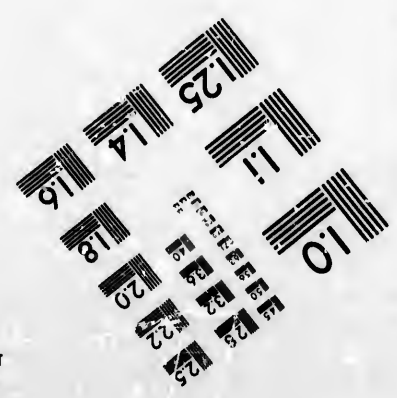
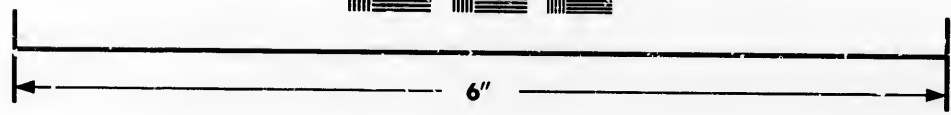
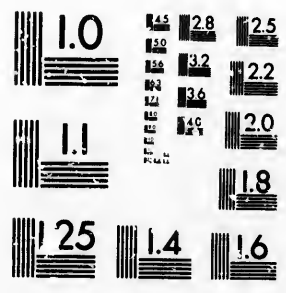


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

LE 28
E 25
E 22
E 20
E 18

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
E 18

© 1981

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

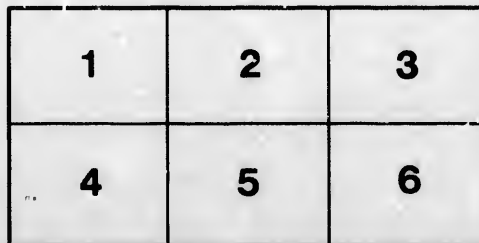
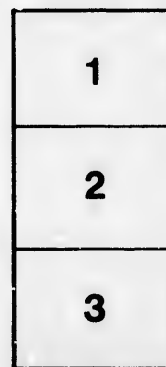
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

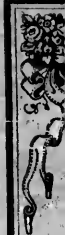
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
odifier
une
mage

rrata
o

pelure,
à



PRICE, 25 Cts.

LOVERIN'S
HISTORICAL CENTOGRAPH
AND
SLATE,
ALSO,
A DESCRIPTION OF THE
CHART OF TIME
(Zaba's Method,)
WITH
KEY.

*Approved for use in the Provincial Public Schools by the Council of Public
Instruction, Quebec, October 13th, 1875.*

—•••—
"TEMPUS OMNIA VINCI."
—•••—

Montreal :

D. BENTLEY & CO., PRINTERS, 364 NOTRE DAME STREET.

1876.

N.B.—Should information be desired concerning the Grand Chart of Time, the small Charts, the Centograph or the Slate, throughout the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America, it can be obtained from

DR. N. LOVERIN,
148 ST. MARY STREET,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

to whom all communications may be addressed.

LOVERIN'S
HISTORICAL CENTOGRAPH
AND
SLATE,
ALSO,
A DESCRIPTION OF THE
CHART OF TIME
(Zaba's Method,)
WITH
KEY.

*Approved for use in the Provincial Public Schools by the Council of Public
Instruction, Quebec, October 13th, 1875.*

"TEMPUS OMNIA VINCIT."

Montreal:
D. BENTLEY & CO., PRINTERS, 364 NOTRE DAME STREET.
1876.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, by Dr. N. LOVERIN,
and registered by the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D.C.,
United States of America.

PREFACE.

The object of this work is to place within the reach of the Educationalist and others, means by which the memory may become possessed of historical events that, so far as experience has had opportunities of proving, have shown them to be of great value. Their advantage undoubtedly consists in the fact that time is everywhere represented with mathematical accuracy, holding in its folds or years the various facts of the past in the position and order they are registered as having transpired. To the Christian era of the Chart of Time I have added Scotland, Ireland, and many facts having reference to the histories of the United States and Canada that are not represented in the First Edition of Zaba's "Method of Studying Universal History." A bird's-eye view of the dynasties of China, as written by Madamo Condé, from the sixth to the present twenty-second family, has also been arranged.

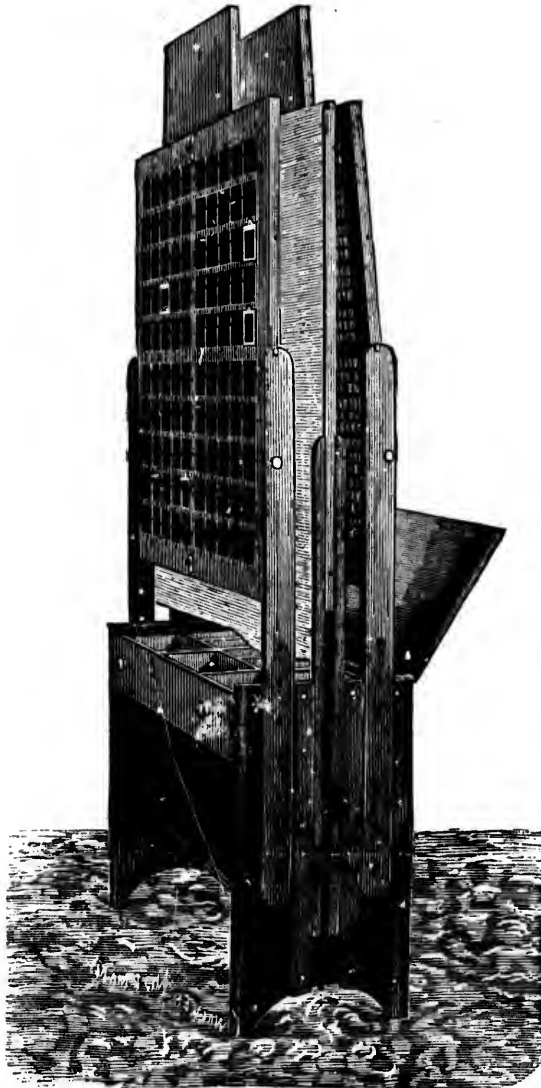
The success of the Chart and Centograph must depend upon their intrinsic worth,—hence, without comment, I invite the careful attention of Teachers, Professors and Educators generally, hoping they will have made themselves acquainted with their *modus operandi*, ere they criticise them, favorably or otherwise, as they may choose; believing that those who care for their trust will devote an untiring zeal in favor of whatever is most useful and practical, and best adapted to attain the ends they have in view.

NELSON LOVERIN, M.D.

118 ST. MARY STREET,
MONTREAL, August, 1876.



Fig. 1.

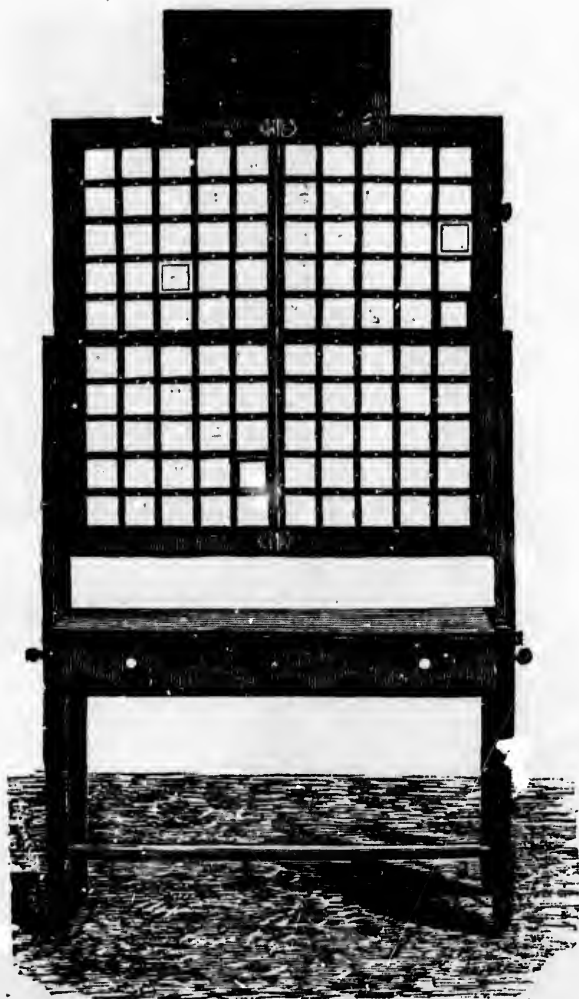


THE CENTOGRAPH.

(Both Frames in view.)



Fig. 2.



THE CENTOGRAPH.

(ADAPTED TO THE USE OF CHILDREN.)

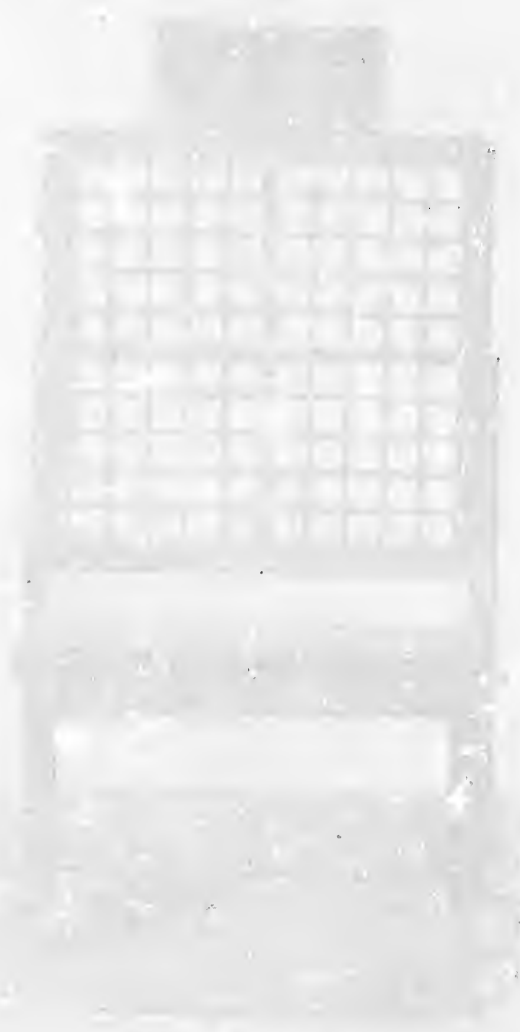


Fig. 3.



LOVERIN'S HISTORICAL CENTOGRAPH.



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a title or description]

[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or date]

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

History is the narration of the events of the past. Chronology is "the Science of Time"—a treatise upon time.

Time is the passing present, or "period during which things happen"; without which no event can possibly take place!

Therefore, an event, and the time of its occurrence, are inseparable.

They, *of necessity*, exist conjointly, and for this reason the study of Time is worthy of the highest consideration.

In the Science of History an event and the time of its having transpired are each of much value: the knowledge of one without the other may afford some satisfaction, but nothing in comparison to the cognizance of both.

They are ordinarily named, respectively, FACT and DATE. In turning over the historic pages, they will be found to represent the anatomy of history, the study and dissection of which will lead to its philosophy.

Time might reasonably be compared to the osseous portion of the body, because upon and in it all other things are supported. It, being that portion of duration in which events occur, suggests the propriety of representing it to the vision with the facts orderly arranged in their places. By so doing we will have done much

to facilitate the study of time and events : in a word, of History.

From the foregoing we may deduct the following modern definition of the subject : " History is the narration of past events in the regular order of their occurrence, together with the consideration of their causes and effects—thus we have facts, dates, and the study of philosophy conjoined. This is as it should be.

Let us then, to use a familiar expression, weave time, and in our web mark off the eras, the centuries, the decades, and even the years, each with its events arranged and fastened until we have studied their nature, causes and results ; this having been done, let us suspend them upon the wall for future examination, and then, when we will have completed a regular order of representation of facts, we will unconsciously have become possessed of "Zaba's Method," THE GRAND CHART OF TIME ! By gazing upon this, we can submit to the field of vision 2,000 years at one view without the least inconvenience. With this condition of things existing, we have to make but three changes of scenery to examine history from the Creation to the present time ! and as rapidly as electricity or thought we can oscilate from point to point, backward and forward, now dilating upon this and now upon that event, until soon the whole panorama of universal history is indelibly registered upon the retina, and in this manner passed into the "store-house" of our ideas, where it will ever be ready for use.

If this be true, and that in the study of history we can obtain the knowledge of events in such a way as in the meantime to impress our memories with the exact time of their occurrence, we should by all means endeavour so to do, particularly when such can be done without extra exertion. What we should ourselves do,

it might be well to assist others in doing ; hence, then, the propriety of introducing the subjects of this work into Schools, Colleges, and Universities.

Of all branches of Science, History is best calculated to develop the powers of the mind and to furnish food for the judgment and understanding. A good knowledge of it will serve in every period and condition of life. It opens to our gaze the experience of the past—the successes and failures, fortunes and misfortunes of those who have preceded us. The farmer, the mechanic, the artist, the learned in professions, the statesman, and supreme power of the land, be it King, Queen, Czar, Sultan, or President of a Republic, can each and all of them find in History, lessons worthy of their careful consideration and study. These things being true, it is proper to bestir ourselves to ascertain how best we can examine a subject of such import and magnitude as through the writings of ages it has become.

The voluminous masses of registered matter, the irksome means by which we grasp, and the brevity of the span of human life, forbid us to possess a very extensive knowledge of the events of the past, without some other than the old-fashioned method of acquiring it. Volumes have been printed and published that offer years of toil, and yet, alas! when having been carefully examined, have impressed the wearied brain, but in such a manner that ere long all becomes an irregularly mystified mass of rubbish that would be respectably superseded by a blank. A slight knowledge of Geography, with complete ignorance of History, are infinitely better than the possession of just enough to stimulate the exposition of asinine qualities. Hence the truth of the stanza of one of the greatest of English poets :

“ A little learning is a dangerous thing !” &c. . .

The true philanthropist will hail with pleasure any and every means, come from what source they may, that will tend towards the removal of this state of things. He will carefully examine the "Zabian Method," the Centograph and Slate, herein yet to be described, and will not "be backward in coming forward" to give them a fair trial, and, if found worthy, his fullest approbation, unless he shall have succeeded in getting up something better.

The dates in the Key to the Chart have been arranged according to Usher's system of Chronology, which, under all circumstances, may be considered as correct as any, while it is by far the most generally adopted.

Facts and dates should be read only from the Chart, Centograph or Slate; as figures are merely markers, and not representatives of Time.

It must not be thought, however, that books are to be ignored. In fact, not to read upon every occasion when there is a desire so to do, would be a great mistake! Standard works upon History, and carefully selected incidents frequently related by teachers, in their own style, are the principle means by which the philosophy of this valuable branch of Science must be taught and acquired.

