Athenian Colony to Thurii.
Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359).
Commission of Nehemiah.
The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
Roman Consular Tribunes established.
443—338 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.
443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
442 New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
440 Rome visited by a terrible famine.
440—439 The Samian war.
Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
Death of Spurius Melius—Rome.
437 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.
Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
436 Birth of Isocrates (died 338).
434 Rome declares war against the Etruscans.
433 Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.
Meton, astronomer, flourished.
431 Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens.
Potidea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).
Death of Pericles.
Rise of Cleon.
Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
430 The plague at Athens.
429 Plato born (died 347).
Siege of Platea.
Naval victories of Phormio.
428 Revolt and fall of Mytilene.
427 Reduction of Mytilene.
First Athenian expedition to Sicily.
First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.
Corcyrean massacre.
426 Demosthenes in Etolia.
Destruction in Fidene.
425 Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Logdianus.
Sphacteria taken.
424 Darius II. reigns in Persia.
Congress of Sicilians at Gela.
423 Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian affairs.
The Samanites (Rome) capture Valternium.
423 Capua taken by the Samanites.
419 Birth of Diogones the Cynic, (died 324).
418 Battle of Mantinea.
Spartans defeated by Athens.
415 The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies.
Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias.
414 Siege of Syracuse.
413 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelippus.
412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia.
Constitution of the Four Hundred at Athens.
Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persians.
410 Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy years.
409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected.
Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians.
407 The Volscians defeat the Romans.
Rhodes founded.
406 Battle of Arginuse.
Condemnation of the ten generals.
Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years.
405 The siege of Veii, Rome.
Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I. reigns in Syracuse.
404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian War.
Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.
Spartan supremacy.
Death of Alcibiades.
403 Thrasybulus restores democratic government at Athens.
402 Birth of Phocion (died 317.)
401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon begins.
401—384 Ctesias flourished.

B. C.
400 Malachi.
399 Death of Socrates.
398 Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas.
396 First Campaign of Agesilaus in Asia.
The Roman dictator Camillos captures Veii.
395 Grecian coalition against Sparta; Lysander slain.
394 Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.
The Corinthian War begins.
The second battle of Coronea.
393 The Long Walls of Athens restored by Corion.
392 Veii stormed by Hamillus.
391 Camillus impeached and exiled.
390 Battle of Allia.
The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt.
Siege of the Capitol.
389 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus.
Birth of Eschines.
The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
387 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia.
Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia.
End of the Corinthian War.
Capitoline games established in Rome.
385 Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras.
384 Birth of Aristotle.
Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for having aimed at sovereignty.
383 Battle of Lecheum.
The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379.
382 Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Phedibas.
Birth of Demosthenes (died 322).
380 Death of Aristophanes.
Height of Spartan power.
379 Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas.
378 The Athenians allied with Thebes.
376 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians.
Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian.
375 Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
372 Peace between Athens and Sparta.
371 Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans at Leuctra.
Foundation of Megapolis.
370 Jason of Phere assassinated.
Alexander of Phere in Thessaly.
367 Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Persia.
Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.
Licinian laws passed at Rome.
366 Joshua slain by the High Priest.
Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264).
Institution of pretorship and curule edileship at Rome.
First Plebeian consul elected.
365 Great Plague at Rome.
Legend of M. Curtius.
362—346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Hernicans.
Battle of Mantinea (circa).
Victory and death of Epaminondas.
360 The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim.
Kingdom of Pontus founded.
358 Beginning of the Social War in Greece.
Siege of Chios and Byzantium.
Amphipolis taken by Philip II.
357-352-347 Roman laws of debt.
Phocian (or Sacred) War begins.
Expedition of Dion to Sicily.
356 Second Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi.
Birth of Alexander the Great.
Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned.
Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse.
Caius Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian Dictator at Rome.
355 End of the Social War in Greece.
Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
354 Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian.
353 Siege of Methone, Greece.
352 Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
Phenicia revolts from the Persian monarchy.
