

Section 4: The New Body Politick, Revolution and Change From 1700 *anno Domini* to 1899 *anno Domini*

Testing the Individual's Rights Innovation and Experimentation

Eighteenth Century

During the Reign of Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani) November 23, 1700 – March 19, 1721

c. 1700s

The early years experience the initial immigration of Irish to America. By mid-1700s, *Santeria* (aka *Lukumí*), combining Roman Catholic traditions with aboriginal religious rites, is popularized by West African slaves in the Caribbean.

1700

Clement XI became a cardinal priest and one month later was elected pope.

1701

Yale University founded.

Newton publishes study on calculus.

William Penn's *Charter of Privileges for Pennsylvanians* guarantees religious freedom.

Bevis Marks Synagogue established in London (England's oldest and Europe's longest, continuously-open synagogue).

1702

Queen Anne grants approval for sport horse racing (1711, Ascot races begin).

Church of England is established as the official religion of Maryland; Britain revokes Maryland's 1649 grant of religious tolerance.

1703

Daily Courant, London, first English-language daily newspaper.

Saint Petersburg founded by Peter the Great as the new Russian capitol.

Japan earthquake kills more than 200,000.

England seizes Gibraltar from Spain, securing maritime access to Mediterranean.

1706

(d. - 90) Benjamin Franklin born

1707

Under the Treaty of Union, England and Scotland become Great Britain (United Kingdom).

1708

Reconstruction of Saint Paul's Cathedral of London completed.

1709

Italian barber, in Germany, introduces *Eau de Cologne*.

Pantheism holds that God and the world are one (everything is God or a part of God).

This is condemned by Pius IX and the Vatican Council in 1869.

Cristofori designs the piano.

1710

The *New England Primer* schoolbook standardized. An example is, "Who ne-er learns the abcs, forever will a blockhead be."

George Berkeley's *A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge* states "esse est percipi" ("to exist is to be perceived").

Parliament extends the English postal system to the American Colonies with the main office in New York. (refer: 1737)

1711

Emperor Peter I of Russia divorces Eudoxia (Eudokia), marrying Marta (Empress Catherine).

John Shore designs the tuning fork.

1712

Through exploration and control, New France's territory extends from Newfoundland to Lake Superior and from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

1713

Joseph Addison presents the play *Cato, a Tragedy*, about ancient Roman Marcus Cato Uticensis' loyalty and virtue. Two lines are, "It is not now time to talk of aught / But chains or conquest, liberty or death." and "What a pity it is / That we can die but once to serve our country." (refer: 1775 - P. Henry and 1776 - N. Hale)

Clement XI's Papal Bull, *Unigenitus Dei Filius* condemns Jansenists who had questioned the magnitude and necessity of Church laws. (refer: c. 1642)

c. 1715

Jesuits and Dominican missionaries had incorporated some Chinese sacred practices into religious services. Clement XI condemned this technique.

Chinese murder missionaries and converts, burning all Catholic churches, schools and clinics. (refer: Elaboration)

1715

Gabriel Fahrenheit develops the temperature scale.

1716

The first theater in the American Colonies opens in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1717

Philippe Destouches writes the play, *L'Obstacle Imprévu*, which includes the phrase, "Those not present are always wrong."

1718

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's report, *Innoculation Against Smallpox*, expands on the method of administering drops of smallpox pus.

New Orleans becomes the capital of French Louisiana.

British Navy Lieutenant Robert Maynard kills murdering pirate of Spanish Main, Edward Teach (aka Blackbeard) at Ocracoke, North Carolina.

c. 1717

Trappists (Order of Reformed Cistercians) founded; establishes a strict cloistered life.

1719

Daniel Defoe writes *Robinson Crusoe*.

During the Reigns of:

Innocent XIII (Michelangelo dei Conti) May 8, 1721 – March 7, 1724

Benedict XIII (Pietro Francesco Orsini) May 29, 1724 – February 21, 1730

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini) July 12, 1730 – February 6, 1740

1721

China's Emperor Kangxi bans all Christian missions.

1726

Anglican's Trinity Church of Newport, Rhode Island completed.

Jonathan Swift writes *Gulliver's Travels*.

1727

Under Catherine I, Russia banishes all Jews.

First Catholic Mass is held in what later becomes Minnesota (Saint Anthony's).

1729

Francois-Marie Arouet's (aka Voltaire) *Lettres Philosophiques sur les Anglais* (*Philosophical letters on the English*) discusses their attitude toward government,

from *Synopsis of the Reign of the Roman Catholic Pontiffs*

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literature, and religion. He also writes that the Gospels are fabricated and Jesus did not exist.

Of the Bible, he says, "In 100 years this book will be forgotten and eliminated..." Voltaire authored over 200 books and pamphlets as well as 50 plays. (refer: 1741)

1730

British Royal Navy initiates a 17 cannon-shot salute to honor dignitaries. (refer: 1810)

1732

Georgia, the 13th American Colony is chartered.

Govzdev, a Russian explorer, lands in present-day Alaska.

1731

Poor Richard's Almanack by Benjamin Franklin is published with new editions for the next 25 years.

He establishes first lending library.

c. 1732

Clement XII charges Cardinal Corsini with theft from papal treasury, receiving a ten-year imprisonment.

1732

(d. - 1809) Franz Joseph Haydn composes 100 symphonies and over 400 other works. Michael Menzies credited with inventing the Threshing Machine.

1733

Arsenic is developed by George Brandt.

Jesuits found Saint Joseph Catholic Church (Philadelphia). At that time it is the only place in the whole English-speaking world where public celebration of the Mass is allowed by British law.

Alexander Pope, in his *An Essay on Man* writes, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

1734

Charles Louis de Secondat's work, *Consideration on the Causes of the Greatness of the Romans and Their Decline*, is a study of the philosophy of history.

Rabbi Israel Baal Shem Tov's (Russia) teaching of Jewish practices and contemplation leads to Chassidism. (refer: 1781)

1735

Scarlet fever strikes New England.

Augustine Washington builds a house at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

1736

Giovanni Battista Pergolesi composes *Stabat Mater*. (refer : 1840 - Robert Wagner)

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1737

Benjamin Franklin becomes postmaster in Philadelphia. (refer: 1753)
Earthquake in Calcutta, India kills 300,000.

1738

Papacy condemns Freemasonry (and all Freemasons) as too open to a variety of religious beliefs and, as a secret society, it “presents a political danger”. Clement XII’s Bull *In Eminenti* forbids Catholics, under risk of excommunication, from joining or assisting the organization in any fashion.

John and Charles Wesley, Anglican ministers, begin Methodist (Holy Club) movement within Church of England, which later invalidated their approach. (refer: Elaboration-Methodism)

Roque Alcubierre excavation of Herculaneum, Roman city buried for 1700 years by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, marks the beginning of classical archaeology; defined as the study of ancient Roman and Greek sites.

1739

Woman Not Inferior to Man authored by “Sophia, a Person of Quality”; published in England.

Elizabeth Timothy, establishes first female-run newspaper in the Colonies (the South Carolina Gazette)

c. 1740

Song, *God Save the King*, attributed to Henry Carey.

**During the Reign of Benedict XIV (Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini)
August 17, 1740 – May 3, 1758**

1741

King of Tibet allows Catholics to openly practice their faith.

Captain Vitus Bering navigates Alaska’s coastline.

Jonathan Edwards’s sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” (“the horrors of hell”) addresses salvation while America is redefining religion.

Voltaire mocks all religions; describes God as a comedian, playing to an audience too afraid to laugh. He declares Jews to be deadly to the human race.

1742

Anders Celsius invents temperature scale.

George Frideric Handel presents oratorio, *Messiah*.

1744

Imam Muhammad Ibn Abd-al Wahhab and Muhammad Ibn Saud agree to leave politics and the military to the Sauds and religious matters to the Imam.

1746

Princeton University founded.

1748

Rocco Gioacchino de Alcubiere (Spain) locates the buried city of Pompeii.
Julien Offray de La Mettrie authors *L'homme machine (The Human Machine)*. His atheistic materialism is a denial of the existence of a soul.

1749

Essay *Discourse on the Arts and Sciences* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau claims that progress in these disciplines diminishes moral virtue.
French philosopher, Denis Diderot, publishes *A Letter to the Blind for the Use of Those Who See* dealing with Atheism (there is only nature and no God at all). (refer: 1751)

1750

Beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England
Bishop Challoner, London, revises the *English Catholic Bible's* text and notes (the *Douay-Rheims* version), now called *Douay-Challoner* version (refer: years 408, 1509, 1610, 1970).
Iron Act by England prohibits American Colonies from manufacturing iron products; must exchange iron for English goods.

1751

Benjamin Franklin's discovery of the electrical nature of lightning (and later, the lightning rod)
(- 72) The *Encyclopædia*, devoted to practical technology, is edited by Diderot and d'Alembert. The first volume of *Encyclopædia Britannica* is published 1771. Vatican reaction included, "The single purpose of the encyclopedia was to destroy all royalty and all religions."
Pope Benedict writes *On Jews and Christians Living in the Same Place*. This document addresses tyrannical Jews in Poland, forbidding them to live in the same cities as Catholics.

1752

British Government adopts the Gregorian Calendar (from 1582) for all its possessions, including the American Colonies. The day following September 2nd became September 14th. All preceding dates were marked OS (old style).
Thomas Fuller, in England, writes, "Be you never so high the law is above you."
Public street lighting begins in Philadelphia.

1753

The Whole Duty of Woman by William Kenrick (England) cautions “diffidence in voicing an opinion and (maintaining) a low, gentle voice.” (20 editions printed through 1815)
A bell is cast for the State House in Philadelphia. (Circa 1830, it is nicknamed “Liberty Bell” by a group attempting to outlaw slavery; cracked in 1846.)
Benjamin Franklin is appointed one of the two Postmasters General of the American Colonies.

1754

England continues denying Jews naturalization (citizenship).
Benedict XIV names *Our Lady of Guadalupe* Patroness of Mexico.
(- 63) In the Americas, England engaged in the Seven Years War (aka French and Indian War)

1755

Samuel Johnson publishes *A Dictionary of the English Language*.

1757

Benedict XIV suspended the condemnation of Copernicus and Galileo.
Majority control over the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, founded in 335, is taken from the Latin (Roman Catholic) by Greek Orthodox clergy. (refer: 1852)

**During the Reign of Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre Rezzonico)
July 6, 1758 – February 2, 1769**

1759

King Joseph I (Portugal) forces out Jesuits, claiming an assassination attempt.
George Washington (26) marries Martha Dandridge Custis (27).

c. 1760

Israel, son of Eli'erer, is titled *Ba'al Shem Tov (Master of the Good Name)*. He is founder of Hasidism, a popular form of Kabbalah (Jewish mystical teaching), which spreads throughout Eastern Europe.

1760

Jigsaw puzzle is designed by John Spilsbury.
(r. - 1820) King George III (England)

1761

American Quakers (Society of Friends) exclude slave traders, but not slave ownership.
Hand-operated fire extinguisher developed.

c. 1762

Earl of Sandwich introduces the unique entrée.

1763

Saint Mary Catholic Church founded in Philadelphia. [Some detail: From 1810 to 1838 it is the first U.S. Catholic Cathedral.] (refer: 1777)

Peace treaty at Paris gives England control of French Canada as well as their territory in the Midwest.

England forbids Americans any further western colonization. (refer: 1774)

James Watt designs improvements to the fifty-year-old steam engine.

Touro Synagogue Newport, Rhode Island founded. Congregation adopts the name Yeshuat Israel-Salvation of Israel. [Some particulars: Named after the first permanent rabbi, Isaac Touro, it is the oldest in U.S. In 1946, Touro was declared a National Historic Site.]

1764

Jesuits forced out of France.

Colonist James Otis denounces Parliament's Sugar Act as taxation without representation.

1765

Barbara Heck organizes first Methodist Church in the Americas (New York).

The Pennsylvania Gazette features advertising-art for Milligan's Women's Shoe Store. It is a picture of a shoe with store's name wrapped around it. [Some background: Earlier advertising was in script form only.]

British Stamp Act taxes Colonists for almost every purchase (additional taxation without representation) inflaming the spirit of revolution.

1767

King Charles III of Spain arrests 6000 Jesuits, as a dangerous body of soldiers, deporting them to Italy.