Before proceeding with an explanation of the Historical Centograph, I will introduce the Chart of Time, or, rather, "Zaba's Method of Studying Universal History." In so doing, I will take few, if any liberties, in a descriptive point of view, with his work, preferring, rather, to adhere to the peculiarly happy and explicit wording of the Count, who put forth the first edition when on an educational tour through the Dominion of Canada in 1874, which reads thus:—

"Locke, the eminent English philosopher, said,

'Memory is as it were the store-house of our ideas; for the narrow mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view and contemplation at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay up those ideas, which at another time it might make use of. A methodical arrangement of the contents of such a repository enables its owner to find any article that he may require with the utmost readiness.' Precisely, my method is calculated to arrange that very store-house in such an orderly manner as to enable its owner to find, with the utmost readiness and quickness, the required article. Such an advantage, surely, is worth possessing, even at the cost of extra trouble and application. Let us consider only the number of subjects, both in science and literature, each voluminous and full of interest. The sphere of the human mind not sufficiently large, nor life sufficiently long, to grapple with the many difficulties obstructing the pursuit of knowledge; but, as steam and telegraph help us in a certain degree to obtain victory over time and distance, in like manner, means should be found for accelerating the march of our progress in the acquisition of knowledge. For instance, the subject of Universal History demands close attention, both in the collection of facts and in their arrangement according to the order of time at which each of them took place.

As no one can be admitted within the precincts of the philosophy of History without having his mind well stored with facts, which constitute the links of a chain of ideas, therefore, the knowledge of facts and of chronology becomes an absolute necessity. On that very account, the study of Universal History taxes the mind severely. Few are indeed successful, and even they, after long and unabated perseverance, feel the want of some guide to lead them on from point to point.

It is a square, or, to make my explanation more familiar, let us suppose that it is a book-case containing ten shelves. Each shelf is divided into ten equal parts, which run from left to right, as the Diagram shows. We have, therefore, one hundred parts enclosed within the square. In the application to the study of History, each part represents *one year*. Consequently, on each shelf there are ten years, and the whole forms ONE CENTURY. Each year is sub-divided into *nine* compartments, which are also read from left to right. And these compartments convey to us each a distinct notion of the character of the event which took place in that year. The meaning of the Symbols located in the compartments is as follows:—

- 1st. ■ War. ▽ Battle. × Civil War.
 2nd. ■ Acquisition by Conquest. ▽ Acquisition by Treaty.
 × Acquisition by Gift.
 3rd. ■ Calamities (Plague, Fire, Persecution.) ▽ Earthquakes.
 × Destruction by War, Pillage, Loss.
 4th. ■ Eminent Men. ▽ Women. × Birth. + Death.
 5th. ■ Sovereign Power, King. ▽ Queen. × Division of
 Sovereign Power.
 6th. ■ Geographical Discovery. ▽ Scientific Discovery. × In-
 troduction of an Industry.
 7th. ■ Parliament, Diet, Council, Congress, States General, &c.
 ▽ Enactment of a Law, Edict, Proclamation. × Pub-
 lication.
 8th. ■ Revolution. ▽ Insurrection, Riot. × Plot, Conspiracy.
 9th. ■ Peace, Settlement, Agreement. ▽ Treaty in time of
 Peace. × League, Confederation.

Circles and Semi-circles represent the Colonies of the Powers of their colour.

◀ Signifies an Emperor of the Eastern Empire.

Besides the above nine compartments, there is one

Symbol more—which is placed within the year like a border, to represent remarkable events having no specific reference to the nine compartments.

After the explanation of the shelves, their partitions, and the Symbols of each compartment, the attention is drawn, first, to the horizontal line, which divides the Diagram into two equal parts, and is called the *Middle line*. In the flight of our observations, that line will be a resting point, from which our survey of the localities on each side of it will be easier and quicker. Secondly, the perpendicular line, which divides the shelves into two equal parts, leaving five years on each side, is of the utmost importance. Indeed, the eye should be always kept on that line, which is called the *Central line*, as it will give us the fullest command over the whole Diagram, and enable us to convert rapidly each locality into the number it represents.

The following Diagram demonstrates the utility of that rule:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

As we cast our eye upon the fifth partition of the first shelf, which is on the left side of the central line, and look down to the bottom of the line, we see that

each partition or each shelf, occupying the same position, represents the number 5. Thus, on the first shelf will be simply 5; on the second, 5 also; but we must add to it the whole first shelf, namely, 10—it will be 15; on the third, 25, etc. Hence, if a symbol is placed in any of those partitions, we perceive at a glance that it is 5, to which it is necessary to add the number of complete shelves above it. On the other side of the central line are all the sixes. Then, on the left side of the central line, as we recede from it, are 4, 3, 2, 1; and after the sixes, going forward, 7, 8, 9, 10. The plainness of this arrangement speaks for itself. In order that the learner should not lose sight of the Central line, which will aid him principally in being able to call at will the Diagram before his mind's eye, the rules of the exercise are framed to suit the object in view—and the beginners should literally adhere to them. Thus, though History will be the subject of our study, let it be looked upon not as the end but the means for the acquisition of the knowledge of the method. Consequently, no anxiety should be felt to retain in memory by its ordinary grasp either the names of events or the dates in connection with them. Instead of that, concentrate your attention upon the localities, the symbols, their color and form. In the course of lessons, localities should never be mentioned by the number they happen to represent, but in reference to the position they occupy relatively to the central line. By these means the arrangement of the Diagram will, in a short time, become familiar; and the mind, assuming its form, will keep the store-house of thoughts and ideas in perfect order. Now, let us give a practical illustration of the manner in which the study is pursued. The learner is provided with a board containing a sufficient number of plain diagrams to form out of them a Historical Chart of the nineteen centuries of the Christian era; also, with a box of large and small

crystals of various colors. In the first century (see the Historical Chart) three colors are required: Black, for the History of the Roman Empire; Blue, for the History of the Christian Church; Red, for British History. A Diagram of the first century, filled with the symbols, is placed before him, with a key, giving explanation of their meaning and the names of events. Then commence as follows: First, we name the color; next, the shelf; then the partition, or its relative position to the central line; finally, the compartment. Symbol after symbol is to be copied with crystals upon the board of plain diagrams." First, what color? a large blue. On what shelf? the first. It being on the left side of the central line (for counting is, of course, done from left to right), and as mention of the numbers should be suppressed, we shall therefore say, *five before the central line*—a remarkable event in the Church—blue representing the history of the Church. What event? now the key will supply the deficiency by answering, the Nativity of Christ. Hence read: the Nativity or Birth of Christ in the year 1. This will not appear strange, as from this event dates the Christian era. "What do we see next? a small black. On what shelf? It being on the right side of the central line, we shall therefore say, *one beyond the central line*. Now, in which compartment? second compartment. Its meaning? Conquest: black color? Roman history; read: *a conquest was made by the Romans*. We require now to know, what conquest? The key again supplies the name: *Judea*. That name is attached to the symbol, and its reading will be complete: *a conquest was made by the Romans of Judea*. The number of locality? 6—in the year 6. What do we see next? a small black. On what shelf? on the same shelf. Which partition, and its relative position to the central line? The position is indicated by the number of partitions distant from the central

line. It will be therefore said : *four beyond the central line*. In which compartment ? First. Its meaning ? war ; but as the form of the symbol occupies half only of that compartment, it is a battle ; therefore, it is a battle fought by the Romans. With whom ? The name is added from the key : with Herman, a German prince. Year ? 9. Again, a small black : on the second shelf, in which partition ? It being on the left side of the central line, counting from right to left, it will be said : *two before the central line*. Consequently, all distances on the left side of the central line will be called *before* ; and on the right side, *beyond the central line*.

Let us return to our last symbol. We have said, two before the central line—which compartment ? in the fifth compartment—its meaning ? Sovereign—a Roman sovereign—name ? Tiberius. Tiberius began to reign in the year ? read as you see, without diverting your attention by thinking of number : locality shows plainly 14. Now, another small black on the same shelf, two beyond the central line, in the fourth compartment. What does it mean ? An eminent man—it being a straight cross indicates a death. Of whom ? Celsus. In what year ? 17. Again, another small black on the same shelf, four beyond the central line, in the fourth compartment. Its meaning ? eminent man—straight cross, death of an eminent man. Name ? Germanicus. Year ? 19. Next, a small black, on the third shelf, one beyond the central line, in the fourth compartment ; name, Pontius Pilate, in the year 26, was made Governor of Judea, which is above his head on the first shelf, by Cæsar Tiberius, who rests on the second shelf. Further, large blue, five beyond the central line ; or, for shortness, it may be said, at the end of the same shelf. Blue ? History of the Christian Church ; large symbol ? remarkable

event; name? Baptism of Christ; year, 30. Who was then Governor of Judea? We retrace our steps, and stop at the symbol occupying the fourth compartment on the same shelf: Pontius Pilate; year, 26. Who was then Cæsar? We go back, and stop at the symbol occupying the fifth compartment on the second shelf: Tiberius; year, 14.

Thus we acquire a habit of order in the arrangement of our thoughts. In that manner we pursue our study to the end of the first century. Then the crystals are removed, and the same process repeated twice or three times. After half a dozen lessons, the learner should examine himself not in the dates and names of the events, but whether he can see mentally the organization of the diagram, and the color and form of the symbols, also their relative position to the central line. No sooner can his mind realize all this, than his memory will become quick and ready, and the progress in the acquisition of knowledge will be rapid, easy, and free from any mist or confusion. As soon as the eye is sufficiently familiar with the first century, extend the practice to the second; and so on, until you embrace the whole range of the chart. Beginners generally feel some doubt as to the possibility of their recollecting the names of the events; but, without entering into any explanation of the invisible workings of the human mind, I can speak from experience, that seeming difficulty will imperceptibly disappear if the learners strictly adhere to the rules laid down.

As to the history before the Christian Era, the computation of time will depend upon the point from which it will be started. For example, if we wish to know how many years before the Christian Era the triumvirate of Julius Cæsar existed? in that case the century in which we find Cæsar is the first century before Christ—

and the last years of the said century will be the first year before Christ—consequently, we reverse the order of things, counting from right to left, and climb up to the point required. But when we wish to ascertain how many years after the foundation of Rome, then, we start from the foundation of Rome and our course will be a continuous descension until we arrive at Julius Cæsar—that is to say, our counting will be like in the Christian Era, from left to right.

In conclusion, I consider it my sacred duty to do justice to the memory of my deceased friend and companion of arms, General Bem, who, together with me, devoted his literary talents to this subject. But from 1848, the work was left to me alone, and I hope to have succeeded in rendering this method practical as to its extensive application in the province of education."

"Zaba's Method of Studying Universal History," when introduced into the Dominion in 1874, became a subject of extraordinary interest.

The able and instructive lectures and other advantages given by the noble Count himself, regardless of expense, as he journied throughout the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, were well received by the heads of Educational Departments generally; many of whom acknowledged its superiority over other systems of teaching.

The following letters from the Departments of Public Instruction for Ontario and Quebec will sufficiently confirm the truth of these remarks:—

" Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

[No. 16,623.]

" EDUCATION OFFICE,

" TORONTO, 11th Dec., 1874.

" SIR,

" I have the honour, in reply to your letter of the
" 7th inst, to express my thanks, and the thanks of the Council of

"Public Instruction, for the Historical Chart you have presented to the Department, and for the interesting lecture that you delivered to the Students.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"E. RYERSON."

"COUNT DE ZABA, Hamilton."

"MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

"QUEBEC, April 11th, 1876.

"This is to certify that, at a meeting of the Council of Public Instruction, held on the 14th day of October, 1874, the Chevalier de Zaba submitted for approval a new method for prosecuting and teaching Universal History, with the aid of Charts or Tableaux, on which the principal events of each century are grouped in a manner to powerfully assist the learner's memory in the study of History; and that at the said meeting the subject was referred for further examination, and report to the Principals of the three Provincial Normal Schools:

"That at a subsequent meeting of the said Council, 13th October, 1875, the reports of the said Principals of Normal Schools having been considered, the Council unanimously passed a resolution approving the said Charts for use in the Provincial Public Schools; and that subsequently, as required by law, the same was ratified by the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

"H. H. MILES,

"Joint Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction."

"Given at the Office of Public Instruction,
in the City of Quebec, this 11th day
of April, 1876. }

"H. H. MILES, Secy."

While in Ottawa, a pleasant interview and exchange of sentiments and works took place between him and our worthy and most highly esteemed Governor-General, Lord Dufferin.

Since having left us, N. F. de Zaba traversed the Continent of America, upon his mission, to San Francisco; thence he sailed to South America, where great success attended his efforts. Having remained in Santiago (Chili) sufficiently long, he again set sail for San Francisco, and thence for Australia, where he and an affectionate daughter, who always accompanied him,

are at present, with the express object of introducing this excellent system.

On his way thither he was necessitated to remain one week at Honolulu, where he took advantage of the circumstances and lectured before their Educational Department. He is at this period of writing in Victoria, whence he intends returning to Cracow. He will then, philanthropically, have completely circumvoyaged the globe in the interest of his "Method of Universal History." Should he be spared to visit us again (at present aged 72), he will doubtless receive a hearty welcome from all who have the interest of Science and Education at heart.

THE HISTORICAL CENTOGRAPH.

After having carefully studied the construction of the Historical Chart of Time, it will become an easy matter to comprehend the Centograph, inasmuch as their principles are one.

By referring to fig. 1, page 5, you can examine a diagram which is an exact representation of the Historical Centograph forwarded to the United States Centennial. It consists of a base holding a drawer of symbols, from which arise, vertically, trunnions that support two large frames, three feet square each. They (the frames) are so fixed upon pivots that they can be easily adapted to any angle best suited to the wishes of the student. Each frame is divided into one hundred smaller squares, which, in their application to the science of History, are called years. These latter are numbered from the upper left to the right, row after row, until the lower corner of the frame upon the right represents the complete one

hundred years—one century. One of the frames fig. 3, page 9, is further divided, each year, into nine smaller squares or compartments, which are numerically named from the upper left to the lower right,—exactly as was the case in the century of the Chart of Time. These are intended to receive cubic symbols that give character to the event accordingly as placed in one or other of the nine; their color representing the geography of its occurrence, while its chronology is indicated by the exact year in which it appears. Above each year, upon both frames, is a small projecting pin upon which to suspend symbols that are indicative of remarkable events. The black-board may be fixed as well at the bottom of the century, and should be there in counting time from the Christian Era to the Creation; in which case the reckoning begins at the lower right hand corner and proceeds to the left, decade by decade, until the upper left hand square or year completes the century.

Between the two pair of uprights supporting the frames is also another pair, containing grooves, in which is a slide that rises and lowers according to the wish; upon these rests a cross-bar that holds the curtain suspended between them, the object of which is to furnish a light back-ground to either, and direct the symbols, when pushed through, to the drawer below.

The vertical or central, and transverse or middle partitions, cutting each other at right angles, and dividing the century into four equal parts, are constructed larger than the others; thus they afford strength, while they offer a view that gives full command of the century when rapid calculation is necessary. In locating the symbols, these lines must be kept continually before the vision! “Before and beyond the centre line,” “Above and below the middle line,” are terms with which it is necessary to become very familiar.