351 C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian censor, Rome.
Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
350 The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls.
348 Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
346 Surrender of Phocis to Philip.
End of the Sacred War.
Philip admitted to the Amphyctionic Council.
Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
343 First Samnite war begins.
Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
Expulsion of Dionysius.
Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
342 Roman Genucian laws.
Mutiny at Lantule, Rome.
342—341 Philip of Macedon's expedition to Thrace.
Birth of Epicurus (died 270).
340 Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by Philip.
Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimisus.
Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome.
339 Second Roman Pubilian laws.
Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians.
338 Philip general of the Amphyctionic League.
Battle of Cheronea.
Philip subjugates Greece.
337 First Roman Plebeian pretor.
337—335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.
336 Murder of Philip.
Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
Accession of Darius Codomanus.
335 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.
334 Battle of the Granicus.
Macedonian Empire formed.
Alexander invades Persia.
333 Battle of Issus.
Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.
Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.
Treaty between Alexander and Rome.
Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.
331 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.
Battle of Arbela.
Subjugation of Persia.
Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.
330 Darius III. assassinated.
Demosthenes' oration for the crown.
Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
327—325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.
Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
326 Roman servitude for debt abolished.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

B. C.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.
Antipater in Macedonia.
Lysimachus in Thruce.
Cassander in Greece.
Antigonus in Syria.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.
Seleucus at Babylon.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.
322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.
Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.
321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."
Battle of the Caudine Forks.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.
Revolt of Phenicia.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.
315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.
Roman victory at Cinna.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.
312 Battle of Gaza.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.
Appius Claudius censor.
Appian Way and aqueduct.
The great Roman military road completed.
312—160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.
311—309 The Etruscan War.
310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.
308 Fabius crosses Ciminian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.
307—305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.
301 Battle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.
300 Athenian democracy restored.
Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
Light-house on island of Pharos erected.
299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.
298 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls.)
Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
296 The Capitoline wolf.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebiscita declared binding on all the people.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II.
Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.
284 The Etolian League formed.
283 Kingdom of Pergamus founded.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
281 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
Rome at war with Tarentum.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.
280 Achean League between twelve cities of Achea established.
Battle of Pandosia.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
Birth of Chryssippus (died 207).
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.
Rome and Carthage allied.
277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.
The Septuagint written.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.
The great wall of China built (?)
274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.
272 Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon.
269 Silver money first coined at Rome.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.
268 Berosus flourished.
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.
266 Rome supreme over all Italy.
264 First Punic War begins.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.
260 First Roman fleet launched.
Victory of Duilius off Myle.
Rise of Parthia.
260—230 Reign of Asoka in India.
256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomos.
Invasion of Africa.
The Arsacide.
255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
Evacuation of Africa.
254 The Kingdom of Bactia.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses 525 B. C.
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.
245 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean Leagues.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates Insule.
End of the First Punic War.
Sicily made a Roman Province.
Atalus, King of Pergamus.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.
240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.
238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.
235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.
234 Birth of M, Porcius Cato—died 149.
233 Antigonus Doson in Macedon.
229 Athens joins the Achean League.
227 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.
226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.
225 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.
222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.
Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia.
Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Province.
221 Battle of Sellasia.
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
Philip V. of Macedon.
Alliance between Philip and Acheans against Etolians.
220 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
219 Antiochus overruns Palestine.
Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
Second Illyrian war.
218 Second Punic War begins.
Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
Battles of the Ticinius and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.
217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.
Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.

B. C.
217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.
216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.
Revolt of Capua.
Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.
214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.
214 First Commercial War.
Byzantium and Rhodes.
212 Battle of Anitorgis.
Greek works of art brought to Rome.
211 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.
Capua recovered by Rome.
Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.
Hannibal before Rome.
208 Battle of Metaurus.
Battle of Elinga.
207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdruba defeated and slain by the Romans.
Gold money first coined in Rome.
205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.
204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.