Mason and Dixon's Line settles boundary dispute between colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania. (refer: 1820)

Catherine the Great of Russia initiates the modernization of the Empire along the lines of European culture.

Soldiers of Norway and Sweden participate in the first Biathlon (competitive skiing and shooting).

During the Reign of Clement XIV (Lorenzo Ganganelli)
May 19, 1769 – September 22, 1774

1769

Junipero Serra founds Mission San Diego de Alcala, the first in California.
Spinning frame by Richard Arkwright (England) advances mass-weaving technique.

1770

Baron of Holbach, Paul Heinrich, publishes *The System of Nature; or Laws of the Moral and Physical World*. He maintains that belief in God is illusionary and dishonest.
British Colonies in North America reach three million non-natives.
(d. 1827) Ludwig van Beethoven born.
At 13 years-of-age, Phyllis Wheatley's *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral* is the first Black slave's work to be published.
First Catholic Church in Saint Louis founded. (refer: 1834)
Edmund Burke, British philosopher, authors *Thoughts on the Course of the Present Discontents*; "We set ourselves to bite the hand that feeds us."
John Cuthbertson's initial experimentation with electric battery
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (age 14) transcribes the *Miserere Mei Deus* of the Gregorio Allegri (refer: 1791)
Thomas Gainsborough exhibits *The Blue Boy*.
British Boston massacre kills five, wounds six.

1772

Scheele and Priestley isolate oxygen.
Poland suffers first of three partitions (1793 and 1795), apportioned among Austria, Prussia, and Russia. (refer: 1918)

1773

English stock exchange established.
Under pressure from the kings of Portugal, Spain, and France. Pope Clement XIV issues a diktat (decree) of suppression, *Dominus ac Redemptor poster*, dissolving The Society of Jesus, closing all provinces and houses and imprisoning its Superior General. (refer: 1801)
American Colonies' first museum established in Charleston, South Carolina.
John Newton of London authors verse, *Amazing Grace* which appears in Olney Hymns. (refer: 1831)
Catherine II of Russia and Frederick II of Prussia advise the Pope that they refuse to enforce the diktat, thus allowing a safe-haven. There, the Jesuits continue their work for the ensuing 41 years. (refer:1814)
Jesuit John Carroll leaves England for missionary work in Maryland. (refer: 1784)
Tea Act while reducing tax on importation into England, increases rate for American Colonies. Bostonians dump 250 tea chests into harbor.

c. 1774

Words to *Holy God, We Praise Thy Name* are attributed to Ignaz Franz while the tune, *Te Deum*, was composed by Katholisches Gesanbuch.

1774

Quartering Act forces Colonists to house overflow British troops on private property. Since 1765, the Act had required only the providing of barracks.

Parliament transfers all western lands to British-controlled Quebec.

Rhode Island abolishes slavery.

John Wesley, Methodist founder, publishes *Thoughts on Slavery*.

Vatican establishes Observatory of the Roman College. Managed by the Jesuits for scientific studies and education. (refer: 1789)

First Continental Congress at Philadelphia (September).

Reign of Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette (beheaded by revolutionaries 1793).

Ann Lee of England establishes Shakerism, (a Quaker sect) in America.

During the Reign of Pius VI (Giovanni Angelo Brachi February 15, 1775 – August 29, 1799

1775

John Paul Jones' ship *Bonhomme Richard* flies the *Continental Colors*, flag of the 13 original Colonies.

Abigail Adams on Britain as a tyrant state writes, "Let us separate; they are unworthy...let us beseech the Almighty to blast their counsels."

Patrick Henry's speech at the Virginia Convention in Richmond, "I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 19) are the first open armed conflicts of the American Colonies' War of Independence. (refer: 1837)

Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17th) is regarded as the first major engagement of the Revolutionary War.

George Washington becomes Commander in Chief.

Benjamin Franklin becomes the first Postmaster General.

1776

Samuel Huntington, as President of the Continental Congress, becomes the first president of The United States in Congress Assembled.

In May, Rhode Island is first colony to renounce loyalty to King George III.

July 4th, *The Declaration of Independence* is issued; Charles Carroll, Maryland, is the only Catholic signer (Bishop John Carroll's cousin).

New Hampshire becomes the first colony to adopt its own constitution.

Thomas Paine authors *Common Sense* and *The American Crisis*. He addresses confidence in America's liberty through the rights to property, capitalism, political, and religious freedoms. He criticizes Sunshine Patriots, those who are dedicated only during pleasant times. (refer: Morris - 1814 and 1815)

Popular conviction holds that Betsy Ross designed the first American flag. It contained five-pointed stars as compared to the British, six-pointed stars.

After the Battle of Long Island (New York), Colonel Nathan Hale declares, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my Country."

Although he is a member of the American Revolutionary Army and should be considered a prisoner, the British hang Colonel Hale.

Francis Hopkinson co-designs Nation's Great Seal with six-pointed stars.

Wealth of Nations, written by Adam Smith, confirms that capitalism continues to be the best economic method for prosperity for the most number of people.

New Jersey's Constitution includes giving women whose net worth exceeded \$250 the right to vote. This rule is revoked in 1807.

Augustus Toplady composes hymn, *Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me*.

1777

Continental Congress authorizes the Stars and Stripes flag.

Initial development of iron-bodied boats.

(- 81) Saint Mary Catholic Church provides services for members of Continental Congress. On July 4, 1779 it holds the first public religious commemoration of the Declaration of Independence.

1778

British captain James Cook is the first European to visit Hawaii.

Mary Hays (Molly Pitcher), at the Battle of Monmouth, takes over command of her wounded husband's cannon. General Washington assigns her the rank of sergeant.

Watson and the Shark painted by John Copley.

Virginia prohibits slave imports.

Georges Buffon's 44-volume work, *Historie naturelle*, explores the idea that earth's formation took place over billions of years. It studies evolutionary similarities between apes and humans. Under papal inquiry, the College de Sorbonne condemns this naturalist, ordering the burning of all his books and notes.

Benedict Arnold, in return for money and appointment as brigadier general in the British Army, traitorously offers to turn over the fort at West Point.

Nuevo Regio Ducal Teatro alla Scala (La Scala), the opera house, opens in Milan, Italy.

1779

Philosopher David Hume's *Dialogs Concerning Natural Religion* is an attack on all religious beliefs.

1781

Traitor, Benedict Arnold, leads the British sacking and burning of New London, Connecticut.

British General Charles Cornwallis surrenders to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia; hostilities cease. (refer: 1783, 84)

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union published. This is the first alliance of the thirteen American Colonies, which is now to be named The United States of America.

Rabbi Schneur Zalman's of Russia expands on Jewish comprehension and tradition leading to Chabad-Lubavitch movement. (refer: Elaboration-Judaism)

Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* develops transcendental idealism (to be able to experience objects, they must exist in time and space). He attempts to direct German thought process away from skepticism.

Auxiliary Bishop of Trier initiates *Febronianism*, which claims that the Church is not a monarchy, all bishops are equal, and that popes have assumed powers not given them by Christ or early Church tradition.

1782

The United States in Congress endorses a new edition of the bible by printer Robert Allen.

1783

American Revolution ends with signing of the Treaty of Paris (September 3rd).

U.S. Army is disbanded.

India Act gives England control of that country.

Montgolfier brothers conduct the first hot-air balloon ascent.

Noah Webster's *American Spelling Book* (aka *Blue-backed Speller*) published. (refer: 1806)

c. 1784

Jean Baptiste Point du Sable is first permanent, non-native settler in area called *Chicagou* by the local Miami (Maumge) Indians.

1784

U.S. Congress ratifies Treaty of Paris (January 14th).

Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches established in U.S.

[Some particulars: The Episcopal Church, representing Anglicans, is formally called Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A.]

Benjamin Franklin develops bifocal eyeglasses.

John Carroll resigns as a Jesuit. Pius VI appoints him Superior of the Missions in America. (refer: 1789)

Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser (or *Pennsylvania Evening Post*) becomes U.S.'s first daily newspaper.

John Mitchell, astronomer, describes a black hole.

1785

Dollar becomes United States' currency.

Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals by Immanuel Kant teaches that moral decisions must be made rationally. We must live more than just as animals, but with a soul.

Cast iron plow developed.

Some credit Blanchard with first parachute descent. (refer: 1792)

1786

Thomas Jefferson writes the Virginia statute, *Devotion to Religious Liberty*.

1787

Delaware is first state to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

(- 88) *The Federalist Papers*, eighty-five essays relating to the Constitution, authored by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.

Northwest Territory created. It includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and East Minnesota. (refer: 1815)

Georg Lichtenberg writes *Aphorisms* which includes, "Everyone is a genius at least once a year. The real geniuses simply have their bright ideas closer together."

1788

England begins exporting its most hardened criminals to Australia's penal colonies.

U.S.'s remaining states prohibit slave importation. South Carolina limits the suspension to between the years of 1788 and 1802.

1789

After necessary ratification by nine states in 1788, Congress declares the Constitution of the United States in effect (March 4th).

Through 1790, New York is the first U.S. Capital.

(- 97) George Washington inaugurated President of The United States (two terms).

Pope institutes *Specola Vaticana* (Vatican Observatory). (refer: 1891)

In Baltimore, John Carroll becomes the first U.S. Catholic bishop.

(- 95) John Jay appointed first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. (refer: 1790)

Thomas Jefferson is designated U.S. Secretary of State.

Alexander Hamilton appointed as first U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

On July 14th, Bastille prison is stormed, beginning decade-long French Revolution during which tens of thousands were executed.

General Henry Knox assigned as Secretary of the War Department.

France develops the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, which provides for election of and loyalty oath by priests to the Republic.

Edmund Randolph is first U.S. Attorney General.

President Washington recommends November 26th as a Day of Thanksgiving.

(refer: 1863)

1790

Rhode Island is the last to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

Population of U.S. reaches four million.

Philosopher Edmund Burke's *Reflection on the Revolution in France* shows how abstract reasoning leads to the most violent chaos.

Federal Government establishes the Revenue Cutter Service, a maritime organization, protecting against smugglers and tariff violators. (refer: 1915)

Territory southwest of River Ohio is created.

First meeting of U.S. Supreme Court.

1791

Philadelphia is U. S. Capital through 1800.

Vermont, as the 14th colony, becomes the first state admitted to the United States of America.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart composes *Requiem* and *The Magic Flute*.

Ratification of the Ten Original Amendments: The *Bill of Rights*.

Pierre Charles L'Engfant, a Major in the Revolutionary Army, is commissioned by President Washington to design the new capital city. (refer: 1800)

Wesleyan Methodist Church established in U.S.

1792

England's Mary Wollstonecraft authors *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, the first rationalization of gender-specific human equality with additional emphasis on education and employment. She writes, "I do not wish them [women] to have power over men, but over themselves." (refer: 1818)

(r. - 1806) Francis II is the last Holy Roman Emperor. (refer: 1806)

Gas lighting introduced (Scotland).

National Convention of the French Revolution (First Republic) established.

André-Jacque Garnerin's first parachute drop (from hot-air balloon). (refer: 1960-Joe Kittinger)

Yale University denies women's entry.

1793

France's King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette guillotined.

England's first free citizens migrate to Australia.

1794

U.S. mints the first silver dollar.

Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.

Eight Russian Orthodox missionaries arrive in Kodiak, Alaska.

French Revolutionary Tribunal orders the murder of sixteen Carmelite nuns by guillotine; executed while singing *Salve Regina*.

1795

University of North Carolina founded; first state university.

1796

Edward Jenner of England develops use of vaccination against smallpox. He publishes results in 1798.

Gilbert Stuart paints *George Washington*.

1797

(- 1801) John Adams, 2nd President

John Trumbull paints *The Signing of the Declaration of Independence*. [Some particulars: The original is in Yale University's Art gallery. The more famous one is located in the Capitol Rotunda, Washington. Trumbull actually depicts the June 28th presentation of the first draft. Painting shows 48 delegates whereas 56 signed the document.]

1798

France's invasion proclaims a Roman Republic. The captured Pope Pius VI, dies as a prisoner in 1799.

Napoleon Bonaparte invades Egypt.

English poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge writes *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*; "Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink."

Benjamin Stoddert is appointed first U.S. Secretary of the Navy.

