

Louise Latou, Belgian fanatic, at Bois d'Haine, said to have lived twelve years without food, died aged 33, Aug. 1883. [She had remarkable wounds resembling the stigmata on the crucifix.]

Signor Succi, of Rome, said to have fasted 30 days, 1886; fast of 30 days, at Barcelona, 22 Sept.-23 Oct. 1883. Fasted 30 days at Westminster Aquarium, 17 March-26 April, 1880. Fast of 42 days by M. Alexandre Jacques at the same place, 21 June-2 Aug. 1890; again 31 July-10 Sept. (50 days), 1891. Succi fasted 45 days, at New York, concluded 20 Dec. 1890; at the Westminster Aquarium he engaged to fast 52 days, but stopped on the 44th day, 20 Jan. 1892.

Signor Merlati, of Paris, alleged to have fasted 50 days drinking water; in good health but greatly emaciated, 15 Dec. 1886.

Many other cases of long abstinence have been recorded. See *Facts, Fictitious*.

ASTRINENTS, an ascetic sect in Gaul and Spain; about 288.

ABU KLEA, about 120 miles from Khartoum. Here General Sir Herbert Stewart defeated the Mahdi's troops, 17 Jan. 1885. See under *Soudan*.

ABYDOS, see *Heliopolis*. At Abydos in Upper Egypt a tablet was discovered dedicated to the memory of his ancestors by Rameses II. (about 1322 B.C.). It was bought for the British Museum, 1857. Another tablet was discovered by Mariette in 1865.

ABYSSINIA, the country of the Habese, N.E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of the Axumite (its chief town Axum) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of the Christianity introduced about 320 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped; and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Ion Amale. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Junni. The Portuguese missions, commenced in the 15th century, after much struggling against opposition, were expelled about 1633. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. From the visits of James Bruce, 1768-73; Henry Salt, 1809-10; Edward Rüppell, 1834-7; major Harris, 1841; Mansfield Parkyns, 1844-7, much information respecting Abyssinia has been gained. Several expeditions into Abyssinia have been organised by the French government. The brothers Antoine and Arnaud Abbadie visited the country 1837-45. Abyssinia was divided into four provinces. In 1847 Ras Ali was ruler of Amhara; Ras Ube of Tigre and Samien; and Sahela Selassie of Shoa. Population between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The ruler of Abyssinia is termed *Negus*, a title dating from the 13th century. The country is now sometimes styled Ethiopia.

Treaty of commerce with the king of Shoa concluded by captain Harris . . . 16 Nov. 1841
Mr. Plowden (made British consul at Massowah, 1849), concludes treaty with Ras Ali, ruler of Amhara . . . 2 Nov. 1849

Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is crowned, and takes the title of *negus*, or king of kings . . . 11 Feb. 1855

Protestant missionaries received, replacing Roman Catholics . . . "

Mr. Plowden (who had joined the party of Theodore) killed by rebels, Feb.; his friend Bell killed soon after, when avenging him; Theodore overcomes the rebels and massacres about 150 prisoners as a sacrifice to their names . . . 1860

Captain C. D. Cameron appointed to succeed consul Plowden . . . Nov. 1861

He arrived at Massowah 9 Feb. 1862, goes to Abyssinia, May; received by Theodore, 7 Oct.; is sent away with a letter for the queen, desiring alliance against the Turks; which arrived 12 Feb. 1863

It is decided that this letter is not to be answered; Cameron, ordered by earl Russell to remain at Massowah, returns to Abyssinia . . . June, 1863

Rev. H. Stern, missionary, beaten and imprisoned for alleged intrusion upon Theodore . . . Oct. 1863

Cameron, and all British subjects and missionaries, imprisoned for pretended insults, 3 Jan.; report of imprisonment reached London 7 May; prisoners sent to Magdala, and chained like criminals . . . Nov. 1864

Mr. Hornuzi Hassan, a Chaldee Christian, first assistant British political resident at Aden, sent on mission to Abyssinia; arrives at Massowah, 24 July; Lieut. Pridéaux and Dr. Blanc appointed to accompany him . . . 4 Oct. 1864

Mr. Hassan having negotiated without effect for a year, Mr. Gifford Palgrave is appointed by earl Russell to go to Abyssinia, July; but is stopped on the intelligence that Theodore has invited Hassan to come to him . . . 12 Aug. 1865

Mr. Russell, Lieut. Pridéaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Matemma from Massowah, 21 Nov. 1865; and are well received by Theodore . . . 28 Jan. 1866

Prisoners released, 12 March; all seized and imprisoned . . . about 13 April, 1866

Mr. Flad sent to England by Theodore to obtain British workmen, April; arrives, July; introduced to queen Victoria, and receives from her an autograph letter, dated . . . 4 Oct. 1866