Siege of Utica.
203 Hannibal leaves Italy.
Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.
202 Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.
201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.
200-197 First Macedonian War.
Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.
198 T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.
Syria becomes independent of Egypt.
197 Battle of Cynocephale.
Philip defeated by Flaminius.
Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.
The Rosetta Stone written.
196 Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
Hannibal joins Antiochus.
195 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.
192-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.
Philopemen pretor of the Achean League.
Greece declared free from Macedon by Flaminius.
Philopemen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.
Sparta joins the Achean League.
190 Battle of Magnesia.
188 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopemen.
184 Death of Plautus.
183 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
Lycortas, general of the Achean League.
182-174 Encroachments of Massinissa.
181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
The Villian Law, Rome.
179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.
Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.
176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
171-168 Second Macedonian War.
170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 76).
168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.
Eumenes II. visits Rome.
Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.
Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.
Athenians attack Oropus.
167 Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.
Romans ravage Epirus and Achea.
166 Rededication of the Temple.
One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome.
First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.
166-145 Hipparchus flourishes.
165 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
164 Death of Antiochus.
He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.
Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
163 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).
161 Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.
Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.
Death of Judas.
Alliance between Rome and Judea.
Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas.
160 Bactrians in India.
159 Death of Terence.
155 Athenians fined by Rome.
153 War in Spain.
150-138 Lusitanian War.
Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.
149 Third Punic War begins.
Scipio invades Africa.
Andriscus in Macedonia.
148 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.
147 The Achean war with Rome begins.
146 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.
Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.
Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.
Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman Province.
145 Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.
Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.
Demetrius Nicator in Syria.
144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.
143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).
142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.
140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).
Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.
Death of Viriathus—Rome.
Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.
138 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).
136 Hycanus Governor of Judea.
134-132 Servile War in Sicily.
Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.
133 Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.
Gracchus murdered.
Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.
130 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.
129 Hycranus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.
125 Rise of the Essenes.
Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.
L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.
123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.
Roman Colony sent to Carthage.
121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caius Gracchus is murdered.
Metullius leader of Roman Senate.
120 Parthians subdue Bactria.
117 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.
116 Birth of Varro (died 28).
113 The Teutones and Cimbra invade Gaul.
111-106 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded.
War renewed two years later.
Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subjects Numidia.
109-101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and Teutones.
109 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.
Atricus born (died B. C., 32).
106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.

B. C.
102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix).
Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war.
Battle of Campus Raudius.
100 Birth of Julius Cesar.
C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.
L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).
96 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.
95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).
92 Sulla on the Euphrates.
90-88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy.
The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.
88-84 First Mithridatic War.
Mithridates seizes Athens.
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
Sulla occupies Rome.
87 Marius retakes Rome.
Proscription.
86 Revolt and Siege of Egyptian Thebas.
Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
Athens stormed by Sulla.
Birth of Sallust (died 34).
85 Tigranes at war with Rome.
84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, king of the Mithridates.
83 War with Marian party in Italy.
Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phrygia.
83 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
82 Thebes destroyed.
Second Civil War.
Victory at the Colline gate.
Occupation of Rome.
Sulla becomes Dictator.
79 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.
The Cornelian Laws of Rome.
79-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
78 Alexandra Queen of Judea.
75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.
74-65 Third Mithridatic War.
74-66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.
73-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
Birth of Virgil (died 19).
Scythians expelled from India.
69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.
67 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.
Pompey subdues the pirates.
66 Lucullus recalled.
Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.
Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).
65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).
Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.
64 Birth of Messalla (died 4).
Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.
Birth of Augustus.
Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus founds Library at Rome.
Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.
60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.
Birth of Seneca (died 30).
59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).
58 The Gallic War begins.
Cicero banished.
Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.
57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
End of the Seleucide.
Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.
55-54 Cesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.
54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.
Birth of Tibullus (died 18).
52-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.
Murder of Claudius by Milo.
51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.
50 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.
49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.
Pompey driven from Italy.