The Incantation, painted by Francisco Jose' de Goya y Lucientes.

1799

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), in a coup, appoints himself First Consul (Dictator) of France.

U.S. Senate passes the Logan Act to prevent anyone, except as authorized by the president, from correspondence or contact with foreign governments regarding any disputes.

Washington dies at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

Nineteenth Century

During the Reign of Pius VII (Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonte) March 14, 1800 – July 20, 1823

1800

Federal Government moves to Washington City.

First U.S. Congress joint-session held in Washington City. (refer: 1874)

Alessandro Volta produces electricity.

Jacques-Louis David's paints *Napoleon Crossing the St. Bernard Pass*.

Robert Fulton designs metal-clad submarine.

Attorney, Thomas Erskine writes, "There should be a solemn pause before we rush to judgment."

Napoleon conquers Italy.

President's House constructed. (refer: 1817)

William Herschel discovers infrared rays.

1801

(- 9) Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President, Democratic-Republican

Aaron Burr becomes Vice-president, having lost election by a single electoral vote.

Pius VII's *Catholicae Fidei* allows a Jesuit Superior General, Franciszek Kareu, to function in Russia. (refer: 1814)

James Madison appointed Secretary of State.

French Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII sign *The Concordat*, an agreement between civil government and Vatican to regulate their relations in matters of mutual interest. This Act reduces Church influence.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is established (one monarch and one parliament). Irish are denied the vote.

1802

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York founded.

William Paley's *Natural Theology: Evidence of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity Collected from the Appearances of Nature* maintains God's existence, as life is much too complex to have happened by chance. (refer: Elaboration-Arguments)

In Britain's Parliament, Lord Ashley of Shaftesbury initiated the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act, designed especially to protect young workers. Over the next 90 years, seven more Factories Acts were passed.

1803

Louisiana Purchase from France, for \$15 million; doubles U.S. size.

U.S. Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison* affirms that courts must be bound by the Constitution and are not designers of public policy.

Fort Dearborn, at present-day Chicago, is established. (refer: 1812)
Muslim terrorists capture crew of frigate *Philadelphia* in Tripoli harbor. (refer: 1805)

1804

France's First Republic is replaced by First Empire. Pius VII presides at Napoleon Bonaparte's coronation in Paris. Arrogantly, Bonaparte crowns himself emperor. (refer: 1808)
Haiti is first Black nation to gain freedom from European (France) colonial rule.
Alexander Hamilton killed in duel with Aaron Burr.

1805

Marines led by William Eaton march 500 miles from Alexandria, Egypt, capture Derna. The Bashaw (pasha) negotiates the release of U. S. crew. Memorialized by "... to the shores of Tripoli." (refer: Tehran 1979)
Napoleon gives Pius VII a gift of a gem-laden tiara, which was intentionally produced two sizes too small.
Expedition of Lewis and Clark, with guide Toussaint Charbonneau, wife Sacajawea (aka Sacagwea) and infant son reaches Pacific Ocean. Congressional funding was \$2,500.
England's Admiral Horatio Nelson defeats Napoleon's fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar.

1806

Napoleon defeats Prussian armies at Jena. The Holy Roman Empire ceases to exist as Holy Roman Emperor Francis II is forced to abdicate.
Ralph Wedgwood invents carbon paper.
Lexicographer Noah Webster edits *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*. Webster was first to separate the letters "J" and "V" rather than retain them as alternate forms of "I" and "U". (refer: 1828)

1807

Robert Fulton designs the first steamboat, *Clermont*. Initial trip is New York to Albany.
William Wilberforce's efforts cause Britain's Parliament to ban slave trade. (refer: 1833 and 1860)
Georg Wilhelm Hegel, German idealist philosopher, authored *The Phenomenology of Mind*, which attempted to grasp all human intellectual capacity.

1808

Napoleon dismantles the Papal State. Pius VII, in turn, excommunicates him. Napoleon arrests and imprisons the Pope in Avignon (through 1814). (refer: 1870)
Beethoven performs *Fifth* and *Sixth Symphonies*.
U.S. Federal Government bans all slave import, except for South Carolina.
Georg Wilhelm Hegel writes *Phenomenology of Geist* (mind/spirit); there is no freedom without law. Hegel defined Christianity as a religion of Spirit and the Beatitudes as a pictorial description of "Geist".
Wolfgang von Goethe presents *Faust*.

1809

(- 17) James Madison, 4th President, Democratic-Republican

c. 1810

Tammany Hall, an anti-Federalist society, is the earliest and considered to be the most corrupt of the Democratic Party's political machines.

1810

U.S. adapts British Royal Navy practice of a cannon-shot salute for commemorations, using 26 firings. In 1841, the number was reduced to 21.

(refer: 1875)

c. 1811

Persecution of Christians in Korea. [Editor's note: This continues today in North Korea.]

1811

James Monroe is appointed Secretary of State.

1812

(- 14) During the War of 1812, the British seize U.S. ships and arm Indians to raid western boundaries.

British-sponsored Indians massacre the garrison and burn Fort Dearborn.

Canned foods introduced.

Louisiana becomes a state.

Napoleon temporarily occupies Moscow. The foiled invasion results in a French loss of over 600,000.

U.S. establishes the Missouri Territory.

(- 22) Brothers Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm write five volumes entitled, *Fairy Tales*.

1813

(- 55) Soren Kierkegaard, philosopher and the first Existentialist, taught the importance of personal choices. (refer: Elaboration-Existentialism)

1814

Roman Inquisition restored.

Francis Scott Key composes poem, *The Star Spangled Banner*. His brother-in-law, J. H. Nicholson suggested that the tune, *Anacreon in Heaven* by British composer, John Stafford Smith be applied. (refer: 1916 and 1931)

George Stephenson develops first functional steam locomotive.

Vatican's *Index of Prohibited Books* is up-dated and expanded.

Napoleon releases Pope Pius VII on the condition that he reinstates the Society of Jesus (Jesuits). This is done immediately with the Papal Bull *Sollicitudo Omnium Ecclesiarum*. Tadeusz Brzozowski, the Russian Superior General becomes Superior General of the Jesuit Order.

Francisco Jose' de Goya y Lucientes paints *Tres de Mayo*, execution of Spanish insurrectionists against French occupation.

Napoleon Bonaparte suffers losses in the War of Liberation resulting in his first fall from power and ensuing exile to Elba.

Establishment of the "General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions."

British burn most of Washington's public buildings, including the Capitol and the President's House.

Pennsylvanian, Mr. Gouverneur Morris declares U.S.'s defensive War was "founded in moral wrong and supporters are guilty of 'impiety'." He calls for New York and all of New England to secede. (refer: 1815)

A Secretariat is established by Pius VII to deal with countries under *Concordat* (treaty; example, Italy), which have the right to nominate (or reject) a bishop. (refer: 1917)

French Bourbon family restored under King Louis XVIII.

Pius VII condemns Protestant Bible Societies and Freemasonry. (refer: 1738)

John Adams wrote, "The shortest road to men's hearts is down their throats."

On December 24, the Treaty of Ghent between England and America ends the War.

1815

On January 8th, British combatants, unaware of the Treaty, attack Andrew Jackson's troops in the Battle of New Orleans. The United States' overwhelming victory firms up the peace. Morris and others are referred to as Sunshine Patriots and tainted for their support of defeatism and treasonous activities.

Eruption of Mount Tambora, Sumbawa, Indonesia results in 92,000 deaths from the eruption, disease, and starvation. [Some particulars: 1815 is called "The Year without a summer," as some 400 million tons of sulfuric gases caused global cooling.]

U.S. Navy Commodore Stephen Decatur defeats Algerian Muslim pirates in Mediterranean.

Spain cedes Florida to U.S.

British Parliament passes Corn Laws (referring to grain, the kernel, not maize) prohibiting most importation of wheat. These rules through 1846 impact the Irish genocide-famines.

President James Madison orders Stephen Decatur to Algiers, securing the release of Islamic-held hostages from the trading ship, *Edwin*. A million-dollar ransom demand is negotiated to zero by "cannon-diplomacy".

Napoleon returns to power, defeated by British and Prussian troops under Wellington at Waterloo and is exiled again.

British, who had held the territory since 1763 and in spite of the 1784 peace treaty with the U.S., finally leave *Mesconsing* (the future Wisconsin).

1816

The Barber of Seville, opera by Gioacchino Rossini

Stethoscope developed by Rene Laennec

U.S. Navy officer Stephen Decatur writes, "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our Country, right or wrong." [Some details:

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Decatur further developed this thought as, “Our Country must survive, and tribulations addressed.”]

The first savings bank, Provident Institute for Savings, opens in Boston.

1817

(- 25) James Monroe, 5th President, Democratic-Republican

Parkinson’s disease is defined.

John Quincy Adams appointed U.S. Attorney General.

President’s House, rebuilt and painted; nicknamed White House.

Napoleon (exiled on Saint Helen Island) writes, “They are our property...what a mad idea to demand equality for women!”

The Poems of John Keats is published.

Henri de Saint-Simon, founder of French socialism, publishes treatise *L’Industriel*.

Kaleidoscope introduced.

Thomas Gallaudet and Mason Cogswell open U.S.’s first school for deaf students in Hartford, Connecticut. It’s now known as the American School of the Deaf.

The U.S. as a nineteen-state mission country falls under the spiritual direction of the Vatican Curia’s *Sacred Congregation of Propaganda (Propagation of the Faith)*.

1818

Illinois attains statehood.

Mary Shelly writes *Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus*. Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft’s daughter, was married to poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley. She observed, “The great proportion of misery that wanders in hideous form around the world is allowed to rise from the negligence of parents.”

Solomon Juneau establishes the first permanent trading post in what is to become Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory.

Washington Irving authors *Rip Van Winkle*.

Jane Austin writes in *Persuasion*, “One man’s ways may be as good as another’s, but we all like our own best.”

On December 24th, at Saint Nicholas Church, Oberndorf, Austria, composers Father Joseph Mohr and Franz Gruber performing in duet with guitar, sing their *Stille Nacht! Heiligenacht (Silent Night, Holy Night)*.

1819

Rene’-Theophile-Hyacinthe Laennec invents the stethoscope.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote, “Nothing hurts a new truth more than an old error.”

Christ Church is the first Catholic Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. (refer; 1821)

Walter Scott writes *Ivanhoe*.

1820

Missouri Compromise Act used Mason and Dixon’s Line as the symbolic partition between free and slave states. Act admits Missouri as a slave state, Maine as free, and outlaws slavery in northern part of the Louisiana Territory.

Prometheus Unbound written by Percy Bysshe Shelley.

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The five U.S. laws barring American ships from slave trade continue to be ignored.
(refer: 1857)

1821

Napoleon Bonaparte dies.

Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton, founder of American Sisters of Charity, is the first native-born U.S. citizen to be canonized.

Christ Church, renamed Saint Peter, becomes Cathedral of the new Diocese of Cincinnati.

Simon Bolivar frees Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela from Spain. He becomes the president of Colombia.

First Natural Gas well drilled in U.S. (Fredonia, New York).

Baltimore Cathedral, *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary*; first constructed after Independence. [Editor's note: In 1937, Cathedral was elevated to Minor Basilican ranking.]

Ottoman Muslims, under Abdul Aziz, attack Constantinople, murder the patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church and massacre thousands of Christians.

1822

Brazil, free of Portuguese control, becomes independent empire.

Franz Schubert completes the *Eighth Symphony* (The Unfinished).

Joseph Niepce invents heliography, precursor to the photograph. (refer: 1825)

Pope Pius VII is Niepce's first subject.

**During the Reign of Leo XII (Annibale Sermattei della Genga)
September 28, 1823 – February 10, 1829**

1823

Monroe Doctrine opposes the extension of European control or influence in the Western Hemisphere.

1824

Leo XII issues papal regulations for Catholic education.

Ludwig van Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony* (Choral)

Hudson's Bay Company expands presence at Fort George (Astoria, Oregon)

Mexico becomes a republic.

c. 1825

Jews in Rome and other major Christian cities forced to reside in ghettos along with harsh retribution (murder) for all dissenters.

1825

(- 29) John Quincy Adams, 6th President, Federalist Party
U.S.S. *Codorus*, first American metal-hulled ship. Plates provided by Rebecca Lukens' ironworks; renamed Lukens Steel.

