

Prospect of war between Ayoub Khan of Herat and Abdul-Rahman of Cabul	May, June, 1881
Conflicts between partisans of the ameer and Ayoub Khan; the latter defeated	2 & 11 June
Ayoub Khan defeats the ameer's army under Gholam-Hyder at Karez-atla, 26 July; enters Candahar	30 July
Gholam-Hyder holding Kelat-i-Ghizal, 6 Aug.; receives reinforcements from Cabul	21 Aug.
Ayoub proposes to march; the ameer's troops at Kelat-i-Ghizal; rejects Ayoub's proposals, 1-4 Sept.; marches to Candahar	30 Sept.
Ayoub defeated at Old Candahar chiefly through desertion of his troops, flees to Herat	22 Sept.
The ameer enters Candahar	30 Sept.
His army under Abdul-Kudus Khan twice defeats Ayoub's adherents, Oct.; again	2 Oct.
Enters Herat	4 Oct.
Ayoub flees to Persia	4 Oct.
Abdul-Rahman now virtual ruler of all Afghanistan	Oct.
Afzul Khan chosen by the ameer as British resident in Cabul	Feb., 1882
The ameer defeats the Shiwaris	about 27 April, 1883
Peace made	about 21 June
Indian government grants subsidy to the ameer; accepted	21 July
Slight insurrection of the Ghilzais under Mullah Mushtki Akun, announced	24 Aug.
The proposal of an Afghan frontier commission accepted by the ameer	Aug., 1884
Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden with staff proceeds, and successful progress reported	Oct., Dec.
Penjdeh assured to Afghanistan by Lord Auckland, 1840; Russian advances resisted up to Nov., 1884. The ameer visits Lord Dufferin, the viceroy, at Havell Road 2-12 April, who declares at a grand durbar, England and Afghanistan will stand side by side	8 April, 1885
Sir Peter Lumsden arrives in London	6 June
Difference between England and Russia respecting the Zulfikar Pass	July
Strong Russian Garrison at Askabad	July
The Russians relinquish Zulfikar Pass, announced	22 Aug.
Anglo-Russian Protocol, closing the dispute, signed in London	10 Sept.
Construction of Quetta Railway begun Sept., 1889; stopped Oct., 1890; resumed April 1884. Lower Bolan Railway joining India opened	28 Oct.
Penjdeh given up to Russia, July, 1885, entered	13 Feb., 1886
Joint Commission appointed; First boundary pillar formally erected 12 Nov. 1885; the last, many perils and privations endured	6 Sept.
Joint Commission dissolved	6 Sept.
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, chief, and the Commission warmly received at Cabul	15 Oct.
Rising against taxation (treasure seized in transit) about 30 Oct.; rebellion said to be repressed	Nov.
The ameer's troops defeated by the Ghilzais, announced 19 April; again at Khelat-i-Ghizal, announced	25 April, 1887
Meetings of Afghan Frontier Commission at St. Petersburg; temporarily closed 12 May; resumed 6 July; question settled	20 July
Murder of Ghilzais at Herat, suppressed with much bloodshed	9 June
General Gholam reported that he defeated the Ghilzais	13 & 16 June
The ameer proclaims peace, amnesty and remission of taxes for two years, announced	8 July
Great defeat of the rebels at Mashakal, announced	15 July
Reported conflicting accounts of victory of Gholam-Hyder Khan at Rotaidab	26 July
Taimar Shah, chief of the Herat mutineers, executed at Cabul	13 July
Rebellion said to have collapsed 21 Aug.; several tribes return home	29 Aug.
Escape of Ayoub Khan from Teheran, 14 Aug.; enters Afghanistan with a few followers and is driven out	early Sept.
Severe fighting at Mashakal between the ameer's troops and the insurgents	31 Aug.
Fighting near Mukur; rebel leader, Julander Khan captured	7 Sept.
Reported fighting with varying success	Sept., Oct.
Ayoub Khan surrenders at Meshed to the Indian government, announced	9 Nov.
Southern Afghanistan quiet, announced	13 Nov.
Reported conflict between ameer's troops and the insurgents, 60 killed	15 Nov.
Amnesty proclamation issued by the ameer	10 Dec.
Conflict between Afghans and Turcomans, Afghans victorious	9 May, 1888
Revolt of Ishak Khan, governor of Afghan Turkestan, Aug.; defeated at Tash Kurgan 29 Sept., 1888; at Mazari Sherif 30 Sept.; Ishak Khan a fugitive in Russian territory	20 Feb.
The ameer narrowly escapes assassination, 26 Dec. The ameer's troops under Gholam-Hyder defeat the Shiwaris	3 Feb., 1889
Gholam-Hyder Khan, made Governor-General	20 Feb.
Abdul-Rahman (two years absent) returns to Cabul with strengthened power	Aug., 1890
Prof. James Darmstadter, during a scientific mission in 1886, collected the "Chants populaires des Afghans," which he published	188-90
Disputes with the Russians respecting the Pamir frontier	Sept., Oct., 1891
Mr. T. Salter Pyne, engineer-in-chief to the ameer (53 years), reports great progress in arts and manufactures, many English being employed Feb. 1892	1892
The ameer's encroachments on the Hazaras (checked by the Indian government) lead to frequent conflicts, and insurrection of other tribes, May, June; the ameer unsuccessful. Rebels join the Hazara tribes	July
The Indian government proposes to send to the ameer a deputation headed by Lord Roberts; he approves, but does not receive it, about 7 Aug.; the ameer's army about 40,000 reported	Aug.
The governor of Candahar and his troops repulsed by the Hazaras, reported	22 Aug.
The ameer's troops capture Kanish from the rebels, reported 30 Aug.; the war continues with varying results	Sept., Oct.
The ameer's troops occupy Oruzghan, reported	2 Oct.
Death of Abdul-Kudus Khan, the ameer's general, reported	25 Oct.
Amicable despatches from the ameer to the viceroy brought by Mr. Pyne, reported	16 March 1893
Boundary disputes with Russia settled by capt. Yates, reported	12 Sept.
The British mission under sir Henry Mortimer Durand and maj. Elles cordially received at Dacca by gen. Gholam Haidar, 20 Sept.; at Jellalabad, 23 Sept., at Cabul, with much honour, 2 Oct.; cordial interview of three hours with the ameer, 10 Oct.; agreement signed, 12 Nov.; friendly speech of the ameer at a durbar, 13 Nov.; sir Henry Mortimer Durand and his party leave Cabul	15 Nov.
Mr. (aft. sir) Thomas Salter Pyne in London, reports successful progress, Times, 19 Jan.; knighted	March 1894
Frontier warfare, see India	3 Nov.
The order of the bath presented to the ameer by the British agent	16 Jan., 1895
The Afghan boundary commission complete their work, agreement signed by Mr. Uluey and Gholam Haidar Khan, 13 April; ratified by the Ameer	July
The Shahzola Nasrulla Khan, second son of the ameer, arrives in London, 21 May; received by the Prince of Wales and the royal family, 25 May; by the queen at Windsor, 27 May and 2 July; at the Derby, 29 May; visits the lord-mayor at the Guildhall, 6 June; tour in the provinces, June; farewell to the queen at Windsor, 20 July; he leaves England for Paris, 3 Sept. (returns to Cabul, Feb. 1897)	1
Lieut.-col. Mahomed Akbar Khan, British agent in Cabul, and his son killed by a messenger, the murderer killed; reported	4 Nov.
The ameer attacks the Kafirs in the Verno valley	20 Dec.