The Pompeians defeated in Spain.
Cesar dictator.
48 Battle of Pharsalia.
Cesar defeats Pompey.
Murder of Pompey in Egypt.
Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit Egyptian throne.
47 Cesar again dictator.
War in Egypt.
Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.
Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.
46 The African War.
Battle of Thapsus.
Suicide of Cato.
Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.
His triumphs.
45 War in Spain.
Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.
Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator.
First year of Julian calendar.
44 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.
Antony becomes master of Rome.
Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.
43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.
Battle of Mutina.
Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.
Cicero put to death.
Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).
End of the Ragida.
42 Battle of Philippi.
42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius, The Triumviri masters of the Roman world.
41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.
40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.
Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.
37 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Romans.
Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).
Lepidus deprived of power.
Defeat of Antony in Parthia.
34 Antony invades Armenia.
32 War between Octavius and Antony.
31 Battle of Actium.
Establishment of the Roman Empire.
30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful.
Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra.
Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.
29 The Gates of Janus Shut.
27 Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar.
Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.
25 Tiridates seeks Roman court.
24 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.
23 Death of Marcellus.
21 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.
20 Roman standards restored by Parthia.
India embassy to Rome.
18 Death of Dionysius of Halicarnassus.
17-7 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod.
Agrippa invades Asia.
Cappadocia created a province of Rome.
16 German war; Roman defeat under Lollius.
15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.
12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.
11-9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.
9 Death of Drusus.

B. C.
8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.
Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.
Death of Herod, king of Judea.

A. D.
1 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
3 Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).
6 Judea a Roman province under Syria.
9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.
Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.
Banishment of Ovid.
14 Death of Augustus Cesar.
Accession of Tiberius Cesar.
Accession of Artatanus in Parthia.
14-16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
19 Death of Germanicus.
War between Artabarus and Marbad.
20 Valerius Maximus.
M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome.
23 Pretorian camp at Rome.
25 Pontius Pilate Governor of Judea.
26-37 Tiberias retires to Capre.
30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.
Lactantius, Augustine, Origen, and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.
Agrippina I. banished.
31 Marco, Perfect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.
37 Accession of Caligula, Rome.
Birth of Josephus (died 97).
40 Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.
Birth of Plutarch—died 120.
41 Claudius Emperor of Rome.
42 Claudius conquers Mauretania.
Birth of Quintilian—died 118.
43 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
Successes of Aulus Plautius.
Birth of Martial—died 104.
Lycia becomes a Roman province.
44 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
47 London founded by the Romans.
Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
Thrace directly Roman.
The Frisians subdued by Rome.
50 Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome.
Claudius marries Agrippiana II., and adopts Nero.
51 South Britain a Roman province.
54 Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.
55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).
56 Corbulo in Parthia.
59 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippiana.
Agrippiana murdered by Nero.
Parthia and Armenia at war.
60 St. Paul at Malta.
61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.
Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.
Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.
Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.
64 Rome on fire six days.
Persecution of the Christians.
65 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.
Conspiracy of Piso.
Revolt of the Jews.
66 Josephus governor of Gallilee.
67 Nero at the Olympic games.
68 Death of Nero.
Galba becomes emperor.
69 Civil war at Rome.
Otho kills himself.
Vitellius killed.
70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.
Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.
Vespasian emperor at Rome.
70-80 Colosseum at Rome built.
71 The gates of Janus closed.
Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.
Philosophers expelled from Rome.
Reform of Treasury, Rome.
71-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from Rome by Vespasian.
78 Agricola commands in Britain.
Titus becomes Roman emperor.
79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
79 Death of Pliny the Elder.
The Laocoon group sculptured.
80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.
Amphitheatre of Verona built.
81 Domitian emperor of Rome.
82 Rome wars with Chatti.
83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.
84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.
85 Agricola recalled to Rome.
86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against Gate or Dalia.
Quadi and Marcomanni.
91 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.
95 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.