First passenger steam railroad (England)

Erie Canal links Lake Erie to the Hudson River in New York City. Packet (freight) boats make the 363-mile trip in nine days.

Binoculars designed.

Joseph-Nicephore Niepce produces the first photograph.

Franz Schubert composes *Ellen's third song*, incorporating Sir Walter Scott's poem, *The Lady of the Lake*. [Some particulars: It is later refined with the Latin, *Ave Maria Prayer*.

The Work is now called *Ave Maria*.]

1826

James Fenimore Cooper authors *The Last of the Mohicans*.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams die within hours of one another on the 4th of July. [Some detail: The custom of celebrating Independence Day with fireworks is attributed to Adams.]

Stephen Foster, American composer born (July 4th).

1827

Felix Mendelssohn of Germany presents overture to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Leo XII funds the scientific Observatory of the Capitol in Rome. (refer: 1891)

Construction of a covered bridge in U.S. (Still standing.)

John Stuart Mill, founder of the Utilitarian Society, holds that the highest good is the maximum happiness for people, a philosophical justification for democracy. In 1861 he authored *Consideration on Representative Government* and in 1869, *The Subjection of Women*.

Freedom's Journal, U.S.'s first Black newspaper, published.

1828

Conrad van Houten refines Cocoa.

Bones of a Pterodactyl found by Mary Anning of England.

The first American Indian newspaper, *Cherokee Phoenix*, is distributed.

An American Dictionary of the English Language written by Noah Webster.

c. 1825

Cornileus and Mary (nee Coughlin) Donovan leave Ireland; extending the clan into the area of Lynchburg, Virginia.

During the Reign of Pius VIII (Francesco Saverio Castiglione)
March 31, 1829 – November 30, 1830

1829

(-37) Andrew Jackson, 7th President, Democrat

Martin Van Buren appointed U.S. Attorney General.

British abolish Sutte (Sati), the practice wherein Hindu women of India are burned alive, most often not willingly, on their husband's funeral pyre.

Frederic Francois Chopin composes the *Piano Concerto in F minor*.

Pius VIII claimed that Protestant missionaries, collaborating with secret societies such as the Italian *Carbonari* and the *Freemasons*, were the root cause of societal disorder.

John Nelson Darby, an Anglican priest of the Church of Ireland, criticizes the notion of clergy exclusivity in defining theology. (refer: 1832 and Elaboration)

1830

President Jackson orders relocating of eastern Indian Nations (or tribes) to lands west of the Mississippi River.

Joseph Smith publishes the Book of Mormon and founds Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (refer: 1844, 1847, and Elaboration-Mormons)

House of Orleans' Louis-Philippe (nicknamed the "citizen king") rules France through 1846.

Christopher North (John Wilson) writes in *Blackwood's Magazine*, "His Majesty's dominions, on which the sun never sets." [Editor's note: Later, this is to be re-phrased, "The sun never sets on the British Empire."]

British Parliament enacts the Catholic Emancipation Act.

Sarah Hale writes *Mary had a Little Lamb*.

During the Reign of Gregory XVI (Bartolomeo Albert Cappellari)
February 2, 1831 – June 1, 1846

1831

Victor Marie Hugo authors *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*.

Polish fail in revolt against Russia.

Nat Turner leads a slave uprising in Virginia, killing 55 White women, men and children. Captain William Driver, on the brig *Charles Daggett*, raising the American flag, says, "I name thee Old Glory."

James Carrell and Daniel Clayton add another tune to John Newton's 1773 text, calling it, *Amazing Grace! How Sweet the Sound*. (refer: 1835)

Alexis de Tocqueville's visit to U.S. results in his book, *Democracy in America* (published 1840).

Athennaeum College (and seminary) in Cincinnati is the first Catholic site of higher learning in Ohio as well as in the entire Northwest Territory; it becomes Xavier University in 1840.

James Clark Ross defines the Magnetic North Pole.

Gregory XVI is the last monk to be elected pope.

French priest, de Lammenais, supports religious freedom, voting rights for women, and the elimination of Church influence on governments. His books and the newspaper, *L'Avenir*, are added to the Vatican's *Index of Prohibited Books*.

1832

Walter Hunt, of New York, invents the sewing machine.

Oberlin College, Ohio becomes the first such coeducational institute.

John Nelson Darby renounces the priesthood. His sect, Dispensationists (Dispensation of the Kingdom of Christ), believe that they must be raptured (accept Christ) before the imminent arrival of the *Antichrist* and the seven-year period of horrors and tribulation.

The New England Anti-Slavery Society is founded.

1833

In Paris, Frederic Ozanam founds the social service group, Society of Saint Vincent de Paul.

England's Lord Ashley of Shaftesbury initiates a Parliament law limiting a maximum of eight working hours for children, ages nine to thirteen. The Law is mostly ignored.

(d. - 97) Composer Johannes Brahms born.

British Parliament moves to make slavery illegal throughout the Commonwealth.

Chicago incorporated. Saint Mary's Parish established.

c. 1834

Henry Clay participates in formation of the Whig political party to offset interpretation of law by Jacksonian Democrats. (refer: 1854)

1834

Charles Babbage invents the Analytical Engine, a type of calculator.

Ralph Waldo Emerson authors *Nature*.

Saint Louis Cathedral of the Diocese of Saint Louis becomes the first cathedral west of the Mississippi River.

British Empire orders an abolishment of slavery.

Cyrus McCormick invents the mechanical reaper.

Mary Howitt authors children's book, *The Spider and the Frog*.

1835

Louis Daguerre develops Daguerreotype, a photographic process.

Hans Christian Andersen writes *Fairy Tales for Children*.

William Walker's hymnbook includes John Newton's 1773 lyrics and Carrell and Clayton's 1831 tune of *Amazing Grace! How Sweet the Sound*. [Editor's note: John Rees revised it in 1859.]

First junction of railroad lines is established at Turner's Junction. This is a major industrial development for Illinois. Turner's Junction later became West Chicago.

1836

In the Battle of the Alamo in San Antonio de Bexar, William Travis, Jim Bowie and 187 others are annihilated by General Santa Anna's troops. Casualties included 189 Americans and 1614 Mexicans.

Sam Houston defeats Santa Anna at San Jacinto. Republic of Texas formed.

Pro-slavery advocate, Roger Taney, becomes U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice. (refer: 1857)

Hans Christian Anderson writes *Little Mermaid* (along with 211 other works). He dies in 1842. [Editor's note; Anderson is credited with over 212 works.]

Samuel Colt introduces the revolver pistol.

Georgia Female College is world's first to grant degrees to women. [Editor's note; Later named Wesleyan.]

1837

(- 41) Martin Van Buren, 8th President, Democrat

(r. - 1901) Victoria, Queen of Great Britain

Cooke and Wheatstone develop the electric telegraph. [Some particulars: By 1924, a message can circumnavigate the world in only 16 seconds.]

Davenport designs the electric motor.

Braille introduces a reading method for the blind.

Direct current (DC) electric motor developed. (refer: 1892)

Ralph Waldo Emerson writes *Concord Hymn* (shot heard 'round the world) as part of unveiling ceremony of Daniel Chester French's statue, *The Minuteman*.

Tiffany and Company (New York) opens a "Stationary and Fancy Goods" store.

Procter and Gamble is founded; [Some detail: Ivory soap introduced in 1878.]

1838

Charles Dickens writes *Oliver Twist*.

1839

Pope Gregory condemns slave trade (but not yet slave ownership).

Mississippi enacts first U.S. woman's property rights.

Edward George Bulwer-Lytton writes *Richelieu*, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Charles Goodyear (U.S.) invents vulcanized rubber.

(d. - 1937) John D. Rockefeller, founder of the Standard Oil Company, born. (refer: 1913)

1840

Upper and Lower Canada and united.

Phillipene Duquesne, 71 years old, becomes the first missionary nun among the Native Americans. She ministered to the Potawatomi at Sugar Creek, Kansas.

French explorer, Dumont d'Urville discovers the Antarctic islands.

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Polka dance comes to U.S.

Mother Theodore Guerin founds a chapter of her French-based community to serve people in Indiana. Her Sisters of Providence opens a women's college, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. [Some detail: Saint Mary's is the oldest such Catholic institution in the U.S. Mother Guerin was named a saint in 2006.]

Robert Wagner presents his arrangement, *Pergolesi's Stabat Mater* (from Giovanni Battista Pergolesi's work of 1736).

Gregory XVI orders Irish priests to cease supporting independence from England.

1841

William Harrison, 9th President, Whig Party, dies after 31 days in office.

(- 45) John Tyler, Whig, becomes the 10th President. He is the first vice president to succeed to presidency.

Afghans at Kabul murder hundreds of British envoys, civilians and soldiers.

American John Lloyd Stephens discovers the ancient Maya civilization. [Some detail: In the late 1970s, Maya glyphs (graphs) were deciphered.]

First class at the University of Michigan includes six freshmen and one sophomore.

Saint Peter's Church (in present-day Milwaukee, Wisconsin) functions for nine years as the Cathedral of the great Northwest.

1842

William Miller predicts October 22nd as *The Second Advent of Christ* (Jesus' return to earth). [Some particulars: The date was revised to 1843 and then to 1844; subsequently, enthusiasm waned.]

Carbon-electrode battery developed.

Dr. Crawford uses ether as first anesthetic.

Adam Gimbel opens the Palace of Trade in Vincennes, Indiana (Gimbel Brothers stores evolved).

First Catholic school opens in the Wisconsin Territory at Milwaukee.

Henriette Delille of New Orleans establishes Sisters of the Holy Family, the first community of freed Black nuns.

The district, Xianggang, is formed as a British dependency. [Some data: later named Hong Kong.] (refer: 1997)

1843

Isabella (Isabel) Baumfree (Van Wagener) supports woman suffrage and opposes slavery. She renames herself Sojourner Truth.

The Flying Dutchman, opera by Wagner, opens.

Karl Marx's *Contributions to Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right* declares, "Religion is the sigh of the creature overwhelmed by unhappiness, the soul of a world that has no heart, as it is the mind of an era that has no mind. It is the opium of the people."

Dorothea Dix supports reform in treatment of, and construction of hospitals for the mentally ill. (refer: 1861)

Charles Dickens writes *A Christmas Carol*; Tiny Tim says, "God bless us every one!"

Chicago becomes a separate Catholic diocese, encompassing all of Illinois.

Karl Marx's *On the Jewish Question* notes, "Money is the jealous god of Israel." (refer: 1848)

Soren Kierkegaard, considered the father of Existentialism, publishes *Either / Or*, a choice between a life of aesthetic (pleasure) or ethical (faith). He continues to defend Christianity against scientific and rationalization arguments.

1844

William Miller's followers devastated when *The Second Advent* didn't happen. The occasion is referred to as The Great Disappointment.

(- 48) William J. Quarter becomes the first resident Bishop of Chicago. Saint Mary's Church becomes the Cathedral. (refer: 1875)

Alexandre Dumas authors *The Three Musketeers* and in 1845, *The Count of Monte-Christo*.

The Seventh-Day Adventists Church expands from its origins in New Hampshire. Samuel Morse sends the first telegram. [Some particulars: A major service-provider was The Magnetic Telegraph Company providing Printing and Morse Lines. The last telegram in the U.S. was early 2006.]

Mormon leader Joseph Smith, running for election to U.S. presidency, is murdered. Michigan Central College founded. This is the first American college to prohibit discrimination based on race, religion, or sex. [Some particulars: Presently called Hillsdale College, it continues to be independent of any form of Federal or State subsidies.]

Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia result in the beating and murder of Catholics and the burning of churches. Citizens of The City of Brotherly Love fear an influx of Irish and, therefore, potential papal influence.

Brigham Young leads members out of Illinois. A small group stays behind, calling themselves the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (refer: 2001)

(- 81) John Martin Henni, appointed as the first (Catholic) Bishop of Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory.

1845

(- 49) James Polk, 11th President, Democrat

U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland founded.

William Quarter appointed as the first (Catholic) Bishop of Chicago, Illinois.

Stephen Perry, London, patents the rubber band.

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, an autobiography, is published. (refer: 1876)

U.S. Senate ratifies treaty with Republic of Texas; becomes the 28th state. Mexico severs diplomatic relations.