Mr. Flad returned with workmen to Massowah, 29 Oct.; Theodore received the queen's letter about 19 Dec. 1867

Lord Stanley's ultimatum to Theodore, demanding release of the captives in three months (not received), sent . . . 16 April, 1867

Mr. Flad received 1 y the king; and made to join his family in prison . . . May, 1867

Preparations for war; sir Robert Napier appointed commander of an expedition; pioneer force sails from Bombay . . . 14 Sept. 1867

A formal letter from the British government sent to Theodore (never arrived), 9 Sept. 1867

Advanced brigade (3500) sail from Bombay, 7 Oct.; land at Zoula . . . 26 Oct. 1867

Napier's proclamation issued in Abyssinia, 26 Oct. 1867

Captives at Magdala reported well . . . 11 Nov. 1867

Report that the Gallas have joined the revolt against Theodore . . . 25 Nov. 1867

The British parliament meets; the queen's speech announces the war, 19 Nov.; 2,000,000. Voted, 26, 27 Nov. 1868

Third ultimatum sent by sir R. Napier; intercepted by a rebel chief and given to Mr. Hassan, who suppressed it as likely to endanger the lives of the captives . . . 4 Jan. 1868

Arrival of sir R. Napier at Annesley bay . . . 20 March, 1868

The captives relieved of their chains . . . 2 April, 1868

Sir R. Napier arrives below Magdala . . . 9 April, 1868

Theodore massacres about 300 native prisoners . . . 10 April, 1868

Battle of Arroege; Theodore's troops attack the British first brigade; defeated with much slaughter (Good Friday) . . . 11 April, 1868

Theodore requests Mr. Hassan to mediate; Lieut. Pridéaux, sent to sir R. Napier, returns with a letter; Theodore receives it indignantly, and sends an insulting reply . . . 11 April, 1868

Theodore sends a letter of apology offering a present of cattle; Mr. Hassan understanding this present to have been accepted, tells the king's agents; the European artisans and families sent to the British camp . . . 12 April, 1868

Part of the Abyssinian troops, mutiny; Magdala bombarded and stormed; Theodore kills himself . . . 13 April, 1868

("I fail to discover a single point of view from which it is possible to regard his removal with regret,"—Sir R. Napier . . . 18 June, 1868)

Magdala burnt to the ground . . . 17 April, 1868

Death of Theodore's queen . . . 10 May, 1868

Henry Duffon of the "Intelligence" department shot by Shesho robbers . . . 28 May, 1868

Immediate return of the troops—all had embarked, 2 June, 1868

Troops arrive at Plymouth at Dover

[Cattle said to have been taken: 45 elephants, 700 and ponies, 7032 bullocks, largely employed in Theodore's son Alamayou's month, 14 July; present

Pension of 3200 l. to Col. Cameron, 1870; 5000 l. given to Dr. Blanc; 2000 l. to Lieut. Pridéaux

Prince Alamayou sailed for England and returned to Abyssinia

Expenses of the war: 2,000,000 l. more in 1868; 3,300,000 l. more in 1869

[Total: 8,977,500 l. For Report of a commission of Enquiry into the war, 1868

War between Gollazye, king of Tigre; Kassa, king of Tigre; Kassa, king of Tigre; Kassa, king of Tigre

Kassa proposes to be crowned king of Abyssinia, 21 Nov. 1868

missionaries for partition with Egypt

Kassa crowned at Axum as Sahle to be ruling tyrant

War with Egypt; the khedive, the natives retire, the Egyptians at Khedive Goula Gondoula defeated in Abyssinians defeated in

Col. Gordon said to be negro King Johanni totally defeated

Menekel submits, permitted battle; Menekel said to be Col. Gordon concludes peace

Prince Alamayou dies at Le Windoor

King Johanni receives aid, and signs a treaty respecting

Two Abyssinian envoys arrive, received by the queen

Start on return

Captain Harrison Smith, British by king Johanni

For disputes with Italy see Mr. Portet, and a Mission for mediate between Italy and Abyssinia received by the king without effect

The Italians march to Saad announced

Abyssinians defeated in a slight beginning of actual

slight firing near Saad, through deficiency in commerce; two chiefs sent to

The Negus refuses the terms of the Italian troops return to Rebellions of Menekel, king of John

The Negus is stated to have been attacked and killed by Mission from Menekel, king of between Italy and Abyssinia

Menekel crowned negus of Abyssinia

Protectorate of Italy over Abyssinia announced

The Italian National Bank agrees 4,000,000 francs

Ras Mangaschia and other opponents defeated

Gen. Orero, on behalf of Mr. Adua, and is warmly received

Submission of Decia Mangaschia meets count Antonelli at Ado