St. John banished to Patmos.
96 Domitian killed.
Nerva becomes emperor.
Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).
96-98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.
98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
Plutarch flourishes.
103 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).
103-107 Subjugation of Dacia.
104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
117 Hadrian emperor.
He abandons the conquests of Trajan.
The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
Statues of Antonous (Hadrian's page).
Birth of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, died 200.
Birth of Lucian, died 200.
121 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.
Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.
125 First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.
130 Birth of Appuleius.
Birth of Galen, died 200.
Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
132 Second Jewish War.
Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.
Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.
135 Dispersion of the Jews.
138 Antonius Pius, emperor.
The empire at peace.
Faustina I. flourishes.
Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.
145-175 Fustiana II. flourishes.
147 Development of Roman civil laws.
150 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
162 Rome wars with Parthia.
163 Persecution of Christians.
166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
167-180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
169 Death of L. Verus.
Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
175 Rome quells rebellion in Syria
177 Christians in Gaul persecuted.
Advance of the Goths.
178 Goths attack Dacia.
180 Commodus emperor of Rome.
Statue of Aurelius erected.
Perennis prefect of Pretorians.
183 Successes of Ulpius Marcellus in Britain.
184 Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.
185 Birth of Origen (died 253).
186 Cleander perfect of Pretorians.
190 Birth of Tertullian (died 240).
192 Britanicus as gladiator, killed.

A. D.
193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
Didius Julianus buys the empire, is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Defeat and death of Niger.
196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Battle of Lyons.
Death of Albinus.
198 Caracalla named Augustus.
Defeat of Parthians by Romans.
202 Persecution of the Christians.
204 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
211 Death of Severus at York.
Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
212 Geta murdered.
Caracalla, sole emperor.
213 Death of Clement of Alexandria.
214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
217 Macrinus emperor.
218 Heliogabalus emperor.
222 Alexander Severus emperor.
225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.
Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Artaxerxes).
228 Ulpian (lawyer) died.
231 Persian War begins.
233 Triumph of Severus.
235 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
236 Persecution of the Christians.
238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinu (jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
242 Gordianus lefeats Sapor, King of Persia.
244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
249 Decius emperor of Rome.
250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
251 Death of Decius and his son.
Gallus emperor.
252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
Persecution of the Christians.
258 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
259 Sapor ravages Syria.
Valerian taken prisoner.
260 Gallienus sole emperor.
The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.
They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Antioch taken by Sapor.
263 The Franks invade Gaul.
267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
268 Claudius emperor.
269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.
Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
272 Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
273 Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
275 Tacitus emperor.
276 Probus emperor.
277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
282 Carus emperor.
Expedition to the East.
284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
289 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
292 Constantius and Galerius named Cesars.
Division of the empire.
296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Persian War.
298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Defeat of Narses.
303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
306 Death of Constantius at York.
Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
307 Revolt of Maxentius.
Six emperors.
Elevation of Licinius.
311 Rome proclaims Christianity.
Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.
312 Defeat and death of Maxentius.
313 Defeat and death of Maximian.
Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration.
Britain subdued.
314 War between the two emperors.
316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
323 Constantine sole emperor.
324 Constantinople founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 334).
325 First General Council of the Church meets at Nicea.
326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria.
Controversy with Arius.
336 Death of Arius.
337 Constantine II., Constans and Constantius II. joint emperors.
Nephilas Meso—Gothic gospels.
338 Death of Eusebius.
340 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.
347 Synod of Sardica.
348 Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).
350-'52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius.
354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
357 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasburg).
361 Julian emperor.
362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.
363 Persian War.
Julian killed.
Jovian emperor.
364 Valentinian and Valens joint emperors.
Final division of the empire.
367-'69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Briton against Picts and Scots.
370 The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.
373 Death of Athanasius.
375 War with the Quadi.
Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.
Invasion of the Huns.
376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.
377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?).
378 Constantinople threatened by the Goths.
379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.
381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.