William Sidney Mount, American painter, completes *Eel Spearing at Setauket*.

John Henry Newman, an Anglican priest and convert to Catholicism, authors the *Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*. (refer: 1864)

Southern Baptist Convention founded. [Editor's note: Presently, with 16 million members, it is the largest Protestant denomination in U.S.]

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Edgar Allan Poe composes *The Raven and Other Poems*.

**During the Reign of Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti)
June 16, 1846 – February 7, 1878**

c. 1846

In Chicago, Mercy Sisters found Mercy Hospital and the Saint Francis Xavier Academy for women.

1846

Osteoporosis defined as loss of bone mass, causing fractures.

Solomon Juneau becomes first mayor of Milwaukee.

Nancy Johnson invents hand-operated ice cream freezer.

(-48) Mexican-American War. California also revolts against Mexican rule.

Elias Howe patents the sewing machine. (refer: 1850)

Border between Canada and the future state, Washington, settled with Britain.

Pope Gregory XVI dies on June 1st. Pius IX is elected. [Editor's note: Pius IX's 32-year reign is the longest in papal history.]

Sir William Armstrong invented the hydraulic engine and crane; later used in elevators. (refer: 1870)

(-49) Ireland's potato crop failure and famine, coupled with British-imposed genocide policies result in over one million deaths. Economic sanctions intentionally prevent food deliveries. (refer: 1930-Josef Stalin)

Frederick Douglass, a constitutional abolitionist, publishes *The North Star* newspaper.

c. 1847

Horace Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, lays foundation for compulsory schooling.

Some Christian sects hold that all non-Caucasian races are Preadamites. [Some particulars: This is a modification of Calvinist La Peyrere's argument (c. 1650) that all Gentiles have descended from inhabitants of the earth before Adam, and, therefore, are free of his Original Sin.]

1847

Mormons, led by Brigham Young, arrive at the Great Salt Lake. On seeing the rolling valley, he says, "This is the right place."

Chicago population reaches 16,000.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. becomes Dean of the Harvard Medical School. (refer: 1884)

First U.S. postage stamps are issued; the 5 cents, Ben Franklin and the 10 cents, George Washington.

Books, *Wuthering Heights* by Ellis Bell (Emily Bronte) and *Jane Eyre* by Currer Bell (Emily's sister, Charlotte Bronte), are published.
Cornerstone placed for Milwaukee's Cathedral of Saint John the Evangelist; dedicated in 1853.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow authors the poem *Evangeline*.
Chicago Tribune newspaper first published.

1848

Mexican-American War ends. Mexico loses 35% of territory (Mexico cedes claims to Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah). Mexico is compensated \$15 million.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor Napoleon I's nephew, becomes president of France's Second Republic. (refer: 1852)

U.S.-Britain treaty establishes the 49th parallel as Oregon Territory border.

Byron Kilbourn elected as second mayor of Milwaukee.

Johann Strauss, Sr. composes *Radetzky March*. (refer: 1867)

(-53) James O. Van de Velde appointed Bishop of Chicago.

Manifesto of the Communist Party by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, referred to in part as dialectical materialism, is published.

First Women's Rights Convention held at Seneca Falls, New York.

Wisconsin attains statehood.

Steven Foster composes *Oh! Susanna!*

In South America, slavery is still legal in Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

Sisters of Charity found Saint John Infirmary; first hospital in Milwaukee. [Editor's note: It was later renamed Saint Mary's.]

California gold rush begins.

1849

(-50) Zachary Taylor, 12th President, Whig Party

Roman Republic confiscates Church property throughout Italy. (refer:1870)

Jerome Increase Case of Racine, Wisconsin manufactures horse-powered farm threshing machines.

James Buchanan appointed U.S. Attorney General.

Archaeologist Giovanni Battista de Rossi publishes major work on the study of catacombs. (refer: Elaboration-Catacombs)

First classes (enrollment, 17 students) held at University of Wisconsin, Madison.

In San Francisco, Isidore Boudin introduces Sourdough Bread.

Safety pin invented.

Thomas Ewing is first U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Discovery of gold and silver in Nevada is nicknamed, The Comstock Lode.

Elizabeth Blackwell, attending New York's Geneva Medical College, becomes the first U.S. woman-graduate physician.

1850

(-53) Millard Fillmore, 13th President, last of Whig Party candidates (refer: 1854)
Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher appears in newspaper.

U.S. population reaches 23 million.

Utah becomes a territory; Brigham Young appointed governor.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning authors *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (How do I love thee?).

The Fugitive Slave Law forces northern Federal marshals to return slaves to their southern owners.

Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod founded.

Compromise of 1850 provides that new states may decide issue of slavery and prohibits slavery in District of Columbia.

California attains statehood. Enacted the Foreign Miner's Tax Act to minimize Mexicans working gold fields.

Wisconsin's self-proclaimed messiah, James Jesse Strang, expelled by Baptists and Mormons, recruits a group of followers called Strang's Saints. He becomes King James I of Beaver Island. In addition he adopts the titles of Apostle, Seer, Revelator and Translator. [Some detail: Six years later, the Saints assassinate Strang.]

Isaac Singer introduces his model of the sewing machine.

1851

The *New-York Daily Times* begins publication. In 1857, it becomes *The New York Times*.

Giuseppe Verdi presents the opera *Rigoletto*.

Nathaniel Hawthorne writes *The House of the Seven Gables*.

Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church founded (Wisconsin).

Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick* published.

1852

France's Second Empire President, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte declares himself Emperor Napoleon III.

Control over the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem affirmed. [Some details: Responsibility for the Holy Sepulcher had been dominated by Greek Orthodox clergy since 1757 with minimal Latin (Roman Catholic), and Armenian sects participation, and even to a lesser degree by Coptic, Syria and Ethiopia sects.]

A formalized agreement allowing shared control primarily among the three patriarchates of Jerusalem is established. [Some particulars: This accord was first enforced by the British, then by Jordanians, and now by Israel.]

Peter Mark Roget publishes *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*.

Horace Smith and Daniel Wesson of Springfield, Massachusetts open a handgun manufacturing company.

Plenary Council of Baltimore opens; first such in U.S.

1853

(-57) Franklin Pierce, 14th President, Democrat
Humorist, Elizabeth Gaskell writes, "I'll not listen to reason....Reason always means what someone else has got to say."

La Traviata opera presented by Giuseppe Verdi.

Commodore Perry sails into Tokyo Harbor.

Antoinette Brown is the first female ordained in U.S. This took place at a Congregationalist church, but was not acknowledged by any denomination (within the Congregationalist Church or by any other sect).. (refer: 1863)

Jefferson Davis becomes U.S. Secretary of War. (refer: 1861)

United States Review reports that by the end of the century, machines will replace human work worldwide.

Elisha Otis invents a braking device for elevators, thus encouraging passenger use. (refer: 1861)

Franz Liszt publishes the first 15 (of 19) *Hungarian Rhapsodies*.

1854

Alvan E. Bovay (Ripon, Wisconsin) calls for a new political party composed of Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats who oppose slavery. This Republican Party supports property-rights issues. It opposes the Kansas-Nebraska Act that had given a slavery-option to settlers. (refer: 1860)

Anthony O'Regan appointed Bishop of Chicago, resigning in 1858. Next bishop was assigned in 1870.

On December 8th, Pius IX's Apostolic Constitution, *Ineffabilis Deus*, defines, *ex cathedra*, the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary (as free of Original Sin). Pius's statement includes, in part, that it has been "...revealed by God and must be believed."

President Pierce vetoes the bill on social reform. He is dubbed a doughface, a Northerner with Southern sympathies for slavery).

Florence Nightingale supervises British nurses during Crimean War.

Leaves of Grass written by Walt Whitman.

U.S. and Japan sign a commercial treaty.

Henry David Thoreau authors *Walden Pond*.

Karl Weierstrass presents his formulation of the concept of limit, modernized calculus.

Charge of the Light Brigade composed by Lord Tennyson.

1855

J. C. Stoddard patents the Calliope, a musical instrument made up of a series of whistles.

YWCA founded in London.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes *Hiawatha*.

First kindergarten founded (Watertown, Wisconsin).

Theologians probe, "A question of great importance at this present day is that of the age of our planet..." Related to Genesis, a popular conviction defined days of creation as not necessarily solar, but indefinite periods and as much as sixty thousand years each.

Septimus Winner composes *Listen to the Mockingbird*.

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The “Castle”, first of the Smithsonian Museums, opens. [Some detail: To date, more than 25 million have visited the complex.]

The “American Patriots”, nicknamed the “Know Nothings” (from their secretive response to all questions), take control of the election process in Massachusetts. Additionally, they have a significant impact on several other states. Their objective was to insure that voting rights were Protestant-only. Catholics were to be denied this right either by rule or force.

1856

First fossilized human bones unearthed in Neander Valley, Dusseldorf, Germany.

In the Kansas Territory, anti-slavery settlers elect a governor and legislators who oppose the pro-slavery establishment.

David Livingstone, a missionary from Scotland exploring Africa, disappears. (refer: 1871)

Philadelphia initiates use of a three-wheeled street sweeping vehicle to enhance the “health and neatness of our town.”

Saint Patrick Catholic Church founded. [Editor’s note: Presently, the oldest public building in Chicago.]

Republican Party convenes its first national meeting (and later its Convention) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Bessemer’s Converter, steel processor, developed.

General Robert E. Lee of Virginia, justifying slavery as God’s will, wrote, “Blacks are immeasurably better off here than in Africa; morally, socially, & physically.”

Pickpocket-trap developed. This “watch” case holds a bell and hammer. As a thief pulls on the bob-chain an alarm sounds.

Patriot Daniel O’Connell wrote, “England’s difficulty is Ireland’s opportunity.”

1857

(-61) James Buchanan, 15th President, Democrat

Addressing the *Dred Scott* case, Chief Justice Roger Taney writes that blacks are incapable of rising to the level of citizenship and, therefore, have no rights. (refer: 1863)

Mountain Meadows Massacre of 140 Arkansas pioneers traveling through Utah Territory. Group of renegade Mormons are bent on keeping the area free of all non-Mormons.

Arnold Damen S.J. founds Holy Family, the second Catholic Church in Chicago.

Dedication of the structure followed in 1860. [Some particulars: Holy Family houses the “29 Angels” by Charles Oliver Dauphin, the largest group of wooden statues in the world.]

New firm, Currier and Ives, provides lithographs.

President Buchanan declares, “I will never hang a slaver (one trading in slaves).” (refer: 1862)

Indian troops (sepoys) mutiny against British. In Delhi, they massacre every Christian man, woman, and child. However, British citizens, who had previously converted to Islam, are spared.

1858

On February 11th, at Lourdes, France, Bernadette Soubirous (1844-79) is visited by Mary. During the March 25th appearance, Bernadette recalls that Mary said, "I am the Immaculate Conception." It is believed that there were a total of 18 visitations through July 16th.

Lincoln's debates Stephen A. Douglas.

Mason Jars for food preservation introduced.

Senator James Hammond of South Carolina says, "In all social systems...to do the menial tasks...a race inferior... we use them...and call them slaves." (refer: 1874 - Coushatta)

Cyrus Field lays the first trans-Atlantic cable. (refer: 1866)

John Speke of England confirms that Lake Victoria is the source of the 4,184 mile-long Nile River.

1859

Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life* defines his theory of evolution and survival of the fittest. (refer: 1860, 1868 and 1996)

Jean Francois Millet paints *The Angelus*.

The Mount Sinai Manuscripts (Codex Sinaiticus) are located in the Monastery of Saint Catherine on Mount Sinai. (refer: c. 320)

Charles Dickens writes *A Tale of Two Cities*.

Edwin Drake drills the first commercially productive oil well (Titusville, Pennsylvania).

Dan Emmet, a northerner, composes *Dixie*. Using a 5-string banjo, Emmet sings the piece in New York City with the Bryant's Minstrel Show.

Kingdom of Italy established. In 1870, Rome becomes the capitol.

1860s

Baha'u'llah founds *Baha'i*, a monotheistic religion.

1860

South Carolina is first to secede from the Union (readmitted in 1868).

Linoleum floor covering developed.

Henry's Repeating Rifle manufactured.

Poem, *Paul Revere's Ride* written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Sam Wilberforce (William's son), the Church of England's Bishop of Oxford, details his objections to Darwin's evolution-theory in a presentation at Oxford University.

