

Francis II., of Germany, who became emperor of Austria . . . 11 Aug. 1804
Charles IV., of Spain, in favour of his son, 19 March; in favour of Bonaparte: see *Spain* . . . 1 May, 1808
Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples (for Spain) . . . 1 June, 1808
Gustavus IV., of Sweden . . . 1 July, 1810
Louis, of Holland . . . 20 Oct. 1813
Jerome, of Westphalia . . . 3 April, 1814
Napoleon I., of France . . . 13 March, 1821
Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia . . . 2 May, 1826
Pedro IV., of Portugal . . . 2 Aug. 1830
Charles X., of France . . . 7 April, 1831
Pedro I., of Brazil . . . 26 May, 1834
Dom Miguel, of Portugal (by leaving it) . . . 24 Feb. 1848
William I., of Holland . . . 21 March, 1848
Louis-Philippe, of France . . . 23 March, 1849
Louis Charles, of Bavaria . . . 20 Sept. 1866
Ferdinand, of Austria . . . 11 Feb. 1873
Charles Albert, of Sardinia . . . 7 Sept. 1886
Leopold II., of Tuscany . . . 6 March, 1889
Bernhard, of Sax-Meiningen . . .
Isabella II., of Spain . . .
Amadeus, of Spain . . .
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria (*compulsory*) . . .
Milan, King of Serbia . . .

ABECEDARIANS, followers of Storch, an Anabaptist in the sixteenth century, derive their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

ABECEDARIUM, a logical machine, constructed by Mr. William Stanley Jevons, and described in his "Principles of Science," 1874. It states that, by means of symbolic terms, it can perform all the processes of analytic reasoning with infallible accuracy.

ABELARD, a celebrated teacher of theology and logic, in 1118 fell in love with Héloïse, the niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, became her tutor, and seduced her. After a compulsory marriage, he placed her temporarily in a convent. Having been cruelly mutilated at the instigation of her relatives, he entered the abbey of St. Denis, from which he was compelled to depart, accused of heresy, on account of his censuring the dissoluteness of the monks. He then built and lectured at the oratory of the Paraclete (or comforter) which eventually he made a convent, with Héloïse for the abbess. He died under the charge of heresy, 21 April, 1142, and was buried in the Paraclete; where also Héloïse was laid, 17 May, 1161. Their ashes were removed to the garden of the Muséum Français in 1800, and to the cemetery of Père la Chaise in 1817. Their epistles, &c., were published in 1616.

ABENCERRAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to the *Zegris*. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Bombil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBERG, Bavaria. The Austrians were here defeated by Napoleon I. 20 April, 1809.

ABEOKUTA, see *Dahomey*.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ, and erected into a city about 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burnt by the English in 1336; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. A statue of the prince consort was inaugurated by the queen 13 Oct. 1863; and one of queen Victoria by the prince of Wales, 20 Sept. 1866. See *Population*.

King's college was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from pope Alexander VI. in 1494. The *University* was erected in 1500-6. *Marischal college* was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the university and colleges were united. By the reform act of 1868, the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow send one

member to parliament. Sir Erasmus Wilson gives 10,000*l.* to endow a chair of pathological anatomy, 1852. Above 20 persons drowned by overcrowding a boat, April, 1876.

Aberdeen farmers agitate for change in land laws; abatement of rent, &c., Sept. 1881.

Aberdeen market destroyed by fire, 29 April, 1882.

Duthie-park, presented by Miss Duthie, opened by princess Beatrice, 27 Sept. 1883.

The British Association meets here, 14 Sept. 1859; and 9 Sept. 1885.

The marquis of Lorne uncovers a colossal statue of Wallace, 29 June, 1882.

Mr. John Gray Chambers, of Banchory, bequeaths 10,000*l.* to found a professorship of English literature in the university with other bequests, Nov. 1890.

Bronze statue of the queen, by Mr. Birch, A.R.A., unveiled 9 Nov. 1893.

Address to earl on his way to Palermo, 22 Sept. 1867.

Fire at a music hall, by panic of hearth, 30 Sept. 1866.

Miss Jane Cruikshank gives 15,000*l.* for a botanic garden, April, 1868.

Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new

Bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beatus was first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1089, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721; see *Bishops in Scotland*.

ABERDEEN ACT, introduced by the earl of Aberdeen, and passed, 1845, to enforce the observance of a convention made with Brazil in 1826 to put down the slave trade. Repealed in April, 1869.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the *Condition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in, 28 Dec. 1852; resigned 30 Jan. 1855; succeeded by the *Palmerston administration, which see*.

Earl of Aberdeen, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor*.

Earl Granville, *president of the council*.

Duke of Angill, *lord privy seal*.

Lord John Russell, *foreign secretary*.

Viscount Palmerston, *home secretary*.

Duke of Newcastle, *colonial and war secretary*.

William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of exchequer*.

Sir James Graham, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India board*.

Edward Cardwell, *president of board of trade*.

Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary-at-war*.

Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works*.

Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).

Viscount Canning, lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon.

Edward Strutt, &c.

ABERDEEN PEERAGE CASE. George, earl of Aberdeen, grandson of the premier, succeeded his father, 22 March, 1864. After travelling in a yacht, he became a merchant seaman, and chief mate of the *Hera*; he was drowned 27 Jan. 1870. His brother John's claim to the succession was allowed by the house of lords, 3 May, 1872.

ABER EDW., S. Radnorshire. Near here Llewelyn, the last independent prince of Wales, was surprised and defeated by the lords marchers.

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan. 1828; joined the party of sir R. Peel, 1846; died 14 Dec. 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon (Feb. 1853), but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster (June, 1854).

‡ In June, 1854, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained *secretary of war*, and sir George Grey was made *colonial secretary*.

11 Dec. 1282. He slain at Buth.

ABERGELE (*Abertege*), 20 Aug. 1808.

ABERRATION. James Bradley (after observation of an apparent fixed stars, 1727).

ABHORRERS, of Charles II.), to the opponents of the Act so called from their

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ABINGDON, B

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Reformation, 1538. Th

In 1503. Population i

In 1645, lord Essex

against Charles I. T

attacked by sir Steph

prince Rupert in 1645,

fenders put every fr

trial; hence the term

ABIOTENESIS

given to spontaneous

gley in his British Assoc

ABJURATION, O

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of Rome by stat. 25 C

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stat. 13 & 14 Will. III.

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ABKASIA, a provin

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authorities, 8 Aug. 1860,

floodshed.

ABNEY PARK, so

ABO, a port of Russ

was till 1809 capital of

suffered much by fire, e

was seized by the Russi

them, 17 Sept. 1809; an

great fire in 1827. The

avus Adolphus and Cl

removed to Helsingfors,

by which Sweden ceded

was signed, 18 Aug. 1743.

ABOLITIONISTS,

part of the United States,

formed a small society at

came the nucleus of a

imately attained its obj

Slavery in United States

ABORIGINES (with

the earliest known in

name the Latini); now m

abitants of any country.