Pagan rites prohibited.
382 Alaric King of the Goths.
383 Revolt of Maximus in Britain.
390 Final suppression of Paganism.
Massacre at Thessalonica.
Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.
393 Honorius Emperor of the West.
394 Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.
395 Death of Theodosius.
Arcadius Emperor of the East.
The Huns invade the eastern provinces.

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1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.
Trincomlee lost by the British.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.
1783 French troops under Bussy arrive.
Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore.
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
Pitt's India bill passes Parliament.
1785 Return of Warren Hastings to England.
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.
1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.
1788 Declaratory Act passes parliament.
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.
1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.
1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.
1799 British take Seringapatam.
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.
Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to English.
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.
Nizam cedes Mysore to British.
1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.
The British receive further concessions.
Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.
Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.
Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund, and other territory.
1806 Mutiny among Sepoys.
1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
1808 War with Travancore.
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British subject.
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmednuggur ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore.
Pindarrie war.
1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Holkar.
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.
1818 Oudh becomes independent.
1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.
1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.
Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.
1826 Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese war.
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays $1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Bhurtpore.
1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
1833 The northwest provinces made a separate administration.
1835 Steam communication introduced into India.
1838 Slavery abolished in the East.
1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.
1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor-General.
1843 Ameers of Scind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
1844 Lord Hardinge Governor-General.
1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England.
England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.
1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February.
Treaty of Lasore.
1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor-General.
Second Sikh war begun; Ramnuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseerabad.
1849 The Sikh War ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief.
Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.
1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.
1853 Close of the Second Burmese war.
Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
1854 Ganges Canal opened.
1855 Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor-General.
1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6; The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.
Siege of Lucknow, begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.
Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.
Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
1858 Battle of Futteghur, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21; Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdues the rebels.
An Act for the better Government of India received royal assent Aug. 2.
Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.
Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.
The Punjaub is made a presidency.
Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25.
1862 Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
1863 Death of Lord Elgin.
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.
1866 Bengal visited by a severe famine.
1868 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.
1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.
Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.
1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India, arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.
1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.
Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1.
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.
1879 Massacres at Cabul.
1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor-General of India.
1882 Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.
1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.
Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.
1884 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.
Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.
The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10.
Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30.
The Ilbert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.
Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated July 7.
Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.
Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.
King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.
India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.
1888 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Dec. 11.
1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manifur, March 27.
Defeat of the Manifurans by the English, May 5.
1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.
1899 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor. General, Jan. 9.

RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1769-'84 Conquest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
1780 Army neutrality.
Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."
1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
1787 War with Turkey renewed.
1788 War with Sweden.
Treaty of Warelow.
1793 Second partition of Poland.
Alliance with England.
1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.
The partition of Poland completed.
1796 Death of Catherine the Great.
War with Persia.
1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.
1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.
Russia forms an alliance with France.
1800 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
1801 He is assassinated.
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
1805 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.
1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.
1812 War with France.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.
Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.
Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.
Retreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.
1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
Alexandria proclaimed King of Poland.
1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.
1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.
1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.
War with Persia.
1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
1828 Peace with Persia.
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 26.
1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
1830 Polish war of independence begins.
1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept., Oct.
1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.
1840 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.
Treaty of London signed by Russia.
1841 War with Circassians.
1848 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
Harbor of Sebastopol completed.
Exiles sent to Kouish, Asia Minor.
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."
Army sent to Turkish frontier.
Conference of the great powers.
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.
Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria, May 17.
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.
Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.
1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
Alexander II. Emperor.
1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.
Kars invested, July 15.
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept.
Russian assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
1856 Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.
Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.
Close of the war.
Crimea evacuated July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.
1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgardt and Weimar.
1859 Russia censures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.
Treaty with Great Britain.
1860 Commercial treaty with China.
1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.
The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
Students' riots throughout the empire.
1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.
Trial by jury granted.
Increased privileges granted to the Jews.
Serfdom in the empire ended.