Jesuits are expelled from Sicily; all Society's possessions confiscated.

1861

(-65) President Abraham Lincoln, 16th President, first of new Republican Party
Lincoln's election-platform was one of restricting slavery. With Lincoln's win, South Carolina had seceded from Union the previous December.

First transcontinental telegraph line completed.

Virginia secedes from the Union. The Wheeling Convention creates a new state, Kanawha (later renamed West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union in 1863). Warship *Monitor* launched.

Elisha Otis patents a steam-driven elevator, converting to hydraulics in 1870.

George W. Henry writes in his *Tell Tale Rag*, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

On February 4th, in Alabama, the Confederate States of America elect Jefferson Davis as provisional president and Alexander Stephens, provisional vice president. They become president and vice president in October and are inaugurated, February 1862.

(-65) American Civil War commences on April 12th with Confederate firing on Fort Sumter (Charleston). [Editor's note: To date, some refer to the conflict as "The War of Northern Aggression."]

On July 20th, Richmond, Virginia becomes the capital of the Confederate States of America.

(-88) William I of Germany proclaims *The Second Reich*.

Dorothea Dix appointed Superintendent of Nurses for Union Army.

Dr. Erastus Wollcott performs first nephrectomy, surgical removal of a kidney (thought to have been a 2½ lb. cystic tumor on the liver). Patient dies 15 days later.

1862

Battle Hymn of the Republic composed by Julia Ward Howe.

Nathaniel Gordon, responsible for selling thousands of slaves and the death of hundreds, becomes the only person in U.S. history to be executed for slave trafficking.

Pope Pius IX expresses support for the Confederacy.

U.S. Department of Agriculture created. (refer: 1889)

Picacho Peak, Arizona, marks the westernmost battle of the American Civil War; involves 26 soldiers.

Richard Gatling develops the machine gun.

Victor Marie Hugo authors *Les Miserables*.

(-65) Confederacy establishes the Andersonville (Georgia) P.O.W. Camp. Of the 33,000 Union military prisoners, more than 15,000 die from abuse and starvation.

Pope establishes the *Supreme Congregation of the Oriental Church* to oversee all dealings with Eastern churches. (refer: 1894 and Elaboration - Curia)

1863

On January 1st, President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

Baha'i religion established. [Some detail: Now 7.4 million followers.]

French defeat Mexico, installing Archduke Maximilian of Austria as emperor.

Roller Skates patented.

Copperheads, peace-seeking Democrats, suggest the overthrow of President Lincoln.

U.S. initiates the Medal of Honor in admiration and respect for exceptional valor.

University of Wisconsin accepts first women students.

Battle of Gettysburg takes place.

Johann Philipp Reis of Germany develops a working telephone (not patented). (refer: 1871)

Catholic students attending Oxford University are allowed to organize a Catholic Club.
(refer: 1888)

Afghanistan civil war erupts.

National Academy of Sciences founded.

Olympia Brown is the first ordained female minister in U.S. to be recognized by a denomination (Universalist).

Gettysburg Address presented by President Lincoln.

Patrick S. Gilmore composes *When Johnny Comes Marching Home*.

Chief Justice Roger Taney denounces the Emancipation Proclamation.

Linus Yale patents the Double-Dial bank-vault lock.

First National Thanksgiving Day.

1864

Louis Pasteur proves that germs cause disease and fermentation. He originates Pasteurization. [Some particulars: This process destroys certain organisms by elevated temperatures for a period of time.]

Twenty million Chinese die in rebellion.

Watch Night traditionally holds that slaves waited all night to learn about the Emancipation Proclamation.

John Henry Newman authors *Apologia Pro Vita Sua* (*A defence of one's life*), a response to Anglican attack on Roman Catholic doctrine. (refer: 1868)

Confederate soldiers massacre Black prisoners of war at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

First U.S. coin bearing "In God We Trust" minted.

Arlington National Cemetery dedicated on a portion of Mary Anna Custis Lee's family estate.

(d. - 1949) Composer Richard Strauss

Papal document, *Syllabus of Errors*, defines and maintains Church authority.

1865

General Lee surrenders the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

The 13th Amendment abolishes slavery (...neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...)

President Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, who shouts, "Sic semper tyrannis" ("thus always to tyrants"), the motto of Virginia.

(-69) Andrew Johnson, Democrat, becomes the 17th President.

(-1990) Holy Trinity Church founded in Chicago. (refer: 1902)

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (aka Lewis Carroll) authors *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*.

U.S. Capitol building completed.

Salvation Army founded by William Booth.

1866

Oliver F. Winchester introduces his Repeating Rifle at New Haven, Connecticut.
(-67) Tunis Campbell, Vice President of the Republican Party of Georgia, and 31 other Black Republicans are elected to southern State Senates. (refer: 1868)

[Editor's note: Campbell is considered to have been the most influential Black politician of the century.]

Ku Klux Klan founded. Its initial purpose in the post Civil War period is committed to the elimination of the Black body politic. Blacks or Republican Whites, who support the election of Blacks, were subject to beatings or murder. Social and political terrorism against all minorities became the driving force of the Klan. (refer: 1958)

Fisk Free Colored School founded in Nashville, Tennessee; renamed in 1867 as Fisk University. (refer: 1888)

Installation of a permanent trans-Atlantic telegraph cable (2,500 miles from Ireland to Newfoundland). Operating rate is 12 words per minute.

Overriding President Johnson's veto, Republicans in congress pass the Civil Rights Act, guaranteeing Blacks citizenship. In New Orleans, 40 Black and 20 White Republicans are murdered.

Jacques Offenbach composes *La Vie Parisienne*.

Alfred Nobel invents dynamite (refer: 1901)

(-1978) Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church founded in Chicago. (refer: 1897)

Alexander Melville Bell develops lip reading.

1867

Dominion of Canada established.

U. S. dissolves diplomatic relations with the Vatican. (refer: 1984)

Mexico's Emperor Maximilian executed.

Typewriter invented in Milwaukee, Wisconsin by Christopher Latham Sholes. In 1874, E. Remington and Sons FireArms Company manufactures eight of Sholes's designs.

Edouard Manet displays his *The Execution of Emperor Maximilian*. [Editor's note: He is considered the last old master and the first modernist.]

Saint Stanislaus Kostka Church founded in Chicago.

U.S. buys Alaska from Russia for \$ 7.2 million. Immediately referred to as Seward's Folly (Secretary of State William Seward) by *The New York Times* and others. (refer: 1884)

Mary Todd Lincoln moves to Chicago, Illinois. Two years later, she relocates to Springfield, Illinois.

Blue Danube composed by Johann Strauss II (1825-89). (refer: 1888)

1868

O Little Town of Bethlehem presented by Phillip Brooks at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia.

President Johnson impeached for violating the Tenure of Office Act in the illegal firing of Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton. He is acquitted by one vote.

John Newman says, "The theory of Darwin, true or not, is not necessarily atheistic; on the contrary, it may simply be suggesting a larger idea of Divine Providence and Skill." (refer: 1879)

Shed Church in Minneapolis is the first Catholic Church west of the Mississippi River. Later named Immaculate Conception.

Southern Democrats convinced of Black state senators inferiority, illegally expel them from office.

Johannes Brahms composes his *Lullaby*.

First Black student at the University of Michigan admitted.

Shinto declared Japan's state religion.

Illinois Industrial University (aka The Urbana and Champaign Institute) founded; later named the University of Illinois.

Susan Brownell Anthony says, "Men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less."

Nathan B. Forrest, the first head of the terrorist organization, Ku Klux Klan, chairs national Democratic Party Convention.

The World Almanac published.

Federal employees granted eight-hour workday, while those in the public sector must still toil 12-plus hours.

University of Wisconsin initiates the Military Tactics and Engineering Studies program; the motto is "truth and liberty". A military Battalion is also formed.

Fourteenth Amendment ratified by the states. No Democratic senator had voted in favor of the 14th.

Louisa May Alcott authors *Little Women: Or Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy*.

In the presidential campaign, Republican's slogan is, "Let us have peace." Democrat's slogan is "This is a White man's country."

Mary Ellen Pleasant, a former slave, sues San Francisco trolley-car companies, allowing Blacks to ride.

First traffic lights erected (London).

1869

(-77) Ulysses Grant, 18th President, Republican

Grant invites Black Senators and Representatives and their wives to the Inaugural Ball.

Susan Brownell Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton found the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Later merged with others groups and renamed. (refer: 1900)

Blacks ask for right to be on juries, while southern Whites think this to be a violation of the Natural Order.

Oleomargarine introduced.

War and Peace written by Count Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy.

Suez Canal, 103-mile link, ten-year project between the Mediterranean and Red Sea completed.

Twentieth Ecumenical Council: Vatican I opens.

Council condemns materialism, Atheism, and Pantheism.

Agnosticism, difficulty in arriving at understanding (reality) is condemned as heretical.

Pope Pius IX presents his *Pastor aeternus*; defining conditions under which Papal Infallibility would exist,

In mid 1870, Pius IX directs 60 of the cardinals and bishops to return to their homes because of the Franco-Prussian War.

The final vote on all matters, including discussions of the merits of the infallibility issue, becomes the responsibility of many of the remaining 535 cardinals and bishops. (refer: Appendix-Roman Catholic Church Councils) [Some detail: Pope John XXIII formally closed this Council in 1960, just prior to the Second Vatican Council.]

Completion of first U.S. transcontinental railroad (Central Pacific and Union Pacific) at Promontory Point, Utah Territory.

Women are given voting right in the Wyoming Territory.

c. 1870s

Modern version of hockey evolves in Canada.

Because of diocesan segregation, this period experiences the establishment of a variety of Black religious orders for priests and nuns.

1870

(-71) Franco-Prussian War

Emperor Louis Napoleon Bonaparte of France deposed.

Servite Church in America founded (Wisconsin).

Victor Emmanuel II, Italy, ends papal property ownership while allowing the Catholic Church's use of the Vatican facilities.

[Some particulars: Pius IX and the next four popes claim the Holy See is not "property in trust". Labeling themselves prisoners of the Vatican, they self-confine.] (refer: 1929)

First woman student enrolled at the University of Michigan.

In the first open-heart surgery, a suture of a heart wound, Dr. Solon Marks of Milwaukee Hospital removes a bullet which had been lodged for six years.

Russian Michael Bakunin, in his *God and the State* wrote, "I am truly free when all human beings, men and women, are equally free."

Susan Brownell Anthony refers to abortion as "infanticide and child murder".

Dollinger and other German theologians form the Old Catholics, a valid Catholic church that includes ordained bishops. (refer: Elaboration-Catholic Faiths)

Kappa Alpha Theta, the first sorority, founded (De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana).

U.S. Department of Justice created; headed by Attorney General Amos T. Akerman.

(-79) Thomas Foley appointed (Catholic) Bishop of Chicago.

Freight and passenger elevators convert to hydraulic power. (refer: 1880)

In Chicago, Jesuits found Saint Ignatius College (later, named Loyola University).

U.S. Amendment XV ratified. Contents address that the right to vote shall not be denied because of race, et cetera.

Robert Brown Elliott, a South Carolina State Representative, as a Republican, becomes the first Black to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

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1871

The Great Chicago Fire (October 8th and 9th) kills 250, destroys four square miles; nicknamed, "O'Leary's barn fire".

Peshigo, Wisconsin fire kills up to 2,400 in a six county area.

Antonio Meucci, Italy, designs a telephone (not patented). (refer: 1876)

James Abbott Whistler paints *Arrangements in Grey and Black, No. 1* (aka *Whistler's Mother*).

Kaiser Wilhelm I of Prussia rules German Empire.

Georgia's State Senator Tunis Campbell is illegally removed from office. (refer: 1876)

Charles Darwin's *The Descent of Man* claims that civilized races will "exterminate...the savage races."

La Commune de Paris, a political movement in power for two months, unsuccessfully attempts to establish women's voting rights for France. (refer: 1944)

Archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann confirms the site of Troy in northwest Turkey.

Prussia's Chancellor Bismarck issues the *Kulturkampf* (Struggle for Civilization), eliminating Catholic education, expelling Jesuits, punishing clerics critical of the government, and assailing the Papacy.