The frame with undivided years is intended for students of a tender age, who should only be required to acquaint themselves with the Map of Time and remarkable events; for Academies and Colleges it will not be necessary, inasmuch as the other contains all that can be seen upon it—viz., one hundred years, arranged in ten rows or decades, five above and five below the middle line, each row possessing ten squares, five before and five beyond the central line. The subdivision of the years into compartments permits of the representation of the same variety of circumstances that have been so graphically described in the early part of this book.

The cubic symbols, of which we will next speak, when inserted represent distinct ideas of the character of events, accordingly as they are placed in one or other of these compartments, which latter are always known in their numerical order from the first sub-division at the upper left to the ninth at the lower right-hand corner of the year.

The symbols are of two varieties as regards their size.

1st. Large, that represent remarkable events, consisting of the square, triangle, octagon, circle, star, &c.; in fact, arbitrarily, any figure whatsoever constructed to hang upon the pin over the center of each year, being, when suspended, in front of the nine compartments.

2nd. Cubes, adapted to the compartments. When used, they are the representatives of small squares, half squares, crosses, circles, semi-circles and triangles. They can represent six different histories by variety of color, or six distinct characters of events, if the same color be upon every side. For instance: black, blue, red, yellow, green, and gold may cover the respective sides of a cube. It hence can indicate, in the first com-

partment of a year, war in any of the countries represented by these colors, or, if the same color be upon all sides of the cube, it can afford us the fully painted square, the half square, two crosses, the circle and triangle. For other marks than these, a second set of cubes will be necessary. When in position, the symbols represent the same characters and are read in the same manner as are those upon the Chart of Time.

Properly constructed, the Centograph is a neat and useful piece of school furniture, as lasting as the school-house itself, possessing the means of representing the past in so accurate a manner, that no single year can be mentioned which cannot be brought before the class, and pointed to the vision! It is also an intelligent piece of furniture for the Academy, the College, or the Parlor, allowing, whenever and wherever advantage is taken of it, excellent opportunities for mental improvement. The black-board permits of the registration of all past centuries, while the diagram of one hundred years offers the opportunity of directing the attention to the exact time sought.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE CENTOGRAPH.

1st. Place it where all may have a good opportunity of seeing it.

2nd. Open the drawer in which are the symbols by removing the lid, if practicable; or, if not, let it be turned back upon its hinges and held in position by the iron hooks attached for that purpose.

3rd. Adapt the curtain so that a light back-ground will appear, and that the cubes, when pushed through, will be directed to the drawer.

4th. Arrange whatever preliminaries the common-sense on any particular occasion may suggest, after which the Instructor should call the attention to the black-board, inasmuch as, throughout every lesson, it performs an important part.

If the history of the first century be under consideration, no figures must appear upon it, as that one hundred years is represented by the Centograph itself. If the events of the second century are demanding attention, the black-board becomes the representative of the first, which must be plainly and legibly written upon it. If the third century contain the facts of the lesson, then, of course, two hundred will appear upon the board. In this way it will be seen that the object of the black-board is to represent the complete centuries of the past, while the Centograph offers the opportunity of registering the parts or whole of the one hundred years under consideration. A student may now be instructed to register the events of a century; meantime those of the class possessed of the Historical Slate may unfold its diagram and arrange its symbols to correspond with what is being written upon the Centograph.

The Instructor now commands the student to set the first century of the Christian Era in the following manner:—Take from the drawer a large blue symbol; suspend it upon the first row, shelf, line or decade, five before the center partition or bar, always counting the one in which the symbol is placed. What does it signify? A remarkable event in the Church. In what year? One. The key or teacher may now tell its meaning—the Nativity of Christ. The student then reads the Centograph thus: In the year (A.D.) 1, Christ was born. Take a cube, black and fully painted; place it upon the first row, one beyond the center, in the

second compartment. What does it indicate? A conquest by the Romans. In what year? Six. The key again supplies the required information concerning the territory conquered—Judea. The student reads it thus: In the year 6 (A.D), during the reign of Augustus Cæsar, Judea was conquered by the Romans. Take another cube, black, half painted; place it upon the same row, five beyond the center, in the first compartment. What does it represent? A battle, in which the Romans took an active part. Again the key supplies the information—Teutoburg. The student now reads: In the year 9 the Romans were defeated by Herman, a German prince, at the battle above-named. What next? Take a cube, fully painted black; place it upon the second decade, two before the center, in the fifth compartment. What does it indicate? Sovereign power among the Romans. The key: Tiberius made Cæsar at Rome. In what year? Fourteen. It may now be read thus from the Centograph: A.D. 14, Tiberius became the Roman Cæsar. Thus, century after century may be written during lessons of one-half hour each with great advantage, profit, and interest.

When the lesson is completed, the Centograph may remain where an occasional glance will more perfectly register its contents upon the memory. If, however, it is determined to free it of the symbols, the cubes are easily pushed through against the curtain and fall into the drawer, where they can be orderly arranged. By keeping this fact in view, the habit of order (a desirable one in all things) can be enforced.

The Centograph is more practical than the Chart. It admits to rectify mistakes without the loss of material of any kind. This cannot be done upon paper blank charts, when variously colored crayons have been used.

It has the power of attracting the attention of

children, making History appear more like a play than real study. It requires the pupils to tell, what they are being taught, in their own language, affording the teacher an opportunity to correct their style and manner of describing events. It, like the Chart, permits to follow any particular historian in his divisions and subdivisions of the subject. Upon it can be registered Universal or Special History. In following a particular History, any color may be chosen, by which, for the time being, to register facts and dates, which are of as much practical use to the historian as is anatomy to the surgeon. It is adapted to all ages and powers of intellect, permitting as much and as little historical matter as may be desirable.

THE HISTORICAL SLATE.

This is a square, constructed to hold within its folds a diagram of one hundred years, which, when opened, it exposes to view. The margin surrounding the century is broad, and also slated, to permit of its answering the purposes of a black-board. Its symbols can be placed upon it in the manner already described for adapting them to the Centograph. In their application to History, they are also possessed of the same meaning as are those in the Centograph or upon the Chart.

Upon the Slate time can be accurately marked, and historical events, by practice, may be orderly impressed upon the minds of very small children, without much seeming fatigue. When the lesson is finished, the symbols may be placed in their box and the diagram closed: it then offers all the advantages of a slate upon which to practice registering the dates with the slate pencil.

Now that the time for a change of subject has arrived, it may again be folded in book-form and set at rest.

From what has been said in the foregoing pages, a careful consideration will doubtless bring us to the following conclusions:—

1st. That the Chart, Centograph, and Historical Slate represent Time with *mathematical accuracy*.

2nd. That they are wonderfully simple and within the comprehension of *all*.

3rd. That each, though in a manner dependent upon the other, may be independent of the other; and that all three are required to give the student the fullest advantage of either.

4th. That while the Chart gives the most extended view of Time, and the Centograph offers superior advantages for practical operations before a Class, the Slate affords the best opportunity to those who would have a cheap and portable, as well as practical, Map of Time.

5th. That their principles are one and the same.

6th. That it is impossible to be a *correct* and *thorough universal historian* without their use.

STATISTICAL.

To represent the population of a country, in round numbers, upon the Centograph or Slate, proceed as follows:—

1st. Assume the nine compartments of the year square, in the same order as already known, to become the nine digits, and the remarkable event to take the place of the cypher, with the unit to the left—*i.e.*, let it

represent the number 10. It now is in our power to count from one to ten inclusive!

2nd. Fix a value upon the cube possessing the color of the country whose population is to be represented: let it be 100,000.

3rd. Then let it be understood that into whatever compartment the cube will be pushed, it will stand multiplied by the digit therein represented; hence, if placed in No. 5, it must be read 500,000; if in No. 9, 900,000, &c. The remarkable event must then be understood to complete the million. It denotes the highest capacity of the square, and is only required when the number *is* complete.

Wherever found, the remarkable event indicates as many millions as is the number of the year square over which it has been suspended. Let a cube now be placed in any particular square of the century, say upon the fifth row, four beyond the center, in compartment six. What color? Gold. What does it mean? Gold being the representative of the history of the United States, it refers to the population of that country; and as it must be understood that all the years before the one in which is the cube are the representatives of complete millions,—*i.e.*, that each, in counting, represents 1,000,000,—it therefore follows that the cube above placed must be the representative value of 48,600,000—the population of the United States. If more than 100,000,000 is required, as is the case with China, the first one hundred millions must be marked upon the black-board, and thus the process continues.

In reckonings of whatever kind, that which has been marked upon the board must be added.

Before drawing attention to the Facts of the various Eras, I think it well to again refer to the pro-

priety of reading all events from the Chart, Centograph or Slate, from which the dates must be given without the slightest reference to the figures opposite the event in the key. This is particularly applicable to students. They should *never* be allowed to look for the date of a fact in any other place than *in its position with reference to the central and middle lines* in the web of Time, where, by careful practice, *it will be sure to manifest itself* with surprising readiness.

The following letters relative to the Centograph as a means of teaching History are from persons well known in Montreal:—

[Copy.]

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“OTTAWA, Feb. 7th, 1876.

“SIR,

“I am desired by his Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin, to inform you that his Excellency was much interested in the explanation of your ingenious invention for making History, when studied by Zaba's method, more easily acquired.

“His Excellency wishes you success in your endeavors to popularize the study of History.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedt. servant,

“E. G. P. LITTLETON,

“Governor-General's Secy.”

“DR. N. LOVERIN,

“148 St. Mary Street, MONTREAL.”

“MONTRÉAL, 5 Aout, 1876.

“Ayant fait usage dans l'Institut de la Congrégation de Notre Dame, de la méthode Zaba, la Supérieure Générale est heureuse de témoigner au Dr. Loverin, qu'elle la juge excellente pour faciliter aux élèves l'étude de la chronologie et de l'histoire.”

[Copy.]

“SAYBROOK HALL,

“MONTREAL, May 4th, 1875.

“DEAR SIR,

“Your Historical Centograph and Statistical Register seems to me to be an ingenious and valuable work, and one that may be made very serviceable in our schools.

“It promises to aid both Teacher and Scholar by enabling them to place dates and events of History before the eye in their proper position, and thus a picture of the ages in outline will be formed which can be filled up from text-books by study.

“Your work, giving students something to do, will stimulate them to

actual exertion and help them to form a taste for History in its higher departments, which the usual methods often fail to do.

"Wishing success to you,

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours respectfully,

"ELEANOR H. LAY.

[Copy.]

"MONTREAL, August, 1875.

"N. LOVERIN, Esq., M.D.

"Sir,

"The Count de Zaba's system of teaching History needs but to be known to be appreciated. It is a method calculated to create a memory when such is wanting, and to improve and strengthen a memory already existing.

"The incidents, as well as the dates of History, can be learned and retained by children more readily by teaching them an interesting game, than by obliging them to study what appears to be a severe task.

"I think the Count de Zaba's method so admirable, and your Centograph so well calculated to render it practicable, that I have no doubt they will come into general use.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Respectfully yours,

"A. E. FENWICK."

"MONTRÉAL, 29 Avril, 1875.

"N. LOVERIN, Esq., M.D.

"*Mon Cher Monsieur,*

"Je viens de voir votre appareil, à la fois utile pour l'enseignement de l'histoire et de la statistique. Non seulement j'en trouve l'idée très ingénieuse, mais je crois qu'elle rendra un véritable service à l'enseignement, et c'est pourquoi, je retiens un exemplaire de votre Centographe, qui ne tardera à se répandre dans les écoles.

"Votre dévoué serviteur,

"H. A. VERRÉAU."

"MCGILL MODEL SCHOOL,

"MONTREAL, 28th April, 1875.

"Dr. Loverin has shown me his Historical Centograph and Statistical Register. It is very complete and exhaustive as a recorder of facts and dates, and will be very useful as an aid, and for a change, in teaching History.

"FRANK W. HICKS."

[Copy, Extract.]

"MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

"QUEBEC, Nov. 26th, 1875.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"I assure you that, in my opinion, you have rendered invaluable service in bringing out the Historical Centograph; and I sincerely trust that you will, in its future success, realize some

substantial results from your great labour, ingenuity and enthusiastic zeal, as illustrated in the production of this novel and valuable machine. The more I see into its nature and construction, the more I like it.

"Yours truly,

"H. H. MILES, LL.D.,

"*Secretary Council of Public Instruction.*"

[*Extract.*]

"DUNHAM, January 29th, 1876.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"I have come to the conclusion that it is utterly out of the question to instruct an ordinary class in the Zabian Method without your Centograph; and, in explaining the method, I always state that I consider the Centograph as great an advance on the method as the method is on the old system, or rather, want of system, in Historical teaching.

"Yours very truly,

"J. J. ROWAN SPONG, M.A."

[*Copy.*]

"DUNHAM, December 3rd, 1875.

"I have examined Dr. Loverin's Centograph—an improvement upon Zaba's Chart,—and though I cannot yet give the testimony of experience to its value, it will, in my opinion, prove a material aid in the study of History.—so much so, that I intend to order one for the Ladies' College at Dunham.

"WM. HENDERSON, A.M., T.C.D.,

"*Rector of Dunham and ex-Chaplain of Bishop of Montreal.*"

[*Copy.*]

"MONTREAL, December 21st, 1875.

"N. LOVERIN, ESQ., M.D.

"*My Dear Doctor,*

"Your Centograph appears to me to open up a new era in the education; not only of children, but also of the masses: for, by its means, History, both ancient and modern, can be acquired with ease and facility; while elocution, or the expression of ideas, is at the same time inculcated, as the scholar is taught to describe his subject in his own language. I can readily see how this very useful instrument can be applied to many other branches of education. I feel confident that its admission into our public and private schools would prove a boon both to teachers and pupils.

"Congratulating you, then, on your valuable invention or discovery,

"I remain, yours truly,

"A. H. KOLLMYER, A.M., M.D.,

"*Bishop's College.*"

[Copy.]

"157 ST. MARY STREET,

"MONTREAL, 23rd Oct., 1875.

"DR. N. LOVERIN.

"Dear Sir,

Public Schools.

"I consider your Centograph invaluable for

"Respectfully yours,

"J. G. DAVIE."

—
"EDUCATION OFFICE,

"QUEBEC, 11th April, 1876.

"This is to certify that the Council of Public Instruction, at a meeting held on the 13th of October last, gave its approbation to the 'Historical Charts' of the Count de Zaba, for use in all the Schools of the Province.

Given at the Education Office,
this 11th day of April, 1876. }

"LOUIS GIRARD,

"H. H. MILES,

"Joint Secretaries of Council of Public Instruction."

EXPLANATION OF COLORS.

HISTORY BEFORE CHRIST.

BLACK	History of Rome.
BLUE.....	History of the Bible.

CHRISTIAN ERA.

