

Troops arrive at Plymouth, 21 June; sir R. Napier at Dover 2 July, 1868
[Little said to have been employed in the expedition: 45 elephants, 7477 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7023 bullocks, 827 donkeys. Natives largely employed in the transport service.]
Theodore's son Alamayu, aged 7, arrives at Plymouth, 14 July; presented to queen Victoria, 16 July, 1870
Pension of 350l. to col. Cameron the died 30 May, 1870; 5000l. given to Mr. Kassan; 2000l. to Dr. Blane; 2000l. to Lieut. Priddleux; announced 23 Dec. 1869
Prince Alamayu sailed to India for education (returned to England end of 1871) 26 Jan. 1869
Expenses of the war: 5,000,000l. voted 18 Dec. 1868; 3,300,000l. more voted 4 Mar. 1869
[Total: 8,977,500l. Feb. 1880.]
Report of a commission on the expenses of the expedition disclosed much waste, attributed to agency and divided authority Aug. 1870
War between Gubaze, king of Anklara and Kassa, king of Tigre; Kassa victor 21 June, 1871
Gubaze beaten and taken prisoner 21 July, 1871
Kassa proposes to be crowned emperor and means to fall Abyssinia, 21 Nov.; punishes the Catholic missionaries for partisanship; and forms alliance with Egypt July, 1872
Kassa crowned at Axum as Johanni II. 12 Jan. 1872
Said to be ruling tyrannically 1873-4
War with Egypt; the khedive's troops enter Abyssinia; the natives retire, but surprise and defeat the Egyptians at Kherad Iska (a massacre), and at Goma Gonda (a desperate fight) 16 Oct. 1875
Abyssinians defeated in three days' conflict, 17-19 Feb. 1876
Col. Gordon said to be negotiating peace for Egypt, June, 1877
King Johanni totally defeats Menelek, king of Shoa, middle of June, 1877
Menelek submits, permitted to rule;—reported great battle; Menelek said to be killed 17 Sept. 1877
Col. Gordon concludes peace; Abyssinia to have a port Oct. 1879
Prince Alamayu died at Leeds, 14 Nov.; buried at Windsor
King Johanni receives adm. Hewett from Sonakim, and signs a treaty respecting Massowah, &c. about 26 May, 1884
Two Abyssinian envoys arrive at Plymouth 19 Aug. 1884
Received by the queen 20 Aug. 1884
Start on return 11 Sept. 1884
Captain Harrison Smith, British agent, well received by king Johanni 19 May, 1886
For disputes with Italy see *Massowah*.
Mr. Portal, and a Mission from queen Victoria to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia (see *Massowah*) received by the king, after much delay; without effect 10-16 Dec. 1887
The Italians march to Saati to form a camp, announced 1 Feb. 1888
Abyssinians defeated in a skirmish 6 Feb. 1888
Slight beginning of actual hostilities, 4 March; slight firing near Saati, 28 March; the Negus through deficiency in commissariat, &c., sues for peace; two chiefs sent to general San Marzano 29 March, 1889
The Negus refuses the terms and retires 2 April
The Italian troops return to Italy 13 April *seq.*
Rebellion of Menelek, king of Shoa, against king John Dec. 1889
The Negus is stated to have been defeated in his attack on the derivesho, 10 March; and to have been attacked and killed by them 12 March 1889
Mission from Menelek, king of Shoa, with presents, received by king Humbert, 28 Aug.; the treaty between Italy and Abyssinia (2 May) ratified, 2 Oct. 1889
Menelek crowned negus of Abyssinia 3 Nov. 1889
Protectorate of Italy over Abyssinia accepted and announced 14 Oct. 1889
The Italian National Bank agree to lend Menelek 4,000,000 francs 26 Oct. 1889
Ras Mangasela and other opponents of Menelek defeated Nov.-Dec. 1889
Gen. Orera, on behalf of Menelek, marches on Adua, and is warmly received 27 Jan. 1890
Submission of Degia Mangasela, 17 March; he meets count Antonelli at Adowa, 16 May, 1890

Count Antonelli visits the negus in relation to the treaty; count leaves, 11 Feb.; the negus writes to king Humbert March, 1891
The chief Debeli defeated and killed by the chiefs Mangasela and Ras Alula 29 Sept. 1891
King Menelek's present of two tame lions and a despatch received by pres. Carnot at Paris Dec. 1891
Mr. Theodore Bent published an account of his explorations of "The Sacred City of the Ethiopians" (Aksum) Nov. 1893
Russian Red Cross expedition starts from Odessa, under gen. Shvloff, 11 April; well received by Menelek at Entoto, 26 July; letter and presents from the emperor Menelek received by the czar at Kiart 2 Sept. 1896
Arrival of major Neimzshil to negotiate, 7 Oct.; treaty of peace (independence of Ethiopia, release of prisoners, indemnity to be fixed) signed at Adis Ababa, 26 Oct.; ratified by Italy 10 Nov. 1897
Commercial treaty with France announced, 2 Feb. 1897
Ras Abuta (born about 1845), powerful chief and able general, died 10 Nov. 1897
M. Lagarde with a French mission cordially received by the emperor at Adis Ababa, 7-29 March 1897
An Italian expedition undercapt. Bottego, trencher, only attacked by the Abyssinians in the Gabo district, capt. Bottego and 66 men killed, mid. March; 2 Italian prisoners released 22 June 1897
British mission under Mr. Russell Rodd, well received at Harar by Ras Makonnen, 2 April; warmly received by Menelek at Adis Ababa, 29 April; treaty signed, 14 May; ratified, 25 July; the party dismissed with honours, and a letter and presents to the queen 15 May 1897
Prince Henry of Orleans received by the emperor at Adis Ababa, 12 April; an Italian resident appointed at Adis Ababa Aug. 1897
The emperor made K.C.M.G. 25 Oct. 1897
Lieut. Harrington, British diplomatic agent, splendidly received at Adis Ababa 20 April, 1898
See *Russia*, *Massowah*, 1895-6.

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5403rd year n.c., on 29 Aug. old style; their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years, 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years, 125 days.

ACACIANS. 1. Followers of Aecius, bishop of Caesarea, in the fourth century, who held peculiar doctrines respecting the nature of Christ. 2. Partisans of Aecius, patriarch of Constantinople, promoter of the *Henoticon* (*which see*), 482-4.

ACADEMICAL STUDY, see *Education*, 1872.

ACADEMIES. *Academia*, a shady grove without the walls of Athens, said to have belonged to the hero Academus, was adorned with statues by Cimón, the son of Miltiades, and adapted for gymnastic exercises. Here Plato, 428-389 n.c., first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics.—Rome had no academies.—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 n.c. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A.D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jareknius mentions 550, of which 25 were in Milan. In 1874 Girolamo Ponté, of Milan, bequeathed about 35,000l. to the academies of science of London, Paris, and Vienna. Many of the following dates are doubtful.

PRINCIPAL ACADEMIES.
American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780.
Ancona, of the *Calligraphi*, 1642.
Basil, 1460.

* Cleero termed his villa "Academia," and here composed his "Academic Questions."