France establishes the Third Republic with President Louis Adolphe Thiers. (refer: 1940)

Henry Stanley, a British journalist touring central Africa meets missionary David Livingstone, lost since 1856.

First steam-powered automobile developed by John Carhart (Racine, Wisconsin).

England's Arthur de Lulli composes *Chopsticks*.

1872

Federal employees given equal pay for equal work.

Translation of part of *Epic of Gilgamesh* initiated. (refer: Elaboration)

Gold Rush begins in South Dakota.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (aka Lewis Carroll) authors *Through the Looking-Glass*.

First practical gasoline-driven engine developed.

Yellowstone dedicated; the world's first national park.

Susan Brownell Anthony arrested for voting.

Charles Taze Russell preaches of one God (Jehovah) and denies the Trinity. (refer: 1884)

Jules Verne authors *Around the World in 80 Days*.

Victoria Woodhull becomes the first female presidential candidate.

The *Mary Celeste*, a U.S. half-brig, sails from New York bound for Genoa. It is found abandoned. Crew's disappearance never explained.

Sarah Bernhardt's stage career commences.

1873

Manuscript, *Didache of the Apostles*, found at the Library of the Holy Scriptures in Constantinople. (refer: Elaboration)

Russian composer, Sergei Rachmaninoff, born.

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Term “anti-Semitism” appears in Wilhelm Marr’s mocking pamphlet, *Jewry’s Victory over Teutonism* (Germanism).

U.S. establishes the monetary Gold Standard.

(-89) Saint Damien (“Jef”) de Veuster serves in the Leper Colony on Molokai, Hawaii.

1874

Coushatta Massacre is the name given to the murder of six White and five Black Republican Louisiana Representatives (and 15 others) by Southern dissidents. Twenty-five suspects arrested; released with no trial and the case is closed.

A Modern Olympia painted by Paul Cezanne. [Editor’s note: He is called “Father of modern painting”.]

Barbed Wire produced.

Johns Hopkins, railroad entrepreneur, wills the largest donation in history, \$7 million, funding:

Johns Hopkins Colored Children Orphan Asylum (1875)

Johns Hopkins University (1876)

Hospital and School of Nursing (1889)

Medical School (1893)

District of Columbia becomes a municipal corporation, embracing Washington City, Georgetown and Washington County.

Thomas Nast, in Harper’s Weekly, uses an elephant to symbolize Republican Party.

Giuseppe Verdi composes *Requiem (Mass)*.

A beaten child is found wandering in New York. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals helps in the prosecution of the foster mother.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children founded.

Josh Billings, journalist, popularizes the phrase, “It iz better tew know nothin’ than two know what ain’t so.” [sic]

Spharistike (lawn tennis) developed.

Blanche Bruce, a Black Republican, elected by the Mississippi State Legislature to the U.S. Senate. Jackson, Mississippi’s newspaper, *Clarion*, disapproves by declaring, “Republicans love of the Blacks.”

Order of teaching nuns, the School Sisters of Saint Francis, founded in Wisconsin.

1875

Thomas Edison develops first duplicating machine and by 1887, the mimeograph.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir paints *Lady at the Piano*.

First Kentucky Derby

Congress passes the Civil Rights Act, granting equal rights in public accommodations and giving Blacks the privilege of jury service. (refer: 1883)

Chicago’s Holy Name Cathedral consecrated.

Jacob Bulova founds a watch company; becomes the largest in America.

Opera *Carmen* presented by Georges Bizet.

U.S. formally adopts the 21-gun salute for commemorations.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky co-founds the Theosophical Society, which claims that all religions are an attempt to acquire God’s capabilities.

1876

The Red Shirt Rifle Club, a group of Confederate veterans, established in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. It brutally forces elected Black and White Republicans out of office.

Frederick Douglass, reflecting on the slain 16th President, says, "The hour and the man of our redemption had met in the person of Abraham Lincoln."

National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs founded. (refer: 1903)

Georgia Democrats convict former State Senator Tunis Campbell of "malfeasance when in office". He spends a year in a convict labor camp.

Johannes Brahms composes *symphony No. 1 in C minor*.

Henry Heinz bottles horseradish and ketchup.

(-1909) Abdul Hamid II, the Bloody Sultan, rules Ottoman Empire.

W. Atlee Burpee & Co., seed marketer, opens in Philadelphia.

Swan Lake, ballet by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, is produced.

John Ray Lynch, a Black, presides over the Republican National Convention.

[Editor's note: To date there have been three such opportunities within the RNC, none in the DNC.]

Elisha Gray files notice of invention for electrically-transmitted voice on the same day, as does Alexander Graham Bell. U.S. Patent Office issues the patent (Telephone) to Bell. [Some particulars: Bell's company is later called AT&T.]

Chicago criminal, Jim Kennally, botches an attempted kidnapping of Lincoln's body from the sarcophagus at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.

Archibald M. Willard paints *The Spirit of '76*.

At the Battle of Little Big Horn, Chief Sitting Bull's Sioux massacre 265 of the U.S.

Seventh Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. George Armstrong.

U.S. Revenue Cutter Service Academy (later, to be known as the U.S. Coast Guard) founded in New London, Connecticut. (refer: 1915)

1877

(-81) Rutherford Hayes, 19th President, Republican

The filing of two sets of electoral votes by some Southern states did not impinge on Federal election's results.

Thomas Edison patents the phonograph.

First use of a catcher's mask was by Harvard's baseball team in game against the Lynn Live Oaks.

John Healy writes, "The Mounties fetch their man every time."

Electric welding machine invented.

Swan Lake, Russian ballet by Peter Tchaikovsky

Chester Greenwood patents ear-mufflers.

New York City passes a stray-dog ordinance, hiring 25 catchers. Bounty is set at 30¢ per canine.

**During the Reign of Leo XIII (Giacchino Vincenzo Pecci)
February 20, 1878 – July 20, 1903**

1878

First commercial telephone exchange system established (New Haven, Connecticut).
William Gladstone, British Prime Minister, writes, "The American Constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever..."

New York Herald editorializes, "Papacy has lived out its time...it must die."

W.S. Gilbert's play *H.M.S. Pinafore*, "I always voted at my party's call, And I never thought of thinking for myself at all."

Emigrant, Mary Courman McCarthy and husband exchange property in Tralee, Ireland for a farm in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

E. W. Scripps founds the Cleveland Penny Press newspaper. [Editor's note: Presently named Scripps-Howard, a media company.]

Augustine Tolton, slave-born, living in Illinois, wants to become a diocesan priest. No American seminary will admit him. In 1886, he is ordained in Rome. (refer: 1889)

1879

Mary Baker Eddy authors *Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures*. She founds The Church of Christ Scientist (aka Christian Science).

Cash register introduced.

Pope Leo XIII names John Henry Newman a cardinal. (refer: 1996)

Edison produces the incandescent electric lamp.

1880s

In "Gaelic language cleansing", British force Scottish school children to speak only English. In a program called Clearances, they move all Gaelic-speaking Scots off their farms, denying even sharecroppers any employment.

Southern Redemption laws are established to prevent Blacks from voting.

Many of Chicago's public transit horse-cars are converted to a cable-car system.

1880

Louis Pasteur develops the inoculation process.

The Brothers Karamazov authored by Fyodor Mikhaylovich Dostoyevsky.

France expels the Jesuits.

Dr. Nicholas Senn of the Milwaukee Hospital is world's first surgeon to wear sterile gloves.

Chicago becomes a Catholic Archdiocese. Patrick A. Feehan (-1902) is appointed as the first archbishop.

Dedication of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. [Some particulars: Serving as the Nation's library, it presently contains over 80 million items in 470 languages.]

Werner von Siemens constructs an electric-powered elevator.

Germany issues the Anti-Semitic Petition, which limits the rights of all Jews with a racist rationale (validation).

c. 1881

Leo XIII condemns Freemasonry, Socialism, and Communism.

1881

James Garfield, 20th President, Republican. Shot in July, he dies in September.

(-85) Chester Arthur, Republican, becomes the 21st President.

Clara Barton founds the American Associated [sic] of the Red Cross.

Russia's Alexander II assassinated. As an enduring world-practice, Jews are blamed.

The Government organizes *Pogrom* (devastation) which orchestrates over 200 mob riots, killing hundreds of Jews and destroying their property. (refer: 1938)

Jesuit College opens in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (refer: 1909)

In Alabama, Booker Taliaferro Washington founds Normal School for Colored Teachers (later, renamed Tuskegee University). (refer: 1941)

Franklin H. King of Wisconsin designs the round silo, which minimizes air pockets and silage spoiling.

Pierre Auguste Renoir paints *Two Sisters [On the terrace]*.

(-90) Michael Heiss becomes the (Catholic) Bishop of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The "Gunfight at the OK Corral" pits the Earp brothers against the Clanton and McLaury clans. In 30 seconds with 30 rounds fired, three die; no Earp losses.

1882

First Edison hydroelectric plant opens; the earliest home electrically-lighted by that system is in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Edouard Manet paints *Le Bar aux Folies-Bergere*.

Exxon-Mobil founded; presently one of the ten world-largest companies.

Robert Koch, of Germany, isolates tuberculin bacillus. (refer: 1931)

Catholic men's organization, Society of The Knights of Columbus, founded at St. Mary's Church, New Haven, Connecticut (presently there are 1.7 million members).

1883

New York City's Metropolitan Opera House completed.

U.S. Supreme Court strikes down the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which had granted equal rights in public accommodations and jury duty to Blacks. It had been nicknamed the "Ku Klux Klan Rights Act".

Robert Louis Stevenson authors *Treasure Island*.

William Graham Sumner's *What Social Classes Owe Each Other*, and other works, define "social Darwinism". He maintains that "social reformers, at their very best, are naïve do-gooders. Using government to improve social conditions of the dis-advantaged always fails. The proven method is a result of a country's growth in production.

Government's role is to provide for the defense of life, liberty, and property of the citizens."

Brooklyn Bridge completed; considered as the first long-span suspension bridge.

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At Krakatau, Indonesia, a volcanic eruption kills 37,000. It produces the loudest sound in recorded history and seven worldwide atmospheric shock waves.

Emil Kraepelin describes schizophrenia and manic depression.

John Ray Lynch elected as a U.S. Representative from Mississippi. [Some particulars: He is to be the last Black elected to that position in Mississippi for the next 103 years.] (refer: 1986)

William Newell compiles *Games and Songs of American Children*; one of these is “Put your right elbow in, Put your right elbow out, Shake yourselves a little, and turn yourselves about...” [Editor’s note: In 1942 Jimmy Kennedy composed the *Hokey Pokey*.]

1884

Jehovah’s Witnesses founded. [Some detail: It is not recognized as a Christian sect.]

Ringling Brothers’ Circus founded in Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Electric Trolley Car introduced.

Mrs. D.T. Miles of Hopedale, Illinois, wife of a Methodist minister, begins the first children’s Vacation Bible School. The initial 37 students are involved in arts, crafts, exercise, and Bible study. [Some detail: Presently, more than one-half of America’s churches offer such programs.]

During a surge of anti-Semitism, Alfred Dreyfus, a French military officer and Jew, is wrongfully convicted of treason.

The Baltimore Catechism, basic instructions for Catholics introduced. [Editor’s note: Revised in 1949.]

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., U.S. jurist articulates, “...recall what our country has done for each of us, and to ask ourselves what we can do for our country in return.” (refer: 1916, Harding; Gibran, 1928; Kennedy, 1961)

Marietta Lizzie Bell Stow of the Equal Rights party is the first woman to run for U.S. vice-president.

Steam-driven electric turbine developed.

Anti-Semite Karl Lueger is elected mayor of Vienna, Austria.

Waterman introduces the fountain pen.

Alaska becomes a U.S. District. (refer: 1912)

Protestant minister Samuel D. Burchard warns against Catholic voter influence and Romanism in America. [Editor’s note: This tactic was also used at the Democratic Convention in an attempt to prevent John F. Kennedy’s nomination.]

Washington Monument completed; Robert Mills, architect.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (aka Mark Twain) writes *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

1885

(-89) Grover Cleveland, 22nd President, Democrat (refer: 1893)

Development of a safety bicycle, using wheels of equal size.

Revised *British Version of King James Version of the Bible* published.

Gottlieb Daimier of Germany develops a gas engine motorcycle. With partner, Karl Benz, he introduces a three-wheeled, gas-powered motorwagen.