BLACK	History of the Roman Empire.
BLACK TRIANGLES.....	Mahometans.
BLUE	Church.
BLUE TRIANGLES	Crusades.
RED.....	Britain.
RED TRIANGLES.....	Scotland.
YELLOW.....	France.
YELLOW TRIANGLES.....	Ireland.
ORANGE.....	Spain.
ORANGE TRIANGLES.....	Portugal.
GREEN.....	Germany.
GREEN TRIANGLES.....	Prussia.
DARK GREEN.....	Sweden.
DARK GREEN TRIANGLES	Denmark.
PINK.....	Poland.
PINK TRIANGLES	Russia.
VIOLET.....	China.
VIOLET TRIANGLES.....	Japan.
GOLD	America.
LARGE AND SMALL CIRCLES IN ALL COLORS	Colonies.

HISTORY BEFORE CHRIST.

CENTURY 41ST.

Creation.....	B.C.	4004
---------------	------	------

CENTURY 24TH.

Deluge.....		2348
Tower of Babel		2247

CENTURY 20TH.

Abraham.....		1995
Call of Abraham.....		1921
Ishmael.....		1910

CENTURY 19TH.

Sodom and Gomorrah		1897
Isaac		1896
Sarah		1877
Esau and Jacob.....		1836
Abraham.....		1821

CENTURY 18TH.

Ishmael.....		1773
Joseph.....		1745
Joseph Sold.....		1728
Isaac.....		1716
Joseph Governor of Egypt.....		1715
The Jews settle at Goshen		1706

CENTURY 17TH.

Jacob.....		1689
Joseph.....		1635

CENTURY 16TH.

Aaron.....		1574
Moses.....		1571
Flight of Moses.....		1531

CENTURY 15TH.

Exodus.....	1491
Plague	1471
Moses.....	1451
Joshua.....	1443

CENTURY 14TH.

Ruth	1312
------------	------

CENTURY 13TH.

Deborah.....	1285
Gideon defeats the Ammonites.....	1248
Abimelech.....	1235

CENTURY 12TH.

Jephtha defeats the Ammonites.....	1188
Samson.....	1117
Samuel.....	1116

CENTURY 11TH.

Saul.....	1095
Goliath.....	1063
David.....	1055
Absalom.....	1023
Solomon.....	1015
Dedication of the Temple.....	1004

CENTURY 10TH.

Kingdoms of Israel and Judea.....	974
-----------------------------------	-----

CENTURY 9TH.

Translation of Elijah.....	895
Elisha.....	836

CENTURY 8TH.

Rome founded.....	753
Fall of the kingdom of Israel.....	721
Numa Pompilius.....	715

CENTURY 7TH.

Tullus Hostilius.....	672
Combat of Horatii and Curiatii.....	668
Judith.....	655
Ancus Martius.....	640
Tarquinius Priscus.....	616
First of the Seventy Years of Captivity.....	606

CENTURY 6TH.

Fall of the kingdom of Judah.....	597
Servius Tullius	578
Return of the Jews from Captivity.....	536
Tarquinius Superbus	534
Second Temple	515
Expulsion of Tarquinius	509
Commercial Treaty with Carthage	508
Porsenna	507

CENTURY 5TH.

Lartius (dictator).....	498
Plebeians	493
Coriolanus proscribed	491
With Veientes.....	477
Decemvirate—12 tables	452
Abolition of Decemvirate.....	449
Standing Army.....	406
With Veientes.....	403

CENTURY 4TH.

Veii	306
Rome laid in ashes by Brennus	} 390
Camillus	
Manlius thrown from Tarpeian Rock	384
Licinian laws	376
Prætores and Ædiles.....	366
With Samnites	343
Latins and Campanians	338
With Samnites	304

CENTURY 3RD.

Etrurians and Samnites	300
Samnites	290
Etrurians.....	283
Pyrrhus.....	280
Defeat of Pyrrhus near Beneventum.....	274
Lower Italy.....	266
First Punic	264
Dullius's Naval Victory	260
Sicily—with Carthage.....	241
Second Punic.....	218
Cannæ	216
Syracuse	212
Zama—with Carthage	202

CENTURY 2ND.

Cynoccephale.....	197
Magnesia	190

Scipio Africanus	184
Pydna	} 168
Macedonia	
Persecution of the Jews.....	
Matthias	} 166
Judas Maccabæus.....	
Jonathan Maccabæus	153
Third Punic	149
Carthage	146
Simon Maccabæus.....	143
Numantia	} 133
Tiberius Graccus.....	
Caius Graccus.....	121
Jugurtha	111
Defeat of the Cymbri by Marius.....	10 ²

CENTURY 1st.

First Mithridatic.....	88
Civil.....	87
Marius	86
Cinna—with Mithridates.....	84
Second Mithridatic.....	} 82
Sylla (dictator)	
Sylla	78
Third Mithridatic.....	74
Spartacus leads the slaves.....	73
Defeat of Spartacus	71
Pontus	66
Syria	64
Jerusalem	63
Cataline's.....	62
Triumvirate of Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus.....	60
Gaul.....	58
Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.....	55
Civil.....	49
Pharsalia	48
Cato	46
Julian Calendar.....	45
Assassination of Cæsar	44
Second Triumvirate of Octavius, Antony and Lepidus	} 43
Cicero	
Philippi	42
Herod	37
Sallust	33
Actium.....	31
Egypt.....	30
Octavius takes the name of Augustus Cæsar.....	27
Mæcenas	} 8
Horace.....	

CHRISTIAN ERA.

CENTURY 1st.	DATE A.D.
Nativity of Christ.....	1
Judæa.....	6
Teutoberg [Romans defeated by Herman].....	9
Tiberias.....	14
Celsus—Livy.....	17
Germanicus.....	19
Pontius Pilate, Governor Judæa.....	26
Baptism of Christ.....	30
Crucifixion.....	33
St. Stephen.....	35
Paul Converted.....	36
Caligula.....	37
Gospel of St. Matthew.....	39
Claudius.....	41
Latin Church Established.....	42
In Britain [Aulus Plautius, General].....	43
Gospel of St. Mark.....	44
Britain.....	46
London founded.....	} 50
Ostorius Seapula.....	
Caractacus.....	51
Apostolic Council at Jerusalem.....	52
Nero.....	54
Gospel of St. Luke.....	55
Suetonius Paulinus.....	} 59
Druids.....	
Sunbury ; defeat of Boadicea.....	} 61
Boadicea.....	
Burrhus.....	
Rome.....	} 64
First Persecution.....	
Seneca.....	} 65
Lucan.....	
St. Peter.....	
St. Paul.....	57
Buddhism introduced into China.....	} 68
Galba.....	
Otho.....	
Vitellius.....	} 69
Vespasian.....	

	A.D.
St. Andrew, Scotland's patron saint.....	70
Jerusalem	70
The ravaging of Britain by the Picts and Scots.....	78
Agricola	79
Mount Vesuvius; Pompei and Herculaneum destroyed.....	79
Pliny the elder	79
Titus	80
Plague [100,000 perished].....	80
Domitian	81
Picts and Scots.....	83
Sallus Lucullus.....	84
Britain, a Province of Rome.....	85
Agricola	93
Antiquities of the Jews, by Josephus	93
Second Persecution.....	94
Nerva	96
Gospel of St. John	97
Trajan	98
Josephus	99
Tacitus	99
Britain ravaged by Picts and Scots.....	100

CENTURY 2ND.

Pliny the younger, Governor of Bithynia	102
Dæcia	103
Picts and Scots.....	105
Third Persecution.....	107
Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch.....	108
Pliny the younger.....	110
Picts and Scots.....	110
Trajan's Columr.....	114
Mesopotamia	115
Adrian	117
Jews.....	118
Plutarch	119
Adrian's Wall	120
Juvenal	128
Eternal Edict	132
Jews under Barcochabas.....	133
Antoninus Pius.....	138
Justin	139
Wall of Antoninus.....	140
Edict favoring Christians.....	152
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	161
Fourth Persecution.....	163
Martyrdom of Justin	164
Plague	167
Polycarp of Smyrna.....	167

KEY TO THE CHART.

45

	A.D.
Plague.....	169
Marcomani Defeated.....	173
Blandina martyred at Lyons	177
Commodus.....	180
Plague	189
Pertinax, "Tennis-ball of Fortune".....	192
Didius Julianus.....	} 193
Septimus Severus	
Niger	} 197
Lyons	
Albinus, Clodius, defeated and slain by Severus.....	

CENTURY 3RD.

Galen.....	201
Fifth Persecution	} 202
Martyrdom of Irænus, Bishop of Lyons.....	
Picts and Scots	208
Adrian's Wall repaired by Severus [Wall of Adrian & Severus]	210
Caracalla	211
Maerinus	217
Heliogabalus	218
Sixth Dynasty [HEU-HAN.].....	220
Alexander Severus	222
Ulpian	227
Maximin	} 235
Sixth Persecution	
Balbinus and two Gordians.....	237
Gordian III.....	238
Tertullian	240
Philip, the Arabian.....	244
Games in honor of Rome, a thousand years founded	248
Decius	249
Seventh Persecution	} 250
Plague	
Gallus	251
Valerian	253
Origen	254
Eighth Persecution.....	} 258
Martyrdom of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage	
With Persia	259
Galienus	260
Seventh Dynasty [CIN.].....	264
Plague.....	265
Claudius II.....	268
Naval Defeat of the Goths: their ships [2,000] sunk.....	269
Plotinus.....	} 270
Aurelian	
Ninth Persecution.....	272

	A.D.
Palmyra.....	273
Tacitus	275
Probus	276
Manes [founder of Manichean Heresy]	280
Carus.....	282
Carinus	283
Dioeletian	284
Dioeletian and Maximian.....	286
Gregorian and Hermoginian Codes	} 290
St. George, England's tutelary saint	
Carausius [usurper in Britain]	} 293
Revolution unsuccessful .. .	
Anthony [founder of Monastic life]	295
First division of the Empire	296

CENTURY 4TH.

Tenth Persecution	303
Porphyry	304
Constantius Chlorus and Galerius.....	} 305
St. Albans [Proto-Martyr of Britain].....	
Galerius, Maximian, and Constantine	306
Christianity triumphant.....	312
Edict of Milan	} 313
Pope Silvester.....	
Controversy of Arius	318
Constantine I., alone.....	323
Council of Nice.....	325
The seat of Government removed to Byzantium, since which it has been called Constantinople.....	} 330
Pagan Temples plundered	331
Constantine II. Constans and Constantius.....	337
Constantius, alone	350
Ulphilas [Apostle of the Goths]	360
Julian, the Apostate.....	361
Jovian	363
Valentinian and Valens.....	364
Athanasius	373
Valentinian II. and Gratian.....	375
Adrianople.....	378
Theodosius the Great	379
At Constantinople.....	381
Augustin converted.....	387
Edict proclaiming destruction to Pagan temples	388
Eugenius and Argobastes conquered by Theodosius.....	394
Second and permanent division of the Roman Empire.....	} 395
Honorius and Arcadius	
Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople	397

CENTURY 5TH.

A.D.

Gladiatorial games abolished.....	404
With Goths and Vandals	406
Theodosius the Younger.	408
Rome sacked by Alaric.....	410
The Romans leave Britain.....	411
Occupation of Spain by the Visigoths.....	412
Hypatia	414
Pharamond, kingdom of the Franks founded.....	419
Jerome.....	420
Eighth dynasty of Chinese kings [SUM].....	422
Valentinian III. Salique law instituted by Pharamond.....	424
Vortigern	425
Clodion	428
Africa invaded by Genseric	429
Augustin	430
Plague.....	
Ireland visited by Palladius, a Papal envoy.....	431
Ephesus.....	
Theodosian Code.....	435
Leo the Great.....	440
With Huns under Attila	441
Dermod	444
Picts and Scots ravage Britain.....	446
The Britons proclaim their misfortunes to Ætius.....	
Merovius	448
With Picts and Scots	449
Picts and Scots plunder.....	
Sau Chiu, the Atheistical Philosopher of China.....	450
Marcian.....	
The Saxons [revolt in Britain].....	451
Defeat of Attila at Chalons.....	
Council at Chalcedon	452
Venice founded.....	
Kingdom of Kent established	455
Aylsford [battle]	
Horsa killed	
Rome sacked by Genseric.....	
Majorian	456
Leo I.....	457
Childeric	458
Severus	461
Vortimer	464
Feargus	465
Anathemius.....	467
Vortigern restored as commander of the Britons	471
Nepos.....	472
Glycerius.....	473

	A.D.
Zeno and Leo II.....	474
Romulus Augustulus.....	475
Fall of the Western Empire	476
Invasion of the Saxons.....	477
Aurelius Ambrosius	} 481
Clovis	
Soissons	486
Ninth Chinese Dynasty [CY.].....	489
Kingdom of Sussex, by Ella	490
St. Patrick	} 491
Anastasius	
St. Gelasius	492
Ostro-Gothic kingdom, founded by Theodoric.....	493
Tolbiac	} 496
Conversion of the Franks.....	
Arthur [Pendragon].....	500

CENTURY 6TH.

Belisarius	505
Childebert I. Salique law ratified in Council	511
Christian Era arranged by Dionysius, the Monk	516
Justin	518
Kingdom of Wessex, founded by Cerdic	519
Tenth Chinese Dynasty [LEAM.]	523
Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.....	525
Boëtius.....	} 526
Felix IV.....	
Essex founded by Erehenwin.....	} 527
Justinian	
Order of St. Benedict established	} 529
Code of Justinian.....	
Arthur Pendragon [Prince Arthur]	530
Nika riots at Constantinople.....	532
Gregorian, Hermoginian and Theodosian Codes published.....	533
Africa	334
Rome.....	536
Italy	537
St. David.....	540
With the Goths	541
St. Benedict	542
Northumberland founded by Ida	} 547
Belisarius defends Rome from Totilla.....	
Introduction of silk	551
Fall of the Ostro-Gothic kingdom.	553
Fifth General Council at Constantinople.....	555
Clotaire I.....	558
Ceawlin	} 560
De Exeidio Britannicæ [Gildas].....	

	A.D.
Charibert.....	562
Belisarius.....	} 565
Justin II.....	
Chilperic I.....	567
Invasion of Lombardy.....	} 568
Narses.....	
Mohamed.....	569
Kingdom of East Anglia, by Uffa.....	575
Pelagius, the Infallible.....	} 578
Tiberius II.....	
Eleventh family of Chinese kings [CHIN.].....	580
Maurice.....	582
Clotaire II.....	} 584
Feudal law introduced by Autharis.....	
Mercia, established by Crida.....	586
Gregory I.....	590
Conversion of Kent.....	597
Plague.....	} 599
Redwald.....	

CENTURY 7TH.