The Bishgol valley dom reported
The ameer's two sons in
The ameer swears loyalty
at a durbar; reported

AFRICA. called the
the three parts of the
east peninsula of the
Egypt, Ethiopia, Cape
Cape, Algiers, Morocco
Gambia, &c.

Carthage subdued by the
vices gained by Pompey
Revolts subdued by Dioc.

N. Africa conquered by
429-35; reconquered
The Saracens subdue the
Portuguese settlements b
Cape of Good Hope disco
Vasco de Gama doubles th
19 Nov. 1497.
English merchants visit C
granted a patent to an
see.

Quick colony at the Cape
Capt. Sturges sailed up the
Drice commenced his trav
Sierra Leone settled by th
Mungo Park made his fir
1795; his second, 30 Jan.
(see Park).

Africa visited by Salt, 1806
Campbell, 1813; Hornum
perton, 1822; Laid, 183
Expedition to the Niger
Lieut. of Liverpool; he w
Lieut. Wm. Allen and th
the river; July, 1849, 18
The great Niger expediti
Africa (for which parlia
of the Albert, Wilberfor
commenced the ascent
when they reached Idd
crews, and they were su
the Albert having ascen
from the sea, 28 Sept. Th
owing to disease, heat,
vessels had east anchor
Po, 19 Oct. 1841.

James Richardson explored
and in 1840 (by direction
England to explore cent
Mrs. Barth and Overweg,
1851; and Overweg died 2

Dr. Vogel sent out with re
20 Feb., 1853; in April, 18
sailed.

Dr. Barth returned to Engla
Geographical Society's n
travels were published in
Dr. David Livingstone, a m
to England in Dec. 1856, a
during which he traversed
S. Africa, and walked ab
over country hitherto un
lished in Nov. 1857. In F
British consul for the Port
and left England shortly at
Du Chailly's travels in cent
much controversy, 1861.

Second expedition of Dr. Liv
Captains Speke and Grant
a source of the Nile in Lak
1863.
Capt. Speke was accidentally
alone near Bath, 15 Sept., 18
Some Dutch Indies unsuccess
Nile, and undergo many p
(One Miss Tinné said to ha
Sept. 1866.)

The Universities Mission to
sisting of Charles F. Mac
Africa, and six clergymen
1860, and arrived at the Zi