

Shendy. The enterprise, difficult and desperate as it was, was achieved with perfect success. . . . On the 17th January Sir Herbert Stewart engaged the enemy on the road to Metemneh, and after defeating some 10,000 Arabs—collected from Berber, Metemneh, and Omdurman—pushed forward to the Abu Klea Wells. His tactics were much the same as those of General Graham at Elteb, and those of the Mahdi's men—of attacking when thirst and fatigue had well-nigh prostrated the force—were at all points similar to those adopted against Hicks. Our losses were 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded, with 9 officers killed—among them Colonel Burnaby—and 9 wounded. Stewart at once pushed on for Metemneh and the Nile. He left the Wells on the 18th Jan. to occupy Metemneh, if possible, but, failing that, to make for the Nile and entrench himself. After a night's march, some five miles south of Metemneh, the column found itself in presence of an enemy said to have been about 18,000 strong. Stewart halted and formed a zareba under a deadly fire. He himself was mortally hurt in the groin, and Mr. Cameron, of the Standard, and Mr. Herbert, of the Morning Post, were killed. The zareba completed, the column advanced in square, and the Arabs, profiting by Abu Klea, moved forward in echelon, apparently with the purpose of charging. At thirty yards or so they were brought to bay, so terrific was the fire from the square, and so splendidly served was Norton's artillery. For two hours the battle raged; and then the Arabs, 'mown

down in heaps,' gave way. Meantime Sir Charles Wilson had made a dash for the Nile, where he found steamers and reinforcements from Gordon, and the laconic message, 'All right at Khartoum. Can hold out for years.' . . . In the joy at the good news, none had stopped to consider the true meaning of the message, 'All right. Can hold out for years,' for none was aware that nearly two months before Gordon had said he had just provisions enough for 40 days, and that what he really meant was that he had come to his last biscuit. The message—which was written for the enemy—was dated Dec. 29, and Sir Charles Wilson would reach Khartoum on Jan. 28, just a month after its despatch. . . . The public, carefully kept in ignorance . . . and hopeful beyond their wont, were simply stupefied to hear, on Feb. 5, that Khartoum was in the hands of the Mahdi and Gordon captured or dead."—A. E. Hake, *The Story of Chinese Gordon*, v. 2, ch. 10.

Also in: H. M. Stanley, *In Darkest Africa*, ch. 1.—Col. H. E. Colville, *Hist. of the Sudan Campaign*.—Col. C. W. Wilson, *From Korti to Khartoum*.—Col. Sir W. F. Butler, *The Campaign of the Cataracts*.—W. M. Pimblett, *The Story of the Sudan War*.—Gen. C. G. Gordon, *Journals at Khartoum*.—H. W. Gordon, *Events in the Life of Charles George Gordon*, ch. 14-20.

A. D. 1893.—The reigning khedive.—Mohamed Tewfik died in January, 1892 and was succeeded by his son Abbas, born in 1874.—*Statesman's Year-book*, 1893.

EGYPTIAN EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, ANCIENT.

EGYPTIAN TALENT. See TALENT.

EIDGENOSSEN.—The German word Eidgenossen, signifying "confederates," is often used in a special sense, historically, as applied to the members of the Swiss Confederation.—see SWITZERLAND: THE THREE FOREST CANTONS. The name of the Huguenots is believed by some writers to be a corruption of the same term.

EIGHT SAINTS OF WAR, The. See FLORENCE: A. D. 1375-1378.

EIKON BASILIKE, The. See ENGLAND: A. D. 1649 (FEBRUARY).

EION, Siege and capture of (B. C. 470). See ATHENS: B. C. 470-466.

EIRE. See IRELAND: THE NAME.

EKKLESIA. See ECCLESIA.

EKOWE, Defence of (1879). See SOUTH AFRICA: A. D. 1877-1879.

ELAGABALUS, Roman Emperor, A. D. 218-222.

ELAM.—"Genesis calls a tribe dwelling on the Lower Tigris, between the river and the mountains of Iran, the Elamites, the oldest son of Shem. Among the Greeks the land of the Elamites was known as Kissia [Cissia], and afterwards as Susiana, from the name of the capital. It was also called Elymais."—M. Duncker, *Hist. of Antiquity*, bk. 2, ch. 1.—About 2900 B. C. Chaldea, or Babylonia, was overwhelmed by an Elamite invasion—an invasion recorded by king Assurbanipal, and which is stated to have laid waste the land of Accad and desecrated its temples. "Nor was this a passing inroad or raid of booty-seeking mountaineers. It was a real conquest. Khudur-Nankhundi and his successors remained in Southern Chaldea. . . . This is the first time we meet authentic monumental records

of a country which was destined through the next sixteen centuries to be in continual contact, mostly hostile, with both Babylonia and her northern rival, Assyria, until its final annihilation by the latter [B. C. 649, under Assurbanipal, the Sardanapulus of the Greeks, who reduced the whole country to a wilderness]. Its capital was Shushan (afterwards pronounced by foreigners Susa), and its own original name Shushinak. Its people were of Turanian stock, its language was nearly akin to that of Shumir and Accad. . . . Elam, the name under which the country is best known, both from the Bible and later monuments, is a Turanian word, which means, like 'Accad,' 'Highlands.' . . . One of Khudur-Nankhundi's next successors, Khudur-Lagamar, was not content with the addition of Chaldea to his kingdom of Elam. He had the ambition of a born conqueror, and the generalship of one. The Chap. xiv. of Genesis—which calls him Chedorlaomer—is the only document we have descriptive of this king's warlike career, and a very striking picture it gives of it. . . . Khudur-Lagamar . . . lived, according to the most probable calculations, about 2200 B. C."—Z. A. Ragozin, *Story of Chaldea*, ch. 4.—It is among the discoveries of recent times, that Cyrus the Great was originally king of Elam, and acquired Persia by conquest.—See PERSIA: B. C. 549-521.—See, also, BABYLONIA.

EL ARISH, Treaty of. See FRANCE: A. D. 1800 (JANUARY-JUNE).

EL ZANJON, Treaty of. See CUBA: A. D. 1865-1895.

ELBA: A. D. 1735.—Ceded to Spain by Austria. See FRANCE: A. D. 1733-1735.

A. D. 1802.—Annexation to France. See FRANCE: A. D. 1802 (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER).

A. D. 1814.—Napoleon in exile. See FRANCE: A. D. 1814 (MARCH-APRIL), and (APRIL-JUNE).