St. David.....	601
Phocas.....	602
With Persia.....	603
Sabianus [church bells introduced].....	604
The traitor Narses burnt.....	606
Mahomet preached at Mecca.....	609
Heraclius.....	610
Twelfth Chinese Dynasty [SUY.].....	613
Edwin [the wisest of Bretwalda].....	617
Hegira [Mahomet flees from Mecca to Medina].....	622
Honorius.....	625
Chosrões driven beyond the Tigris by Heraclius.....	627
Dagobert I.....	628
Mecca.....	629
Abubeker.....	632
Omar.....	} 634
Koran.....	
Oswald.....	635
Persia.....	636
Jerusalem.....	637
Clovis II.....	638
Alexandria.....	} 640
Burning of the Alexandrian library.....	
Constantine III.....	641
Oswestry [Penda defeats Oswald of Northumberland].....	} 642
Constans II.....	
Thirteenth Dynasty of China [TAM.].....	

	A.D.
University of Cambridge	643
Othman	644
Cyprus	648
Rhodes	653
Leeds [Oswy defeats Penda].....	} 655
Ali	
Clotaire III.	656
Vitalianus	657
Dynasty of the Omniades	661
Constantine IV	668
Childeric II.....	670
Thierry I.	} 673
Greek fire, by Callinicus.....	
Cadwallader, last king of the Britons	678
Cædmon	} 680
Sixth General Council at Constantinople.....	
Justinian II.....	685
Ina.....	689
Armenia	} 690
Clovis III.....	
Quinisex Council.....	692
Childebert II.....	} 695
Leontius	
Syria	698

CENTURY 8TH.

John VI. [firm and wise]	701
Al Walid.....	704
John VII.	} 705
Justinian restored.....	
Aldhelm.....	709
Rodrigue	710
Dagobert II.....	} 711
Philipicus	
Xeres.....	712
Anastasius II.....	713
Gregory II.—Clotaire IV.....	715
Chilperic II.....	} 716
Theodosius III.....	
Defeat of the Saracens at Constantinople	} 717
Destruction of the Saracenic fleet by Greek fire.....	
Leo. III., the Isaurian.....	
Kingdom of Asturia founded in Spain	718
Thierry II.....	720
Edict for Peter's pence.....	725
Iconoclasts at Constantinople	727
Bishop of Rome proclaimed Chief Magistrate	730
Gregory III.....	} 731
Historia Ecclesiastica [Bede]	

KEY TO THE CHART.

51

	A.D.
Defeat of the Saracens by Carles Martel at Tours.....	732
Bede, historian	735
Interregnum	736
Constantine V	741
Childeric III.....	742
Constantinople sacked by the army	743
Dynasty of the Abassides, by revolution [Abdul Abbas].....	750
Carlovingian Sovereignty established [Pepin].....	} 752
Stephen	
Al-Mansur, or Munsur	754
Temporal power established at Rome	} 755
Offa	
Caliphate of Cordova	756
Bagdad founded by Almansor	762
Carloman and Charles	768
Charles, alone	771
Plague	772
Lombardy	774
Leo. IV.....	775
Constantine VI	780
Bertric.....	784
Haroun Al-Raschid presented Charlemagne [801] with a cloak	786
Invasion of the Danes	} 787
Council of Constantinople	
Roncevalles	788
University of Paris established	} 792
frenc	
Council of Frankfort	794
With the Danes in Ireland.....	} 795
Leo III.....	
Hugh VI	797
Charlemagne Empire	} 800
Bertric poisoned by Eadburga	
Egbert	

CENTURY 9TH.

Clocks introduced into France by Haroun Al-Raschid.	801
Nicephorus	802
Aleuin	804
Nicephorus purchases a peace of the Saracens.....	805
Michael I.....	811
Leo V... ..	813
Louis I.....	814
Michael II.....	820
Union of the Heptarehy under Egbert of Wessex.....	} 827
Egbert becomes King of England	
Gregory IV.....	} 829
Theophilus	
The Witenagemot confirm Egbert as King of England	

	A.D.
Kenneth II.....	834
Ethelwolf	838
Charles II., the bald.....	840
Kingdom of Poland—Piast	} 842
Michael III.....	
Picts defeated by Kenneth, and united with the Scots, Scotland	} 843
Verdun	
Sergius II.....	844
Rome besieged by the Saracens from Africa.....	846
Leo IV.....	847
The Saracens routed and their fleet dispersed.....	} 849
Alfred	
Donald V.	854
Ethelbald.....	857
Nicholas.....	858
Ethelbert	860
Ziemowit	861
St. Swithen, Bishop of Manchester	} 862
Russia—Kuric	
Ethelred.....	866
Basil	867
At Constantinople against Iconoclasts and Heresy.....	869
Ascendon.....	} 871
Alfred the Great	
John VIII.	872
Ethus	874
Gregory the Great.....	876
Louis II., the stammerer	877
Ethundun ; Danes defeated by Alfred.....	878
Louis III. and Carloman.	879
Charles, alone	882
John Scotus, Erigena	883
Charles III., le gros	884
Oxford University instituted	} 886
Leo VI.....	
Dismemberment of Charlemagne's Empire	} 887
Alfred's Code, basis of English law.....	
Eudes, Hugh, Count of Paris, an usurper	888
Leshek I.....	892
Constantine III., son of Ethus	893
Farnham ; Danes defeated	894
Defeat of the Danes at sea.....	} 897
England's navy established its supremacy	
Charles III., the simple [restored].....	898
To favor law and order, England is divided into counties, hundreds and tithings	899
Benedict IV.....	900

	CENTURY 10TH.	A.D.
Edward the elder		901
Constantine III., son of Ethus.....		903
Constantine VII.....		911
Duchy of Normandy, by Rollo, or Raoul.....		} 912
Conrad.....		
Ziemonyslaw.....		913
With Huns, Danes, Vandals and Bohemians		} 918
Henry I.....		
Romanus		919
Raoul.....		923
Athelstan		925
Fourteenth Chinese Dynasty [HEU-LEAM.].....		932
Calixt deposed and Radhi made Caliph.....		934
Otho I.		} 936
Louis IV. beyond the sea.....		
Malcolm I.....		} 938
The Bible translated into the Saxon language		
Edmund.....		941
Dunstan, Abbot of Glastenbury.....		942
Olga, about		945
Edred.....		946
Fifteenth Chinese Dynasty [HEU-LEAM.]		948
Indulf		952
Lothaire.....		954
Edwy		955
John XII.....		956
Edgar		} 959
Romanus II.....		
Monastic order, by St. Dunstan		960
Sixteenth Chinese Dynasty [HEU-CHN.].....		} 961
Duff		
Roman-German Empire established.....		962
Nicephorus II.....		963
Conversion of Poland		} 965
Cullen		
John Zimisees		966
Kenneth III.		970
Seventeenth Dynasty of China [HEU-HAN.].....		972
Otho II.....		973
Edward, the martyr		975
Eighteenth Chinese Dynasty [HEU-CHEU.]		} 976
Basil II. and Constantine XIII.....		
Lorraine		} 978
Ethelred II., unready.....		
Malachi II.		980
Otho III.....		983

	A.D.
Nineteenth Dynasty of China [HEU-SUM.].....	985
Louis V.....	986
Bulgarians defeated by Basil II.....	} 987
Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.....	
Capethian Dynasty established.....	} 988
St. Dunstan.....	
Conversion of Russia.....	
Valdimir.....	} 991
Peace purchased of the Danes.....	
Boleslaw I., the Great.....	992
Danegelt keeps the Danes at bay.....	993
Constantine IV.....	994
Grim, usurper.....	995
Robert II.....	} 996
Paris made the Capitol.....	
Ethelred, the unready, purchases peace of the Danes.....	} 997
Russia visited by St. Adelbert, who is slain.....	
Silvester II.....	999

CENTURY 11TH.

Massacre of the Danes.....	} 1002
Henry II.....	
Bryan Boru [Boroimhe].....	} 1003
England invaded by the Danes.....	
Malcolm II.....	1004
Feudal law introduced into Scotland.....	1006-9
Plague throughout Europe.....	} 1014
Clontarf; Danes defeated in Ireland.....	
Brian Boroimhe.....	} 1015
Fifteen thousand Bulgarians are blinded by Basil.....	
Swiatopalk.....	1016
Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great.....	1017
Canute, alone.....	} 1018
Russia invaded by the Poles.....	
Bulgaria.....	} 1024
House of Franconia.....	
Conrad II.....	1025
Mieczyslaw II.....	1027
Unsuccessful revolution in Poland.....	1028
Romanus III.....	1030
Book with gamut and musical notes, published by Gus. Aretino.....	1031
Henry I.....	1033
Duncan.....	} 1034
Rixa [Queen regent].....	
Michael IV.....	1035
Harold.....	1038
Seljukian race, under Togrul Beg.....	} 1039
Henry III.....	
Macbeth.....	

	A.D.
Hardicanute	1040
Michael V.....	} 1041
Casimir	}
Edward the Confessor	} 1042
Constantine IX.	}
Godwin [Earl]	} 1053
The Greek and Latin churches separate	}
Theodora [alone]	1054
Malcolm III.....	1055
Henry IV.	1056
Isaac Comneni.....	1057
Boleslaw II., the bold.....	1058
Constantine X.	1059
Phillip I.....	1060
Alp Arslaw	1063
Hastings	} 1066
Harold	}
William, the Conqueror.	}
Constantine XI.....	} 1068
Feudal laws	}
The English rebel, unsuccessfully	1069
English completely subdued.....	} 1071
Romanus IV. and Michael VI.....	}
Civil war	} 1072
Malek Shah	}
Gregory VII.....	1073
Earl Waltheof.....	1075
Jerusalem	1076
Nicephorus III.....	1078
Wladyslaw I.....	1080
Alexis Comneni.....	1081
Forest laws	1085
Urban II.....	} 1086
Dooms-day or Domes-day Book completed.....	}
William Rufus	1087
Berengarins.....	1088
Lanfranc [Archbishop of Canterbury].....	1089
Kingdom of the Assassins founded under Hassan [Sheik]... ..	} 1090
Frederick, first duke of Suabia.....	}
Alnwick, Malcolm slain	} 1093
Malek Shah, first victim of the Assassins.....	}
Donald Bane.....	}
Kingdom of Portugal under Don Henrique	} 1094
Plague in London	}
Clermont	1095
First Crusade	1096
Edgar	1097

	A.D.
Order of the Knights of St. John instituted at Jerusalem by Godfrey de Bouillon	1099
Henry I.....	1100

CENTURY 12TH

Boleslaw III.....	1120
Tinehebray	} 1106
Normandy	
Henry V.....	
Alexander I., the fierce	1107
Louis VI.....	1108
Plague: universal destruction	1111
Order of the Knight Templars established	} 1118
John Commeni.....	
Prince William, drowned.....	1120
Concordat at Worms.....	1122
David I., son-in-law to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.....	1124
Lothaire	1125
Zenghi	1127
Civil war; Matilda and Stephen	} 1135
Stephen	
Louis VIII.....	} 1137
Manuscripts of Justinian Pandecta found at Amalfi.....	
Northallerton.....	} 1138
Wladyslaw.....	
House of Hohenstaufen, or Suabia.....	} 1139
Conrad III.....	
Alphonse Henrique proclaimed King of Portugal.....	1140
Weinsburg [Guelphs and Ghibelines]	1141
Lincoln	1141
Alfonso I.....	1142
Manuel Commeni.....	1143
Edessa	} 1145
Nurradin	
Second Crusade.....	} 1147
Boleslaw IV.....	
Jurie [George I.], built Moscow	1149
Frederick Barbarossa.....	1152
Malcom IV.....	} 1153
Wallingford	
Henry II.....	1154
Alexander III., the learned	1159
Milan destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa.....	1162
Berlin colonized by inhabitants of the Netherlands	1163
Constitution of Clarendon.....	1164
William, the lion.....	1165
Rebellion against Dermot MacMurrongh.....	1166
The English, under Fitz-Stephen, invade Ireland..	1169

Thomas à Becket	A.D. 1170
Egypt subjected to spiritual control by Saladin	} 1171
Saladin	
Ireland.....	1172
Catana swallowed by an earthquake	} 1173
Mieczyslaw III., the Old, deposed	
Casimir II., the Just.....	1177
Philip Augustus	1180
Andronicus	1183
Isaac Angellus....	} 1185
Sancho I.....	
Jerusalem	1187
Massacre of the Jews	} 1189
Richard, the Lion-hearted.....	
Third Crusade under Richard and Philip.....	
Henry VI.	1190
Order of the Teutonic knights established	1191
Richard and Saladin make peace.....	1192
Saladin.....	1193
Richard ransomed by his subjects.....	} 1194
Leshek or Lesko V., the White.....	
Alexius III.....	1195
Philip	1197
Innocent III.....	1198
John, Lackland.....	1199
Mieczyslaw III., restored.....	} 1200
The English settle Ireland, establishing the "Pale"	

CENTURY 13TH.

Prince Arthur, murdered by John.....	} 1202
Wladislaw III., restored.....	
Fourth Crusade, under Baldwin of Flanders	} 1204
Latin Dynasty at Constantinople, under Baldwin	
Normandy reunited to France	1205
Genghis Khan [Temoutchin] made General to Emperor of China.....	1205
Henry	1205
Langton made a Cardinal.....	1207
Otho IV.....	} 1208
England interdicted by the Pope	
Albigenses	1210
Alfonso II.....	1211
Frederick II	1212
The Pope receives the English Crown, as a present from John	} 1213
Jurie, or George II.....	
Bouvines	} 1214
Alexander II.....	
Magna-Charta, sealed by John at Runnymede.....	} 1215
Compilation of Saxon Charters.....	

	A.D.
Henry III.....	1216
Lincoln, French defeated	} 1217
Fifth Crusade, under the King of Hungary	
Peter	
Simon de Montford, killed at seige of Toulouse	1218
Robert	1220
Louis VIII.....	} 1223
Sancho II., the Idle.....	
The Teutonic Knights invade Prussia	1225
Louis IX.....	1226
Boleslaw V., the Modest.....	1227
Stephen Langton.....	} 1228
Baldwin II.....	
Sixth Crusade.....	1229
Grand Duke Jurie, killed in battle	} 1237
Russia falls under the yoke of the Tartars.....	
Jaraslav II.....	1238
Russia and Poland plundered by Tartars	} 1241
Hanseatic league.....	
Innocent IV., gave red hats to Cardinals.....	1243
Seventh Crusade, under Louis IX.....	} 1248
Alfonso III.....	
Alexander III	1249
Conrad IV.....	1251
Richard, Earl of Cornwall.....	1254
Rhenish league.....	1255
China invaded by the Tartars	} 1258
Mad Parliament.....	
Fall of the Caliphate of Bagdad	
Russia Pillaged by the Tartars	1259
Greeks recover Constantinople, Michael Paleologus	1261
Lewes.....	1264
Evesham	} 1265
Montfort slain	
First Parliament, regular	} 1268
Papal interregnum, two years	
Japan invaded by the Tartars.....	} 1269
Conquered by Kublai	
Eighth and last Crusade under Louis IX.....	} 1270
Philip III	
Edward I.....	1272
House of Hapsburg—Rodolph.....	1273
Leshek, the Black.....	} 1279
Dionysius	
Statute of Mortmain	} 1282
Llewellyn assassinated.....	
Wales	} 1283
Andronicus.....	