University of Wisconsin initiates their Marching Band.
William Burroughs (U.S.) designs an adding and listing machine.
Andrew Carnegie advises that the saying, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is all wrong. Rather," he said, "I tell you, put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket."
AC electric transformer produced.
First skyscraper completed (Chicago, Illinois).
Pope Leo XIII declares, "The liberty of thinking and publishing whatever one likes is the fountainhead of many evils."
Good Housekeeping magazine published.
Phoebe Bulter (aka Annie Oakley), an expert markswoman, joins Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

1886

Statue of Liberty, designed by Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi of France, is dedicated in the New York Harbor.
Electric Street Railway (streetcars) surface.
Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, Maryland appointed as the first U.S. cardinal.
Dr. John Pemberton of Jacob's Pharmacy, Atlanta, Georgia develops Coca-Cola as a "brain tonic and cure of hysteria."
Samuel Gompers helps found American Federation of Labor (AFL); becomes first president.
Geronimo surrenders, ending the Apache wars.
Gussie L. Davis composes *Irene*, *Good Night*.
Josephine Cochran patents dishwasher; uses a suds dispensing hand-pump. In the 20th century, her company evolves into KitchenAid Company. (refer: 1893)
Largest Black Baptist organization, National Baptist Convention USA founded. (refer: 1919)
The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde authored by Robert Louis Stevenson.
Samuel Johnson of Racine, Wisconsin manufactures a paste wax.

1887

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle authors the first Sherlock Holmes story.
Malted Milk introduced.
Marshall Field's Wholesale Store opens at Quincy and Adams streets in Chicago, Illinois. Building designed by Henry Hobson Richardson.
Thomas Stevens finishes first around-the-world bicycle land tour (three-year duration).
Greek manuscript of the *Apocalypse of Peter* (c. 700-800) found in a monk's grave in Upper Egypt's desert.

1888

Translator, Richard Burton of England, compiles the stories of the Persian king's wife, Shahrazad (aka Scheherazade), entitled *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*.
W.E.B. DuBois, Black social activist and author, graduates from Fisk University.
(refer: 1903)

Dennis Miller Bunker paints *Chrysanthemums*.

In London, Jack the Ripper is blamed for five murders; never solved.

Johann Strauss II composes *Kaiser-Walzer (Emperor Waltz)*.

Dorr E. Felt, Chicago, Illinois, patents the comptometer, a key-driven calculator.

Opening of the Layton Art Gallery by the Milwaukee Art Association. (refer: 1957 and 2001)

Honoring the distinguished theologian, student-members of the Catholic Club at Oxford University, form the Newman Society.

Race Horses painting by Edgar Degas

George Eastman introduces the first snapshot camera. His motto is, "You press the button - we do the rest." Later, he incorporates the Kodak depiction.

1889

(-93) Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President, Republican

Vatican officially condemns slavery.

Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr co-found the Hull House, a social-service work facility (Chicago). (refer: 1931)

A gasoline engine powered automobile is developed.

Hans Meyer is earliest recorded person to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.

Vincent van Gogh paints *The Starry Night* and *Self-Portrait*.

Norman J. Colman is first Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Augustine Tolton becomes Chicago's first Black priest. Hurley brothers of New England, (with African blood) passing as Whites, were the only other Black diocesan priests.

Johnstown Flood (Pennsylvania) kills more than 2,200.

Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel constructs a 984-foot, free-standing iron tower in Paris. It surpasses the 480 foot Pyramid of Khufu; a record held since 2550 B.C.

Giuseppe Verdi composes *Ave Maria*.

Katharine Drexel founds the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament ("for service to Indians and Colored People"). Order founds the only Catholic higher education facility for Blacks, Xavier University, in New Orleans. Vatican approved the Order in 1907.

Mark Twain authors *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*.

Charles Dow and Edward Jones publish *The Wall Street Journal*.

Electricity installed in the White House.

Russian flu, influenza, coursing from Asia to Russia, Europe and North America, kills one million.

Song, *Home, Sweet Home* performed in Chicago.

c. 1890

Mary Courman McCarthy, widowed and with four children, leaves Calgary, Canada for new residence in Chicago, Illinois.

1890s

Motion Pictures perfected.

1890

University of Chicago founded.

Poems by Emily Dickinson published, posthumously.

(-1903) Frederick Xavier Katzer appointed (Catholic) Bishop of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
General Electric founded (presently one of the ten world-largest companies).

Democrats in Louisiana pass Separate Car Law. Blacks are not allowed to ride in the same railroad car as Whites.

Coin-slot phonographs introduced, playing Edison's cylindrical records. [Some detail: Years later it is nicknamed "jukebox" from African-sourced word, "Jook", meaning "to dance".]

Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) founded after the Sons of the American Revolution organization denies applications for women's auxiliaries.

Sherman Antitrust Act signed.

1891

Leo XIII's *Rerum novarum* (Of New Things) supports trade unions and workers' rights. (refer: 1931)

Oscar Wilde writes *The Portrait of Dorian Gray*.

Pope calls Protestants and Orthodox Christians "our separated brethren", offering conditional reconciliation, however, requiring submission to Papal Authority.

Bristol Electric Lamp Company, England, introduces the Electric Torch (flashlight).

Pope rebuilds Specola Vaticana (Vatican Observatory), incorporating the latest technology and new telescopes. (refer: 1993)

Leo's *Rerum novarum* states, "No human law can abolish natural and inherent rights of marriage... or limit in any way its chief and principal purpose...to increase and multiply."

1892

Francis Bellamy writes *The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag*.

Alternating current (AC) electric motor developed.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec paints *Ambassadeurs: Aristide Bruant*.

Device, Addressograph, automatically prints on envelopes.

Annie Moore of County Cork, Ireland, is the initial alien admitted through the first Federal Immigration Center (Ellis Island, New York).

Electric-powered automobile introduced.

Opera *Pagliacci* presented by Ruggiero Leoncavallo.

John Muir helps found the Sierra Club in San Francisco; motto-"Explore, enjoy, and protect the planet." In 1849, Muir attended University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Pope Leo wrote, "Every man has, by nature, the right to possess property as his own."

1893

(-97) Grover Cleveland, 24th President, Democrat

World's Columbian Exposition opens in Chicago, Illinois; includes George Ferris' Wheel (264 feet high).

John Luther "Casey" Jones is a train engineer running Illinois Central shuttles from downtown Chicago to the Exposition's Jackson Park site. (refer: 1900)

from *Synopsis of the Reign of the Roman Catholic Pontiffs*

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Giuseppe Verdi's opera *Falstaff* opens.
Electric motor-driven dishwasher introduced.
Democrats in U.S. House and Senate repeal anti Ku Klux Klan laws. [Some particulars: It is estimated that between 1866 and 1931, Klan terrorist-segregationists participated in more than 4,700 murders by lynching or other means.]
Emile Berliner introduces the 7-inch disc voice recording.
W. B. Yeats authors *The Celtic Twilight*.
South Carolina-Georgia hurricane kills 2,000; total 4,000 died in the five great storms of the season.
New Zealand becomes the first country to grant women's voting rights (woman suffrage). It is applied in their 1898 elections.
Stock Market, banks, and business failures result in a four-year economic depression.
Dr. Daniel Williams of Chicago sutures a stab wound in a patient's heart.
Gaelic League founded to promote Irish culture.
Lynde Bradley (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) designs a Compression Rheostat to control the speed of electric motors. In 1903, Allen-Bradley Company founded.
Happy Birthday to You composed by Mildred and Patty Hill.

1894

Marconi invents the radio. [Editor's note: In 1900, human speech is incorporated as a technical advancement.]
Milton Hershey's chocolate company founded.
Village of Iola, Wisconsin incorporated.
(-1990) Our Lady of the Angels Church founded in Chicago. (refer: 1934)
First public showing of Edison's *Kinetoscope* motion pictures.
(-95) Sino-Japanese War results in the occupation of Formosa and Korea.
Escalators introduced.
Washington Post's medical article somberly reports, "The operation was entirely successful, but the patient died."
James W. Blake composes *The Sidewalks of New York*.
Federal Secret Service formally assumes responsibility for guarding presidents.
Leo XIII's *Orientalium Dignitas* (On the Churches of the East) directs respect for the history of the Eastern churches and offers "...reverence the traditions established..."

1895

Wilhelm von Roentgen measures *X-Rays*.
Word "feminist" used to describe a woman's fight for independence.
Stephen Crane authors *The Red Badge of Courage*.
Diesel engines developed.
Dramatist, Oscar Wilde, presents *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

1896

America the Beautiful is printed in a church bulletin.
Gold is discovered in Alaska's Klondike. In two years, some 620,000 ounces mined.
Louis' Lunch Restaurant in New Haven, Connecticut is first to serve hamburgers.

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Farming disc plow developed.

Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer is the first woman personal-advice columnist (her, *Dorothy Dix Talks*, published through 1951).

Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov presents opera *Sadko*.

Kitchen electric stove introduced.

Semi-pro football team, Packers, begins play in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

U.S.'s cultivation of mushrooms initiated at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. [Editor's note: China had developed this commerce just 2,500 years earlier.]

Therese of Lisieux (the Little Flower) authors *Letters and Spiritual Counsels*. She dies a year later. (refer: Elaboration - Doctors of the Church)

(-2007) Goldmann's Department Store opens on Mitchell Street in Milwaukee.

Joseph Hayden composes *A Hot Time in the Old Town*.

First modern summer Olympics are held in Athens, Greece.

Henry Ford, an engineer at the Edison Illuminating Company, builds the Quadricycle, a gasoline engine, four-wheeled vehicle. (refer: 1903)

March, *Stars and Stripes Forever* composed by John Philip Sousa.

1897

(-1901) William McKinley 25th President, Republican

The first Zionist Congress meets to establish a Jewish home state. (refer: 1905)

Cold Curing process is developed in Wisconsin. This permits lengthy storage; becomes the basis of the cheese industry.

Bram Stoker authors *Dracula* ("I am Dracula; and I bid you welcome.").

Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, installs a 40-inch refracting (lens) optical telescope. This is the world's largest such instrument.

Emanuel Leutze paints *Washington Crossing the Delaware*.

Practical cathode-ray tubes produced.

Rudyard Kipling writes *Captains Courageous*.

Patrick O'Connor and Mary Donovan married at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, Chicago.

Ransom E. Olds opens the Olds Motor Vehicle Company. (refer: 1899)

Sacred Congregation of the Universal Inquisition directs that under special conditions, allowances may be made for approved theologians to study original editions of non-Catholic Bibles.

Boston Marathon race initiated.

Cyrano de Bergerac authored by Edmond Rostand.

1898

Marie Sklodowska Curie along with husband, Pierre, pioneering radioactivity, discovers radium.

The Shroud of Turin is photographed.

Maine, U.S. battleship, is blown up in Havana harbor, Cuba killing 260. The Spanish-American War begins. Eight months later, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines are ceded to U.S.

Giuseppe Verdi composes *Te Deum*.

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Leonard O'Connor baptized at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, Chicago.

Mary Virginia Merrick founds the National Christ Child Society, Washington D.C. to aid needy children (presently 409 chapters).

J. Fred Wolle, American organist, founds the Bach Choir.

Pope Leo XIII issues month-valid plenary indulgences for those who daily study the Gospels.

Hawaii annexed.

1899

Samuel Smith buys Ransom Olds's company (Olds becomes a VP). (refer: 1904)

Claude Monet paints *The Water Lilly Pond [On the Terrace]*.

U.S., by tripartite agreement with Great Britain and Germany, gains sovereignty over eastern Samoan island group; called American Samoa.

Thorstein Veblen authors *Theory of the Leisure Class* introducing conspicuous consumption. [Editor's note; "CC" has recently developed into "virtue" status.]

Felix Hoffman formulates aspirin.

William Butler Yeats writes *The Wind Among the Reeds*.

Erik Weisz (*The Great Houdini*), circus trapeze performer turned magician, specializes in escape acts.

Music, *Maple Leaf Rag* published by Scott Joplin.

Christian Commercial Travelers Association, later called the Gideons Society, founded in Wisconsin by three salesmen. Bibles and psalms are distributed in lodgings worldwide.

Giovanni Capurro composes *O Sole Mio*.