

Berlin; Royal, of Arts, 1666; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
 Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
 Brescia, of the *Eruditi*, 1626.
 Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.
 Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1795.
 Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
 Cortina, Antiquities, 1726.
 Dublin, Arts, 1742; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
 Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
 Firenze, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
 Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1722; *Della Censura* (now united with the *Flourentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1657 (by cardinal de' Medici); *Antiquities*, 1807.
 Geneva, Medici, 1715.
 Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
 Germany, *Natural Curiosi*, now *Leopoldine*, 1662.
 Göttingen, 1731-7.
 Haarlem, the Sciences, 1760.
 Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
 Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1775.
 London; see *London and Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1768; of Music, 1734-43 and 1822.
 Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physics and Mathematics added, 1758.
 Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
 Mannheim, Sciences, 1751; Sculpture, 1775.
 Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
 Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.
 Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.
 Milan, Architecture, 1780; Sciences, 1779.
 Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759; Sciences, 1779.
 Naples, *Rossini*, 1740; Mathematics, 1760; Sciences, 1765; *Hereditarium*, 1755.
 New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
 Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
 Pavia, for Poetry, 1713; Sciences, 1792.
 Palermo, Medici, 1645.
 Paris, *Corbin*, 1751; Painting, 1701; Music, 1543 and 1671; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; *Inscriptions of Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1766, see *Institute*.
 Parma, the *Accademia*, 1750.
 Perona, *Jasenotti*, 1561; *Figlioli*, 1574.
 Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
 Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
 Rome, *Univerti*, 1611; *Fineletteri*, 1625; *Infeconiti*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Accordi*, 1690; English, 1752; *Lineei*, about 1600; *Univerti Lineei*, 1847.
 Sandhurst, Military, 1822.
 St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
 Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1786.
 Toulon, Military, 1682.
 Turin, Sciences, about 1579; Fine Arts, 1778.
 Turkey, Military School, 1775.
 Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
 Venice, Medici, &c., 1701.
 Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
 Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
 Warsaw, Languages, and History, 1753.
 Washington, United States, America, 1803.
 Woolwich, Military, 1741.

ACADIA, see *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 n.c.

ACAPULCO, Mexico. A Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000 sterling), taken by commodore Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000, June, 1743. He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, having circumnavigated the globe, 15 June, 1744.

ACARNANIA, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the An-

dracians, 432 n.c. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedonia against the Romans in 200, by whom they were defeated in 197, and subjugated in 145.

ACCADIANS, a name now given to the primitive inhabitants of Babylon. The rev. A. H. Sayce (1877) considers them to have been the earliest civilisers of Eastern Asia, and the source of the philosophy and arts of the Assyrians and Phœnicians, and hence of Greece. Their libraries are said to have existed seventeen centuries n.c.

ACCENTS were first introduced in the Greek language by Aristophanes of Byzantium, a grammarian and critic who taught at Alexandria about 254 n.c. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION, *Thee*, i.e., that of the House of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain, in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, son of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He succeeded, 1 Aug. 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., 12 June, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother (as a Protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES TO CHIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS, see under *Coal, Fires, Railways, &c.* For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Acts and Passengers*. In 1869, it was computed that, in one year, about 192 persons are killed, and 1200 injured, in the streets of London; 231 were killed in 1875; 237 killed, 3185 injured, 1 Jan. 1878—31 Jan. 1879. 163 killed in 1879; 252 in 1881.

Accident Relief Society, London, established 1836. Society for Preventing Street Accidents and Dangerous Driving, formed in 1859; met at the Mansion House, London, 30 Jan. 1880; wound up, 1 July, 1881. The Fatal Accidents Inquiry Bill was read and time by the Commons 25 April, 1895.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1856,	9716	1866,	11,262	1876,	11,681	1886,	11,003
1857,	8930	1867,	11,172	1877,	11,194	1887,	11,983
1858,	8947	1868,	11,033	1878,	12,108	1888,	11,556
1859,	9241	1869,	10,725	1879,	10,787	1889,	10,513
1860,	9225	1870,	10,906	1880,	10,807	1890,	11,322
1861,	9213	1871,	11,316	1881,	11,404	1891,	11,467
1862,	9305	1872,	11,435	1882,	11,269	1892,	11,265
1863,	9352	1873,	11,284	1883,	11,539	1893,	11,664
1864,	10,997	1874,	11,783	1884,	11,549	1894,	11,116
1865,	11,397	1875,	12,254	1885,	11,149	1895,	11,977

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological society of London in 1820, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On 6 Oct. 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An English acclimatisation society was founded to June, 1860, by hon. Granville Berkeley, Mr. J. Crookford, Mr. F. Buckland, &c., and the prince of Wales became president in July, 1865. It was not successful. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861, and efforts made to naturalise English birds, fishes, &c. See *Fish*.

ACCOLTELLATORI (gladiators), secret assassins, at Ravenna and other places in Italy, 1874.

ACCORDION, a small free-reed wind-instrument with keys, invented at Vienna by Damian about 1829, and soon after introduced into England.

ACCOUNTANT, CHERY, &c., an officer of an act passed 6 Geo. IV. c. 12, abolishing accountants-general, and the duties of an accountant in chancery.

ACCOUNTANT, at a meeting, 30 J. Society in 1872. F. as "The Chartered England and Wales."

ACCUSERS. Agrippa, accusers whose chief is called *tion*, ch. xii. 10, the brethren."—*Fals* by 21 Henry VI. 1441 an F, by 37 Henry VI.

ACEPHALI (German applied to bishops and metropolitans) had canon law applied to &c., as claim or enjoyment of the ordinary.

ACETYLENE, resembling coal gas, made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. P. by the Achæi, reputed son of Xuthus. The king or subject to the Achaean originally of Argos; but whence thence, they retired the natives, and seized Pellene, Argos, &c. Rhypes, Ceryneia, Olympia, forming the Achaia invaded by Epaminondas. The Achaean League rose 280, and by others Aratus made pretor. The league joined by Corinth.

Supported by Athens and the Achæans defeated at under Cleomenes III., Sellasia. The Social war begun; but Aratus defeated. The Peloponnesus ravaged. Peace of Naupactus. Aratus poisoned at Argos. Philopomen, leader of the tyrant Machanidas. Alliance of the league with Philopomen defeated by All the Peloponnesus joined War with Messene; Philopomen slain. The Achæans overran Messene. The Romans enter Achaia including Polybius the War with Rome, 150; Messene. The Achæans defeated by 147; the league dissolved; subjected to Rome, and Achaia. Achaia made a Latin province. Champlitte. Obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin. By his brother William, Moors, 1248; makes war 1259; and gains threefold. Succeeded by Isabella, 1271. Hainault. Their daughter Mand, prince forcibly married to John, prison.