	A.D.
Japan invaded by Tartars.....	1284
Philip IV.....	1285
Konigsberg made the Capital of Prussia.....	} 1286
Margaret.....	
Plague	1290
Adolphus of Nassau	1291
John Baliol.....	} 1292
Roger Bacon	
St. Celestine V.....	1294
Premyslaw.....	1295
Dunbar, Baliol a prisoner.....	} 1296
Scotland subdued	
Destruction of the Chinese Navy by the Tartars.....	} 1297
China falls under the yoke of the Tartars	
William Wallace.....	} 1297
Stirling	
Falkirk	} 1298
Albert of Austria	
Rise of the Ottoman Empire.....	1299
Christian Jubilee	} 1300
Wenceslaus	

CENTURY 14TH.

Roslin, Comyn defeats the English	1303
Clement V.....	} 1305
Ladislaus III. [Lokietek]	
William Wallace.....	} 1306
Methven	
Robert Bruce	} 1307
Edward II.....	
William Tell	1308
Henry VII.....	1309
Papal See, removed to Avignon.....	1310
Gunpowder, by Schwartz	} 1312
Templars suppressed, by the Government	
Gaveston	} 1314
Bannockburn	
Philip, the Fair.....	} 1315
Louis X.....	
Frederick II	} 1316
Morgarten	
In England.....	1316
Philip V.....	1320
Gower	} 1321
Ætna	
Dante.....	} 1322
Charles IV.....	
Marco Polo.....	1323
Alfonso IV, the Brave	1325

	A.D.
Orehan	1326
Edward III.....	} 1327
Alexander II	
Andronicus III.....	} 1328
Philip of Valois	
David Bruce	1329
Mortimer	1330
Halidon Hill	} 1333
Casimir the Great, last of the Piast Dynasty.....	
Simeon, the Proud, succeeds Ivan I.....	} 1340
Gunpowder, by the monks	
John Cantacuzene.....	1341
Cressy	} 1346
Nevill's Cross	
Calais.....	} 1347
Charles IV.....	
First Diet at Vislica.....	} 1348
Plague	1348
Plague	} 1349
Order of the Garter	
John	1350
Ivan II.....	1353
Rienzi	1354
Inez de Castro, murdered.....	} 1355
John Palcoligus	
Golden Bull, [German Diet instituted].....	} 1356
Poitiers—King John taken prisoner.....	1356
Peter, the Severe.....	1357
Jacqueries, headed by Caillot....	1358
Demetrius II.....	1359
Amurath I.....	1360
Plagde.....	1361
Demetrius III.....	} 1362
Edict commanding law-pleading to be in English.....	
Charles V.....	1364
Ferdinand I.....	1367
Louis, of Hungary.....	} 1370
Gregory XI.....	
Sir John Mandeville.....	} 1371
Robert II., first of the Stuarts	
Petrarch	1374
Boccaccio ...	1376
Richard II.....	1377
Papal See returned to Rome, Schism	} 1378
Wenceslaus	
Twenty-first Chinese Dynasty [MIN.]	1379
Charles VI.....	} 1380
Wickliffe's Bible.....	

Wat Tyler's.....	1381
Maria. Interregnum.....	1382
Poland ravaged by Tamerlane [Timur]	1383
John I., the Illegitimate.....	} 1385
John Wickliffe	
Jadwiga and Wladyslaw IV., united and form Jagiellon dynasty	} 1386
Sempach, Swiss defeat the Austrians	
Otterburn	1388
Bajazet	1389
Robert III., second Stuart.....	} 1390
War in Turkey [Tamerlane].....	
Manuel	1391
Code, Premunire.....	1392
Russia invaded by Tamerlane	1395
Order of the Bath instituted.....	} 1399
Revolution.....	
Henry IV., Bolingbroke	
Rupert.....	} 1400
Chaucer.....	

CENTURY 15TH.

Homeldon	1402
Shrewsbury	} 1403
Sir Henry Percy.....	
Soliman	} 1405
James I.....	
Plague in London.....	1407
Grunwalden.....	} 1410
Musa	
Sigismund	1411
Mahomet I.....	1412
Henry V.....	1413
Constance	1414
Agincourt	} 1415
Africa	
Huss	
Frederick I. of Nuremberg, Hohenzollern	} 1416
Jerome of Prague.....	
Brandenburg becomes an Electorate	1417
Civil war [Teutonic knights].....	} 1419
Madeira	
Troyes.....	} 1420
France surrenders to England	
Peace.....	
Amurath II.....	1421
Henry VI.....	} 1422
Charles VII.	

	A.D.
John II	} 1425
Basil IV.	
Patay.....	} 1429
Joanne d'Arc.....	
Charles crowned at Rheims	
Joanne d'Arc burned at Rouen	1431
Edward, or Duarte	} 1433
Lisbon, the Capital.....	
Wladisiaw V.....	} 1434
Azores	
James II.....	1437
House of Austria ..	} 1438
Albert II.....	
Alfonso V., the African	
Frederick III.....	1440
Columbus, about	1441
Varna, Hungarians defeated by Turks.....	1444
Casimir IV.....	} 1445
Printing	
Revolution against the Teutonic Knights.....	1446
Nicholas V.....	} 1447
Union of the Papal schism	
Constantine XII.....	1448
Mazarin's Bible printed	} 1450
Jack Cade's rebellion.....	
St. Andrew's University, founded by Bishop Turnbull	1451
Mahomet II.....	} 1453
Constantinople.....	
Fall of the Eastern Empire	
War of the Roses [thirty years]	1455
St. Alban's	} 1460
Wakefield, Duke of York killed	
James III.....	} 1461
Towton	
Edward IV.....	
Louis XI.....	} 1462
First Latin Bible completed and dated, by Fust and Schöeffer	
Ivan III., [Basilovitz].....	} 1464
Hexham.....	
John Faust or Füst	1468
John Guttenberg.....	1468
Russia shakes off the yoke of the Tartars	1469
Tewkesbury	} 1471
Thomas à Kempis.....	
Nicholas Copernicus	1473
Book on Chess, [translation,] by Caxton.....	1474
Fire-arms and Cannon, by Ivan.....	1475

	A.D.
Plague.....	1478
Union of Castile and Arragon, under Ferdinand and Isabella.....	1479
Bajazet II.....	} 1481
John II., Great and Perfect.....	
Edward V., Duke of York, } murdered.....	} 1483
Richard III.....	
Charles VIII.....	
Bosworth.....	} 1485
Sweating Plague.....	
Henry VII.....	} 1486
Peace of the War of the Roses.....	
Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster by marriage.....	
Cape of Good Hope, by Captain Diaz.....	} 1487
Simnel's rebellion.....	
James IV.....	1488
Grenada.....	} 1492
Lorenzo de Medici.....	
John Albrecht.....	
America, by Columbus.....	} 1493
Maximilian I.....	
University of Aberdeen founded.....	1494
Imperial Chamber.....	} 1495
Diet assembled.....	
Emanuel.....	} 1497
Expedition of Vasco de Gama to India.....	
Louis XII.....	1498
Newfoundland, by Cabot.....	} 1499
Perkin Warbek's rebellion.....	
Plague.....	} 1500
Brazil, by Cabral.....	
Jacques Cartier.....	

CENTURY 16TH.

Aulic Council.....	} 1501
Alexander.....	
Arthur, Prince of Wales.....	} 1502
Second expedition of Vasco de Gama.....	
Order of the Thistle instituted.....	1503
Basil V.....	1505
Columbus.....	} 1506
Sigismund, the Great.....	
Henry VIII.....	1509
Portuguese settle in India, Goa the Capital.....	1510
Selim.....	} 1512
Ferdinand V., king of all Spain.....	
Flodden field.....	} 1513
James V.....	
Leo X.....	

	A.D.
Francis I.....	1515
Charles I.....	1516
Luther's rebellion.....	} 1517
Reformation	
Mexico, by Cortez [Fernando]	1518
Charles V	1519
William Cecil.....	} 1320
Soliman, the Magnificent.....	
Raphael	
Peace between England and France. }	
The Field of the Cloth of Gold..... }	
Henry VIII. made Defender of the Faith.....	} 1521
Belgrade	
Don John III.....	
Diet of Worms, outlaws Luther	} 1522
New Testament, by Luther [German].....	
Clement VIII.....	1523
Bayard	} 1524
Cambrésis	
Pavia	} 1525
Albert of Brandenburg, acknowledged Duke of East Prussia }	
Rome	1527
Sweating Plague.....	1528
Diet at Spire	1529
Augsburg, Confession of Faith, [Protestant Princes].....	} 1530
Woolsey, Cardinal.....	
Revolution in Prussia.....	} 1531
Expulsion of the Teutonic Order	
Protestant League at Smal-cald.....	
Ivan IV., the Terrible	1533
Reformation, by Act of Parliament.....	} 1534
Jacques Cartier.....	
Paul III.....	
The Sovereign of England declared head of the Church....	} 1535
Peru, by Pizarro.....	
Sir Thomas Moore	} 1536
Anabaptists at Munster.....	
St. Lawrence, by Jacques Cartier	} 1539
Thomas Cromwell, made Earl of Essex	
Ignatius Loyola.....	} 1540
Paul III by Papal Bull, confirms the order of Jesuits	
The order of the Thistle fully established.....	
Pizarro.....	1541
Henry VIII. assumes the title of King, instead of Lord of Ireland.....	} 1542
Effort to Colonize New France.....	
M. de la Reque de Roberval, 1st Viceroy.....	
Mary Queen of the Scots	

	A. D.
Copernicus	1543
Council of Trent.....	1545
Luther	1546
Pinkey	} 1547
Edward VI.....	
Henry II.	} 1548
Sigismund II., Augustus	
First Book of Common Prayer, printed in English.....	1549
Robert Cecil	1550
Edmund Spenser, poet	} 1552
Treaty of Passau, favorable to Protestants	
Mary	1553
Lady Jane Gray	1554
Philip II.....	} 1555
Paul IV.....	
Ignatius de Loyola.....	} 1556
Ferdinand.....	
Don Sebastian.....	1557
Death of Charles V.	} 1558
Calais, by the Duke of Guise	
Elizabeth	} 1559
Francis II.	
Robert Greene, [Comic Poet]	} 1560
Charles IX.....	
Edinburgh.....	1563
Second Book of Common Prayer	} 1564
William Shakspeare, dramatist and poet.....	
Maximilian II.....	1566
Selim II.....	} 1567
Lord Darnley	
James VI.....	1568
Strelitz, Imperial Guard, established by Ivan	1569
Union of Lithuania with Poland.....	} 1571
Lepanto	
Keppler, astronomer	} 1572
St. Bartholomew, massacre.....	
Gregory XIII	} 1573
John Knox.....	
Camöens Lusiana [epic poem].....	1574
Elective Monarchy	} 1574
Amurath III.....	
Henry III.	} 1576
Rodolph	
Stephen Bathori.....	1577
Circumnavigation of the earth, by Sir Francis Drake	1578
Don Henry, the Cardinal	1579
Louis de Camöens.....	} 1580
Portugal.....	
Anthony, deposed by Philip of Spain	

	A.D.
Calendar, reformed by Gregory XIII.....	1582
Red Cross flag planted, by Sir H. Gilbert, in America.....	1583
Colonization [unsuccessful] of Virginia	} 1584
Feodor or Theodor I.....	
Mary, Queen of the Scots, beheaded.....	} 1587
Sigismund III., Vasa.....	
Spanish Armada, defeated.....	1588
Henry IV.....	1589
Marie Queen, by Spenser.....	1590
Croatian massacre, 65,000 Christians slain.....	1592
Mahomet III.....	} 1595
Correggio, [Alessandro Allegri].....	
Boris Godonof [Usurper], instituted serfdom.....	} 1598
Edict of Nantes	
M. de la Roche, Viceroy of New France	} 1599
Philip III.....	
William Cecil, Lord Burleigh	} 1599
Blackwater, O'Neil defeats the English	
Spenser	1599
First Charter granted to the East India Company.....	1600

CENTURY 17TH.

Earl of Essex [Robert Devereux].....	1601
James I.....	} 1603
Main and Bye plots	
Ahmed I. [Achmet]	} 1604
Kirkholm	
Feodor II.....	} 1605
John Zamoyski	
Gunpowder Plot	} 1606
Great fire at Constantinople	
Quebec, by Champlain	} 1608
John Milton	
John Sigismund	} 1609
Colonization of Virginia, by Lord De la Ware.....	
Louis XIII.—Mary de Medici, Regent	} 1610
Newfoundland, by Governor John Guy.....	
Hudson Bay	} 1611
Factories established at Surat, Goa.....	
Plague at Constantinople, 200,000 perished	} 1611
Gustavus Adolphus.....	
James' translation of the Bible.....	} 1612
Mathias.....	
Dynasty of Romanof.....	} 1613
Michael Feodorowitz	
New York	} 1614
New Jersey	
States General.....	} 1615
Recollets brought to Canada	

	A.D.
Shakspeare	} 1616
Cervantes, author of Don Quixote.....	
Baffin's Bay.....	} 1618
Thirty years' war	
Sir Walter Raleigh.....	} 1619
Ferdinand II.....	
Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.....	} 1620
Prague.....	
Helen, wife of Champlain, arrives at Quebec.....	} 1621
Philip IV.....	
New Hampshire, Colonized by the English.....	} 1623
Urban VIII.....	
Amurath IV.....	} 1624
Richelieu becomes chief minister to Louis XIV.....	
Novum Organum, by Bacon	} 1625
Charles I.	
Jesuits arrive in New France.....	} 1626
Bacon, Lord Verulam.....	
Company of one hundred Associates.....	} 1627
Champlain, first Governor.....	
Delaware } Pennsylvania } Swedes and Fins	} 1628
Massachusetts Bay, by Capt. John Endicot	
Buckingham assassinated, by Felton	} 1629
Petition of right	
Quebec, by Admiral Kirk	} 1632
Lutzen.....	
Quebec restored to France, by treaty.....	} 1633
Gustavus Adolphus.....	
Christopher Wren } John Locke..... }	} 1634
Wladislaw VI.....	
Maryland, by Lord Baltimore	} 1635
Academie de France, by Richelieu	
Connecticut by Fenwick, at Say-Brook.....	} 1636
Rhode Island, by Roger Williams and brethren	
Champlain	} 1637
M. de Montmagny, Governor of New France.....	
Ferdinand III.....	} 1638
Ben Johnson.....	
Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres	} 1639
League with the Covenanters	
Hotel Dieu founded [Quebec].....	} 1640
Ursuline Convent, by Madame de la Peltrie.....	
Madras, Fort St. George	} 1640
Independence of Portugal, Spaniards dispossessed.....	
Don John IV., Duke of Braganza, Proclaimed King.....	} 1640
Frederick William, Great Elector	
Long Parliament.....	}