War with Asiatic nations.
1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.
1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.
1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.
Marriage of Prince Alexander.
1867 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for $7,000,000.
Attempted Assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.
1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses.
Poland disappears from map of empire.
1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.
1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.
1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10.
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.
Visit of the Shah of Persia.
New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.
War with Kholand.
Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
Capture of Khokan.
Conquest of Khiva completed.
1877 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.
Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.
Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17.
Investment of Kars, June 3.
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
Capture of Tirnova, July 8.
Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasha.
1877 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 15.
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31.
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful Sept. 7-11.
Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of Etropol by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.
Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24.
Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.
1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9.
Batoum attacked without success by the Russians.
Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16.
Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20.
British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25.
Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21.
Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano.
Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
1879 Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8.
Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
1880 Explosion under diningroom of Winter Palace.
Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.
Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24.
France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburgh and Kieff.
1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.
Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 8.
Russakoff, Sophie Pieoffsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
1882 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.
Anti-Jewish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobeleff, at Paris.
Death of Gen. Skobeleff, July 6.
1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10.
Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.
1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.
Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.
1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed Jan. 22.
Gen. Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt.
1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
Mustapha IV., Sultan.
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.
1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.
1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23.
Bajazet taken Sept. 9.
Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.
1829 Battle of Shumla.
Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat Turks.
Egypt invades Syria.
1832 Battle of Konieh; disastrous defeat of Turks.
1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
Treaty of Kutayah.
Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.
1839 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
A second revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.
1841 Treaty with Egypt.
Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
1847 New system of education introduced.
1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sustained by England.
1851 Rebellion of Croatia.
1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.
Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4.
Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
Treaty with England and France.
The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.
Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero.
Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.
1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.
1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29.
Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29.
The Crimea evacuated, July 9.
Independence of Turkey guaranteed.
1858 Conflict with Montenegrins.
Christians massacred at Jedda.
Montenegrin boundaries determined.
Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
1859 Great fire at Constantinople.
Conspiracy against the Sultan.
1860 Druse and Maronite War.
Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
Convention of Great Powers.
1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.
1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro.
Servians demand their independence.
1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.
1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.
1865 Suez Canal opened in part.
1866 Revolt in Candia.
Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.
1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.
1872 Baker returns, after considerable success.
1873 By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.
1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.
1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia.
Bosnians victorious at the battle of Gatschko.
Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.
British government purchases Suez Canal stock.
1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.
Battle of Trebinge, indecisive.
Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries.
Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule.
Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz.
Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey.
Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II.
Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz.
Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.
1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.
Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.
Midhat Pasha banished.
War with Russia declared.
Hostilities with Montenegro.
Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3.
Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.
Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.
Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.
1879 Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.
Russians evacuate Turkey.
England demands reforms in Turkey.
Nubar Pasha resigns.
The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.
His son Tewfik succeds him.
1880 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.
Great naval demonstration.
Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.
1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.
Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.
Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.
1882 The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.
Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.
Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt.
Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.
Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3.
Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13.
Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.
Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.
English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.
On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans.
The Powers called upon to aid the Khedive.
Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.
Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.
Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.
Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.
The Khedive declares him a rebel.
Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.
Ramleh fortified.
Skirmish between Egyptians and the English.
The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia.
The English occupy the Suez Canal.
Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.
Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.
Zagazig occupied.
Kafr-el-Dwar surrenders.
Cairo opens its gates.
Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
End of the war, Sept. 15.
1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3.
1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.
Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18.
Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4.
Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.
Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29.
Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13.
Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16.
Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
1885 General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul, Egypt, Jan. 12.
Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.
British victory near Metammeh.
Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26.
Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London.
The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Massowah, Feb. 8.
British victory near Dulka Island, death of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10.
The Muder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolseley.
Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22.
Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 29.
Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 18.
Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.
1889 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3.
Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
1890 Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
1894 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.
1895 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city.
Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects.
Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.

GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
They are defeated by the Turks.
Rebellion of Suliot suppressed.