	A.D.
Massacre of Protestants at Ulster [St. Ignatius]	} 1641
Court of High Commission abolished	
Earl of Strafford.....	} 1642
Montreal founded by Maisonneuve	
Civil war	} 1643
Gallileo	
Isaac Newton	} 1644
Van Dieman's Land } by Tasman	
New Zealand..... }	} 1645
Chalgrovefield	
Mazarin succeeds Richelieu as Prime Minister.....	} 1647
Hampden } deaths of.....	
Pym..... }	} 1648
Louis XIV.....	
Twenty-second [present] Dynasty [C.M.].....	} 1649
Directory, for public worship of God.....	
Oliver Cromwell	} 1650
William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.....	
Naseby, Charles I. totally defeated	} 1651
Alexis, Father of his country.....	
Charles surrendered to the Parliament	} 1653
Missionaries massacred by the Indians	
M. d'Ailleboust.....	} 1655
John Casimir, Vasa	
Mahomet IV.....	} 1656
Westphalia	
War	} 1657
Destruction of the Hurons by the Iroquois	
Death of Charles I., executed.....	} 1658
Revolution.....	
War	} 1659
John Churchill	
Jean Lauzon	} 1660
Navigation Act	
Texil—Blake, off Portsmouth, defeats Van Tromp [naval].	} 1661
Oliver Cromwell, Protector	
Barebones Parliament.....	} 1662
Congregation of Notre Dame, founded by Marguerite Bourgeois	
Papal power supreme in New France	} 1663
Jamaica, by Admiral Penn.....	
Charles de Lauzon	} 1664
Alfonso VI.....	
Ussher, Bishop of Armagh.....	} 1665
Prussia becomes independent of Poland	
Dr. Harvey.....	} 1666
Seminary of St. Sulpice founded, M. de Queylus [Montreal]	
Oliver Cromwell	} 1667
Leopold I.....	
M. d'Argenon	} 1668

	A.D.
Laval comes to New France.....	1659
Order of Concord, instituted by Christian Erust.....	} 1660
Charles II.....	
M. d'Avaugour.....	} 1661
Colbert	
Company of Associates dissolved	} 1663
M. de Mesy.....	
Sovereign Council established	} 1664
New Jersey acquired and colonized by the Duke of York..	
Seigniorial tenure introduced into New France.....	} 1665
Plague	
Chevalier de Courcelle	} 1666
Charles II.....	
Great fire in London.....	1666
Milton's Works.....	1667
South Carolina, by Governor Sayle	} 1669
Candia [Crete].....	
Michael Korybut	} 1670
Cabal	
Count de Frontenac	1672
Choezim.....	} 1673
Mississippi, by Joliet and Marquette.....	
Test Act	} 1674
John Milton.....	
John Sobieski	} 1676
Innocent XI.....	
Titus Oates [plot]	1678
Habeas Corpus	} 1679
Meal Tub Plot	
Philadelphia	1681
Pennsylvania, by William Penn.....	} 1682
M. de la Barre	
Ivan V. Dom Peter I.....	} 1683
Vienna	
Colbert.....	} 1683
Dom Peter II.....	
Ryehouse plot	} 1684
M. de Denonville.....	
Monmouth	} 1685
James II.....	
Monmouth's rebellion	} 1686
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes	
Judge Jeffreys.....	1686
Soliman III.....	1687
John Bunyan.....	} 1688
Frederick III., son of the Great Elector	
Indulgence.....	} 1688
Expulsion of James II.....	

	A.D.
Frontenac returns to New France	} 1689
Massacre at Lachine.....	
William and Mary	
Bill of Rights.....	
Boyne	} 1690
Robert Boyle, [invented the Air Pump].....	} 1691
Ahmed II. [Achmet]	
Treaty of Limerick	
Hanover raised an Electorate.....	} 1692
Origin of the National Debt of England.....	
Massacre of the McDonalds.....	
Bank of England established.....	} 1694
Mary, [variola maligna].....	
William, alone.....	} 1696
Frederick Augustus II.....	
Barelay's Plot.....	} 1697
Zenta, [defeat of the Turks by Prince Eugene]	
Charles XII., of Sweden	
Ryswick.....	} 1698
Frontenac at Quebec	
Russian order of St. Andrew, by Peter	} 1699
Calcutta, Fort William.....	
Louisiana, colonized by the French.....	
Carlowitz.....	
Chevalier de Calliere	} 1700
Philip V.....	

CENTURY 18TH.

Civil war in Spain.....	} 1791
Frederick takes the title of King of Prussia as Frederick I. Dryden.... }	
James II. }	
Settlement Act	} 1702
General peace conference with the Indians at Montreal.....	
War of the Succession [Queen Anne's War].....	
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.....	} 1703
Queen Anne.....	
Achmet III.....	} 1704
M. de Vaudreuil.....	
St. Petersburg founded.....	} 1705
Gibraltar.....	
Deerfield Massacre	
John Locke.....	} 1706
Blenheim	
Joseph I.....	} 1706
Stanislas Leszczynski	
Ramillies	
Dom John V.....	

	A.D.
England and Scotland unite and form Great Britain	} 1707
Union ratified in Parliament	
Oudenarde.....	} 1708
William Pitt.....	
Bishop Laval.....	} 1709
Malplaquet	
Charles VI.....	1711
Frederick William I.....	} 1713
Treaty of Utrecht	
Utrecht	
George I.....	1714
Louis XV.....	1715
Septennial Act	1716
Belgrade, by Prince Eugene	1717
Charles XII., of Sweden.....	} 1718
Quadruple Alliance signed at London.....	
Explosion of the South Sea Bubble	} 1720
Sir Robert Walpole	
Charles James Stuart.....	} 1721
Peter the Great assumes the title of Emperor	
Marlborough [John Churchill].....	1722
Vaudreuil	} 1725
Catherine I.....	
M. Beauharnois	1726
Sir Isaac Newton	} 1727
George II.....	
North Carolina becomes a separate State	1728
Clement XII.....	} 1730
Mahomet V.....	
Georgia, by General Oglethorpe.....	} 1732
George Washington.....	
Plague [small-pox].....	1733
Porto Bello	1739
Succession [civil war]	} 1740
Frederick II., the Great.....	
Ivan VI., the Infant	
Elizabeth Petrowna, daughter of Peter	1741
Charles VII.	1742
Dettingen, French defeated	} 1743
Rocky Mountains, by Vérendrye.....	
France and England, old French war	} 1744
Alexander Pope	
Civil.....	} 1745
Jonathan Swift [Dean]	
Francis I.....	} 1746
Culloden	
Kosciuszko	
Ferdinand VI., the Wise	1746

	A.D.
M. de Galissonniere	1747
Aix-la-Chapelle	1748
M. de la Jonquiere	} 1749
Wahabees	
Dom Joseph Emmanuel	1750
M. de Quesne	} 1752
Gregorian Calendar	
Fort Necessity, by De Villiers	} 1754
Jumonville	
Osman III	
Earthquake at Lisbon	} 1755
M. de Vaudreuil	
Seven years' war, Prussia <i>vs.</i> Austria, Russia and France	1756
George Washington	} 1757
Fort George massacre	
Louisburg captured	} 1758
Frontenac	
Duquesne	
Plains of Abraham	} 1759
Quebec	
Wolf	
Montcalm	
Robert Burns	} 1760
Charles III	
Second battle of the Plains of Abraham, [St. Foy Road]	} 1760
Montreal	
George III	} 1762
Peter III.—Catherine II	
North Briton newspaper, by Wilkes [John]	} 1763
Treaty of Paris	
Canada ceded to Great Britain, Province of Quebec	} 1763
General Murray, First Governor of the Province	
Stanislaus Poniatowski	1764
James [Charles], the Pretender	} 1765
Stamp Act	
Joseph II	} 1766
Lord Dorchester [General Sir Guy Carleton]	
Stamp Act	} 1768
Royal Academy of Arts	
Wellington [Arthur Wellesley]	} 1769
Napoleon	
Clement XIV	
Walter Scott	1771
First partition of Poland	1772
Abolition of the order of Jesuits, by Clement XIV	1773
Louis XVI	} 1774
Abdul Ahmed	
Quebec Act	

	A.D.
Revolution of the American Colonies.....	} 1775
Lexington, first action—Bunker Hill.....	
Pius VI.....	
Declaration of Independence.....	} 1776
Hume [historian].....	
Lafayette joins the Americans.....	} 1777
Hessians.....	
Maria-Francis-Isabella I., and Dom Peter III.....	} 1778
Louis XVI., by treaty, assists America.....	
William Pitt.....	
American Academy of Arts and Sciences founded, Boston ..	1780
York Town.....	} 1781
Meeting of Congress, Confederation accepted.....	
Peace, Independence recognized by England.....	} 1783
Daniel Webster.....	
American Congress ratifies the treaty of peace signed at Paris.	1784
Frederick William II.....	} 1786
The Cotton Plant introduced into Georgia.....	
War between Russia and Turkey.....	} 1787
New South Wales.....	
Congress meets, and signs the New Constitution.....	
War in Germany, with Turkey.....	} 1788
Charles IV.....	
Belgrade.....	} 1789
Washington, First President of the United States of America	
Selim III.....	
French Revolution.....	} 1790
Benjamin Franklin.....	
Leopold II.....	} 1791
Province of Quebec divided into Upper and Lower Canada.	
Dom John, Regent.....	
John Wesley.....	} 1792
Constitution of the Third of May.....	
Republic.....	} 1793
Francis II.....	
War.....	} 1794
Second Partition.....	
Louis XVI.....	
Dr. Jacob Mountain, Protestant Bishop.....	} 1795
Girondists proscribed.....	
Edward Gibbon [historian].....	1794
Third Partition.....	1795
Sir Robert Prescott.....	} 1796
Paul.....	
Lithography, by Sennefelder.....	
Trinidad.....	} 1797
Frederick William III.....	
John Adams.....	

	A.D.
Expulsion of Pius VI. by the French.....	} 1798
Franco-Turkish war	
Nile	} 1799
Washington	
Napoleon chosen First Consul	
Washington made the seat of the United States Government	
Malta	} 1800
Pius VII.....	

CENTURY 19TH

Ireland united to Great Britain in Parliament.....	} 1801
Aboukir.....	
Alexander I.....	
Thomas Jefferson	} 1802
Concordat	
Amiens	} 1803
Louisiana purchased from the French	
Napoleon I., Emperor.....	} 1804
Trafalgar	
Nelson	} 1805
Confederation of the Rhine.....	
Cape of Good Hope... ..	
Pitt, the younger	} 1806
Berlin Decree, English commerce interdicted.....	
Dom John flees to Brazil	} 1807
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.....	
Mustapha IV.....	
First Steamboat on the Hudson, by Robert Fulton	
Tilsit	} 1808
Vimiera, Wellesley defeats Junot.....	
Ferdinand VII.....	
Mahomet VI.....	} 1809
Talavera, Wellington defeats Victor.....	
Alfred Tennyson.....	} 1810
James Madison	
First Steamboat on the St. Lawrence, by John Molson.....	} 1811
Busaco, Wellington repulses Massena.....	
Fuentes de Onoro.....	} 1812
Massena's second defeat.....	
Burnside Estate and £10,000 bequeathed by the Hon. Peter McGill unto the "Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning," now McGill College, Montreal... ..	} 1812
War of 1812.....	
Moscow destroyed by fire	} 1812
Charles Dickens.....	
Edict against Christianity	
Bucharest, Russia and Turkey	

	A.D.
Vittoria, Wellington defeats King Joseph.....	} 1813
Otto Bismark, Schönhausen.....	
Tecumseh.....	} 1814
Restoration of the Order of Jesuits in France.....	
Louis XVIII.....	} 1815
Peace of Ghent.....	
Waterloo	} 1817
Marshal Ney executed	
Congress ratifies the treaty of Ghent	} 1819
James Munroe	
Victoria.....	} 1820
Gebhard Blucher, Prussian Marshal	
Florida purchased from Spain	} 1821
Edward, Duke of Kent	
Missouri compromise drawn up by Henry Clay	} 1822
George IV.....	
Dom John returns to Portugal.....	} 1823
Napoleon	
Leo XII.....	} 1824
Lord [George Gordon] Byron	
Charles X.....	} 1825
Bishop Mountain }	
Bishop Plessis ... }	
Nicholas	} 1826
John Quincy Adams	
Abolition of the Janissaries.....	} 1827
Fire at Constantinople, 6,000 houses destroyed	
Russo-Persian war	} 1828
Donna Maria II., de Gloria	
McGill and Toronto Universities founded. }	} 1829
Natural History Society established	
Navarino	} 1830
Dom Miguel, usurper	
Noah Webster's Dictionary	} 1831
Russia and Persia make peace.....	
Pius VIII.....	} 1832
Andrew Jackson	
Roman Catholic Emancipation Act passed, [Dan. O'Connell]	} 1833
Opening of the Railroad between Liverpool and Manchester	
William Huskisson, killed by accident	} 1834
William IV	
Louis Philippe	} 1835
Expulsion of Charles X.....	
Poland.....	} 1836
Asiatic Cholera.....	
Napoleon II. at Schönbrunn Palace.....	} 1837
Reform Bill.....	
Cholera	} 1838
Cholera	

	A.D.
Isabella II.....	} 1833
Donna Maria restored.....	
Slavery in the Colonies abolished, £20,000,000.....	} 1834
Free Trade opened up with China, Napier.....	
Marquis de La Fayette.....	} 1835
Slavery abolished from all British possessions.....	
Ferdinand IV.....	} 1837
Great fire at New York.....	
Morse's Electric Telegraph Model completed.....	} 1838
Legacy of £100,000 to the United States, by James Smithson. "for the general diffusion of knowledge among men"	
Victoria.....	} 1838
Martin Van Buren.....	
Electric Telegraph patented.....	} 1839
Insurrection in Canada.....	
Lieutenant Weir murdered.....	} 1840
John George Lambton, Earl of Durham.....	
Marshal Soult at the coronation of Victoria.....	} 1841
Chartists.....	
Abdul-Medjid.....	} 1842
M. Thiers, Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	
Frederick William IV.....	} 1843
Act of Union of the Provinces passed by British Parliament	
Union of the two Canadas.....	} 1844
Prince of Wales.....	
William Henry Harrison.....	} 1845
Peace of Nankin.....	
Ashburton Treaty.....	} 1846
Robert Southey, poet.....	
Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, Upper Canada.....	} 1847
Mexican War.....	
Earl Cathcart.....	} 1848
Alexander, Grand Duke.....	
James K. Polk.....	} 1849
Smithsonian Institute established.....	
Pius IX.....	} 1850
Lord Elgin.....	
Dr. Chalmers.....	} 1850
Expulsion of Louis Philippe.....	
France a Republic.....	} 1850
Bishop Maut, theologian and poet.....	
Treaty of peace of the Mexico-American war.....	} 1850
Francis Joseph.....	
Zachary Taylor.....	} 1850
Rebellion Losses Bill passed.....	
Riot, Lord Elgin assaulted in the streets by a mob.....	} 1850
Burning of the Parliament Houses at Montreal.....	
Tennyson, Poet Laureate.....	1850

	A.D.
Sir Robert Peel.....	
Millard Fillmore.....	1850
Fugitive Slave Bill passed	
Gold in Australia, by Edward Hargraves.....	
Exhibition at London.....	
Library of the United States Congress burned.....	1851
Henry Clay	
Coup d'Etat	
France becomes an Empire, Second Empire.....	
Napoleon III.....	1852
Duke of Wellington	
Daniel Webster.....	
Russo-Turkish war [Crimean].....	
Franklin Pierce	1853
Dom Pedro [Peter VI.].....	
Cholera	
Commercial relations between England & America established	1854
Sir Edmund Head	
Imperial Prince Napoleon	
Alexander II.	1856
Peace of the Crimean war.....	
Chinese fleet destroyed by Commodore Elliot.....	
Alfonso, Prince of Asturias	1857
James Buchanan.....	
Ottawa chosen the Capital of Canada	
The Queen assumes the Government of India.	
Orsini's plot to assassinate Napoleon III.....	1858
Conflict at Lucknow.....	
Peace of Tien-tsin, signed by Lord Elgin.....	
Franco-Austrian war.....	
John Brown's insurrection at Harper's Ferry.....	1859
Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia.....	
China invaded by the English and French	
Jerome Bonaparte, the Emperor's uncle	
Rebellion begins in South Carolina	1860
Treaty of Tien-tsin ratified at Peking. Compensation ob-	
tained from China for an attack at Pei-ho	
Russia decrees to emancipate 23,000,000 serfs.....	
Civil war.....	
Lord Monck, Governor-General.....	
Abraham Lincoln	1861
Abdul Aziz	
Dom Luis	
William I.....	
Death of Prince Albert.....	
Antietam	
Bismarck, Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	1862
Russia celebrates her one thousandth anniversary	
To the London P. or, £150,000 [Peabody]	

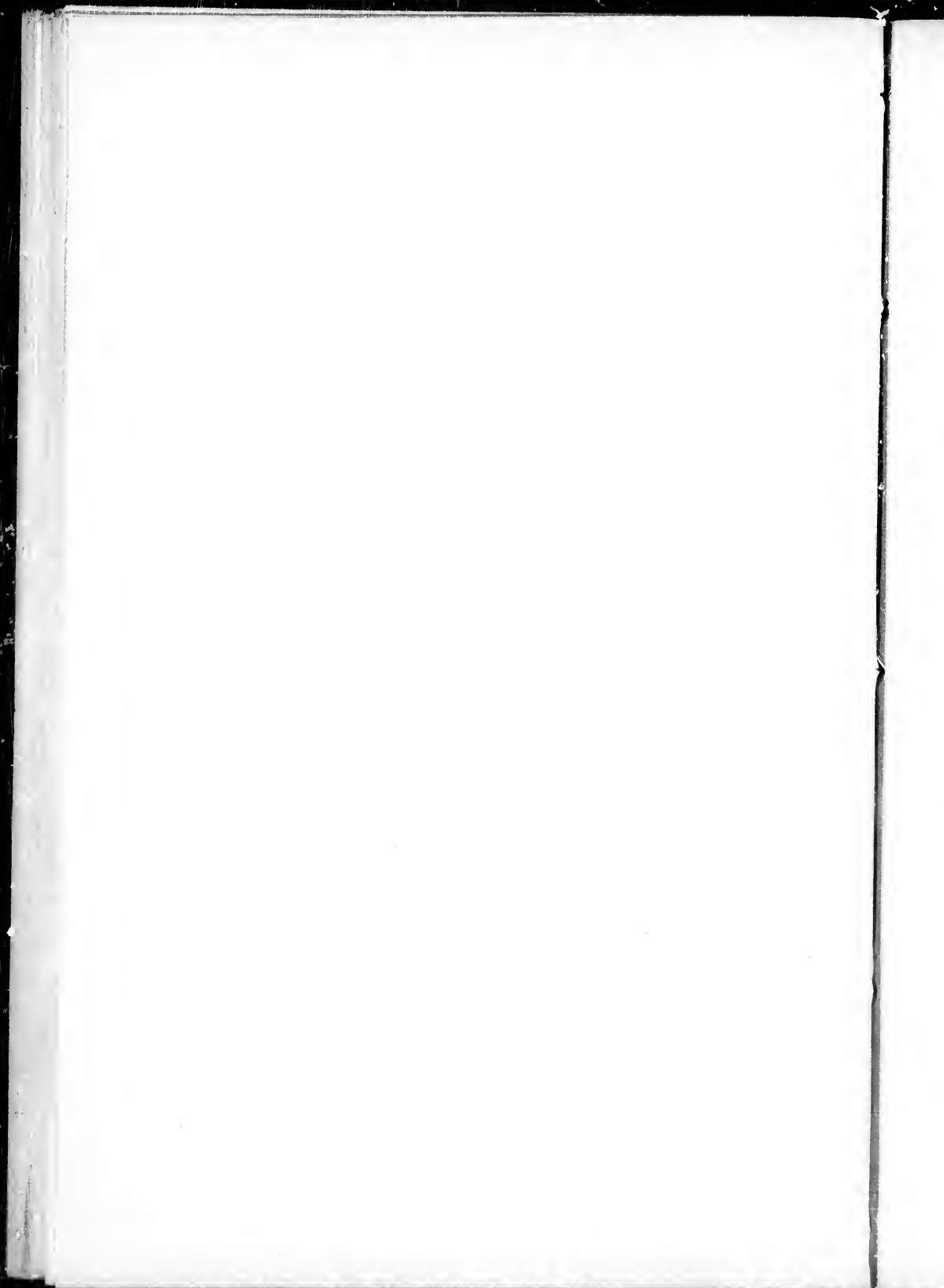
	A.D.
Gettysburg.....	} 1863
Don Carlos born.....	
Proclamation of freedom to the slaves.....	
Poland.....	} 1864
Battle of the Wilderness.....	
Lee defeated by Sheridan at Sailor's Creek.....	} 1865
Cholera at Constantinople.....	
Abraham Lincoln re-elected.....	
Death of Lincoln, assassinated by Wilkes Booth.....	
Andrew Johnson.....	
Conditional amnesty, followed by peace.....	} 1866
Russo-Austrian war.....	
Peace signed at Prague.....	
£100,000 for the benefit of the London Poor [Peabody]... Exhibition.....	} 1867
Dominion Government established.....	
Lord Monck, First Viceroy.....	
New Parliament at Ottawa.....	
British North American Act passed.....	} 1868
Russian-America sold to the United States for \$7,200,000..	
Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, assassinated at Ottawa.....	
Lord Lisgar [Sir John Young].....	
Death of Lord Brougham.....	
To the Poor of London, £100,000 [Peabody].....	} 1869
Ulysses S. Grant.....	
Œcumenical Council.....	
Bequest of £150,000 for the benefit of the Poor of London; also large sums to the United States of America for Educational purposes.....	} 1870
George Peabody, "The benefactor of the poor of London". Infallibility of the Pope, as Head of the Church, declared...	
Franco-Prussian.....	} 1871
Amadeo I.....	
Republic established—M. Thiers, President.....	} 1872
King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany.....	
Conflagration at Chicago.....	
Peace between France and Prussia.....	} 1873
Japanese Embassy of distinguished persons visit the United States and England.....	
Lord Dufferin, Sir Frederick Temple.....	} 1875
Horace Greeley.....	
Fire in Boston.....	} 1876
Spain becomes a Republic.....	
Exhibition at Vienna.....	
Napoleon III. at Chiselharst.....	} 1877
The Germans, by treaty, withdraw troops from France.....	
King William warmly received at St. Petersburg.....	} 1878
First Cardinal in America, Bishop McClosky.....	
Guizot.....	

Revolution in Turkey.....		A.D.
Deposition of Abdul Aziz.....	} brothers	1876
Murad Effendi, deposed.		
Abdul Hamid II.		
United States Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.....		
Victoria Regina, proclaimed Empress of India		

Octagonal symbols in the 17th century refer to India.

ERRATUM—In the 16th century, read "Clement VII.", 1523.





CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Great care has been taken in the selection of the events represented upon the Chart of Time. Whether they are the best that could have been chosen for the grand subject of Universal History or not, has not been so much a matter of consideration, however, as the principle contained in this method of impressing the mind with materials for future usefulness.

Order in the arrangement of events, harmony, and the perfect representation of Time, are the prominent features of the Chart, Centograph and Slate.

Every division of History found in whatever text-books can readily and easily be traced upon them, while at the same time no *one* need be confused with *another*. By their use, a link that has ever seemed wanting to inseparably connect Facts and Dates is brought to bear in the acquisition of Historical lore that will be appreciated by those who, of necessity, must apply themselves to obtain a thorough knowledge of the subject.

Universal History, or, in fact Special, as well, should be studied by some definite plan.

The following, in this regard, will be attended with excellent results. It is only suggestive, however, and teachers should feel at liberty to pursue any other course that will better serve their purposes:—

Time, according to Usher, involves a period of nearly six thousand years.* It was during this, now

* The Julian period, however, dates farther back, and is recognized by many good historians.

in the past, that the events occurred of which any record is made.

For the sake of precision—

1st. Let us suppose the time to be exactly 6,000 years.

2nd. Let it be divided into three equal parts of 2,000 years each.

3rd. Let the pupils be nine, ten or eleven years of age, and the period of study four years.

Then proceed regularly thus :—

- A. Let the first year be applied to the acquisition of a general knowledge of Time, its divisions, and the memorizing of the events of the first 2,000 years.
- B. Let the second year be applied to a recapitulation of the first year's lessons, and to a careful study of the facts of the next 2,000 years.
- C. Let the third year be devoted to a recapitulation of the two preceding ones, and to an acquisition of the facts of the Christian Era.
- D. Let the fourth year's lessons include a recapitulation of the studies of the other three, and the more perfect acquisition of the events of Modern History, particularly as regards its philosophy and the history of our own country.

In Normal Schools, Academies, Colleges and Universities, where the courses of studies vary as to time, the judgment and good sense of those in charge will readily direct them to form their plans of study according to the various circumstances under which they labor.

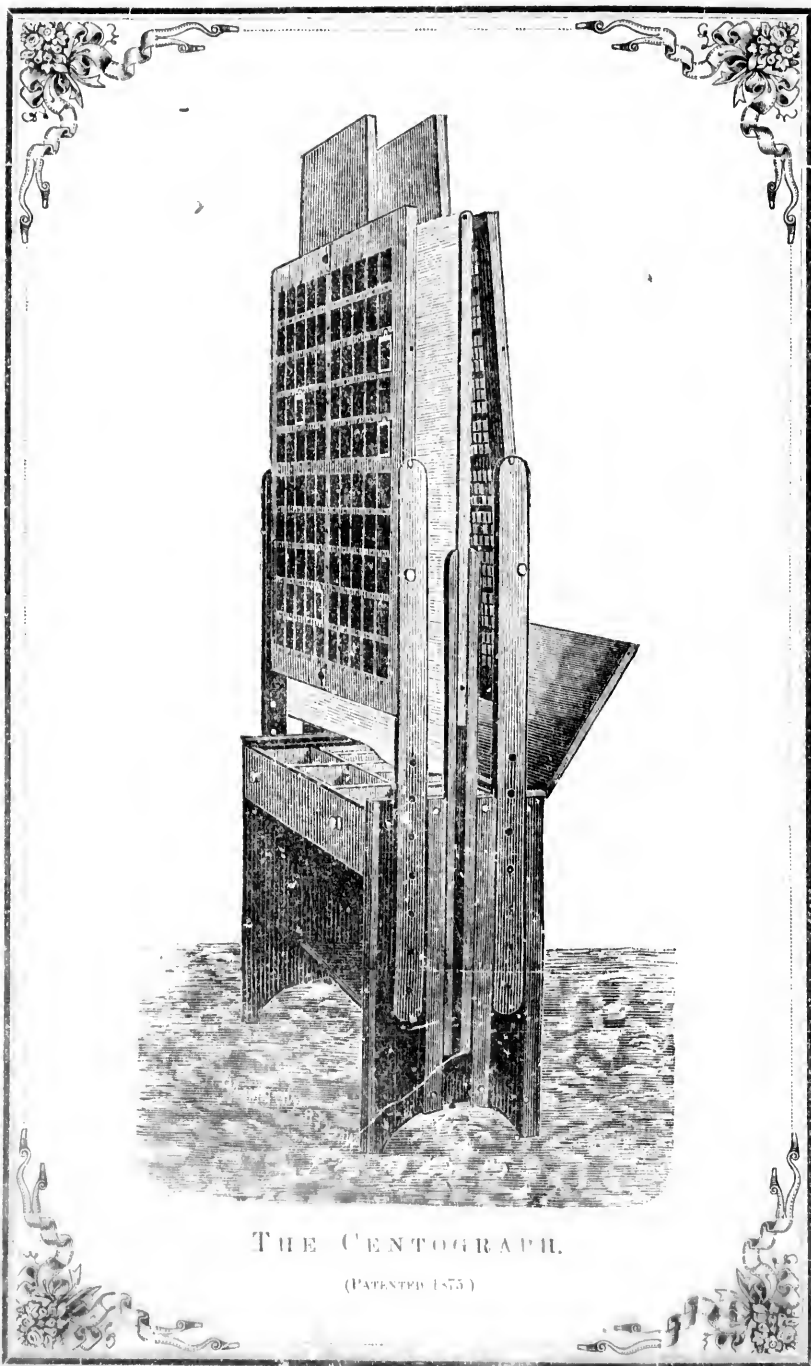
The ordinary divisions of History being visible upon the Chart, should, of course, at the same time, be

recognized and impressed upon the minds of the pupils, who ought to be kept well together in their studies.

No one will dispute the importance of leaving to professors themselves to add as many facts as may appear to them necessary. For this purpose blank leaves will be found at the end of the book. They should teach History according to their own liking. The Chart, Centograph and Slate are offered only as the means to render their instruction successful, and to enable the learner to acquire a clear notion of the order in which the events succeeded each other, and thus to grasp the whole subject of Universal History.

Professors and teachers generally will appreciate the propriety of being untrammelled by formalities that should vary according to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. Experience will have taught them that there are many ways by which to arrive at the same point. In the selection of the best, however, lies the proof of wisdom. Should error occasionally mislead, it will afford an opportunity for those of better judgment to exhibit the virtue of charity which "endureth all things," forgetting not in the meantime the ancient and truthful observation of Pliny, "Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit."





THE CENTOGRAPH.

(PATENTED 1875)