1803 Turks put down second Suliot rebellion, which was incited by the French.
1821 Revolt of Ipsylanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks.
1822 Independence of Greece.
Terrible massacre at Scio.
1823 National Congress at Argos.
Death of Marco Bozzaris.
1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
Ipsara destroyed by the Turks.
1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the Turks.
1827 Turkish army takes Athens.
Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey.
Battle of Navarino; the allies British,

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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.
Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.
Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.
Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10.
War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.
Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June.
Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.
Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.
Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9.
Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7.
Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8.
Yellow fever in Georgia, September.
Trial of Molly Maguires, October.
Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6.
The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.
1877 Close of the Indian War.
The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
Blue Glass mania.
Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.
Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August.
1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29.
Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States.
Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress.
Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.
Development of the telephone and phonograph.
Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10.
Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12.
Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July.
Chinese Embassy visits the United States.
Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress.
Yellow fever in the South.
Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.
1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted, May 2.
Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.
Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
Disastrous storms east and west, July.
Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
"Exodus" of negroes from South to West.
James Russell Lowell made Minister to England.
Fall elections favor Republicans.
1880 Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington".
Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.
Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.
At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.
1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.
Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2.
Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4.
Revised New Testament issued, May 20.
Star route frauds exposed, May 26.
The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20.
Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collectorship, May.
Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.
Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair.
Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2.
Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26.
Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26.
Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10.
The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.
News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.
1882 Guiteau convicted Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30.
Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4.
Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23.
Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17.
Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.
Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15.
Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.
Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.
Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6.
Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4.
River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition.
Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail.
Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14.
Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.
1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27.
1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4.
Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House.
Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 10.
Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.
Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1.
Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3.
Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6.
Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11.
48th Congress organized.
1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21.
Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3.
Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3.
The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.
Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.
Congress appropriates $1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.
Great panic in Wall street; Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.
Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.
President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.
Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.
The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4.
Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.
1885 Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.
Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.
Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops.
Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.
New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.
Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.
The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.
Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.
Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.
Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.
1886 The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19.
Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.
400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.
Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.
Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.
House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7.
Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18.
Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.
The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.
Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.
Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.
Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying $5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31.
Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.
Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9.
1887 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19.
Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1.
Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1.
Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.
Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11.
Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888. Dec. 8.
1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12.
Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
Strike of engineers and firemen on the C., B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25
1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9.
Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.
Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.
Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.
Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23.
Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.
The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.
Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.
National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.
National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.
The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.
Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.
Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.
U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation act, August 23.
Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.
September wheat touched $2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.
U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.
The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24.
Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President; Oct. 30.
National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.
1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.
Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.
Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over $20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.
Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14.
International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16.
North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.
Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.
David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.
Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.
1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.
La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States.
Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19.
Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.
Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13.
First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.
First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.
Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19.
The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.
The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.
1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.
International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.
The Enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized March 6.
Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11.
Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.
Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.
American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 20.
Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.
1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July.
Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19.
Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.
Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.
1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.
Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.
Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.
Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21.
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.
French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.
The Silver bill shelved, March 28.
The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.
Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
Association of American authors formed, May 17.
Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.
James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.
Republican National Convention held, June 7.
Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.
Democratic National Convention held, June 21.
Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.
Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.
Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30.
Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.
People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4.
Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.
National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.
Inman Steamer City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.
Congress appropriates $2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.05¼, Aug. 31.
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Monrovia, Aug. 31.
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13¾, Aug. 31.
1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.
Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.
Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.
Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with $5,000,000 loss.
Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.
Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.
Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2:07½, Nov. 23.
Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.
Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23.
Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27.
Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.
1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13.
Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.
Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25.
Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.
Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.
Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28.
Extra session of Congress called June 30.
Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10.
Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15.
Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28.
Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1.
1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31.
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2.
Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10.
Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19.
136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20.
Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29.
Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13.
177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.
American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25.
Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.
U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.
Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.
Railroad strike declared off, July 13.
Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 27.
Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2.
Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.
68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.
United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.
New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.
Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.
President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
1895 Famous Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened.
1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3.
1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6000 lives lost.
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.
1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.
1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.
1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost.
1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.
1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15.
1907 Great financial depression, Oct.
1908 Boyertown, Pa. theatre burned, 175 lives lost, January.

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