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, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,444 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 - 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were
curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive
reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a
disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) Recently featured: Russet sparrow Emmy Noether The Combat: Woman Pleading for the Vanquished Pallas Athena ... that a legislator, a civil servant, and a soldier led the campaign for a
new district on Sumba Island? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that Jeremy Crawshaw was the only punter selected in the 2025 NFL draft? ... that HMS Sheffield earned twelve battle honours during World War II? ... that a South African library was named after American
economist Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt in recognition of her work in Africa? ... that Taylor Swift compared the metaphors in her song "...Ready for It?" to those in the novel Crime and Punishment? ... that Ralph Riggs made his professional stage debut when he was a baby?
Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Melissa Hortman In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman (pictured) is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple
airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly
Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 - English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at
the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 - American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 - The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer
Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 18 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical
colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet
Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969-75,
using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured
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Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states
Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Disestablishments Works vte 1898 in various calendar 1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita 2651Armenian calendar 134704 ASIvEAssyrian
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(MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the
start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 - New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs:
Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 - Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12
- The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 - Spanish-American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully
established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later. February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 - Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse...!. March 1 - Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 - Association football and
sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 - In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 - Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-
built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 - The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 - Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter
to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 - Spanish-American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 -
Spanish-American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish-American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later
backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 - An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 - The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.
[6] May 1 - Spanish-American War - Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle in front of the capital control yuan. May 7-9 - Bava Beccaris massacre:
 Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 - The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 - Spanish-American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 - The
German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 - The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 - Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the
image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative. The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 - The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's
Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 - William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen. [8] June 9 - The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 - Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is
killed in an explosion. June 11 - The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of What would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 - Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 - Yukon Territory is formed in Canada,
with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 - Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey. [page needed] June 21 - Spanish-American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 - Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian
Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 - Spanish-American War: Battle of San Juan Hill - United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July
3 Spanish-American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba - The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 - En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast
of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 - The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 - "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World
Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 - Spanish-American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 - Spanish-American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 - Spanish-American War: Battle of Manila - By prior agreement, the
Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 - The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 - Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 - The
Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 - Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 - 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the
establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 - American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 - Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan
11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 - Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 - Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British qunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading
to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated
supercentenarian. October 1 - The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 - Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 3 - Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota.
England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills. October 15 - The Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 - General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 - In a race riot near Harperville
William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 - A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60
Japanese sailors.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 - The Court grants the request on October 29
October 29 - France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the World's major nations have accepted the
invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 - The Lutheran Church of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Okuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister,
announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers. [14] November 1 - Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson. [14] November 3 - With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are
readied for battle.[14] November 5 - Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a collapse of a
theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14] November 6 - The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 - The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called
to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 - Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican
Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new
government as Prime Minister of Japan. [14] November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched. [14] November 9 - In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina against the Republican
Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas
that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 - In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 17 - Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between
striking white coal miners and black miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 - The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 - In U.S. college football, Harvard University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 - At the Parisity defeats Yale University defeats Yale Universit
conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 24 - Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 - General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is
replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27
- All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the Caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 - The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 - The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras
and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15]
December 2 - The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 - The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to
sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 - President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] December 5 - A fire at a factory
in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 6 - The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 - The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John
Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 - The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15] December 15 - A warrant issued in Paris for
the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Indochina.[15] December 18 - Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land
speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 - Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 - Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to
most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 27 - The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16]
December 28 - The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche. [16] December 31 - Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules
that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brechten Survey of India is published in Calcutta.
Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 - Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 - John Loder, British actor (d. 1966) January 9 - Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and
comedian (d. 1979) January 10 - Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 - Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 - Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 - Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born
American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 2001) January 23 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 2001) January 25 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 26 - Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 2001) January 27 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 27 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 28 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 28 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 29 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 29 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1988) Elazar Shach (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 2001) January 20 - Randolph Scot
1946) January 25 - Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 - Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 - Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 - Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976)
February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d. 1969) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologis
and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1968) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American physicist, (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1968) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, (d. 1968) Roy Harris, American physicist, (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1968) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, (d. 1968) Fritz Zwicky, (d. 1968) Fr
astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1980) February 18 Enzo Ferrari, Italian race car driver, automobile manufacturer (d. 1988) Luis Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rican poet, journalist and politician (d. 1980) February 24 - Kurt Tank, German aeronautical
engineer (d. 1983) February 25 - William Astbury, English physicist, molecular biologist (d. 1961) February 28 Hugh O'Flaherty, Irish Catholic priest (d. 1963) March 2 - Amélia Rey Colaço, Portuguese actress and impresario (d. 1990) March 3 - Emil Artin, Austrian mathematician (d. 1962) March 4
Georges Dumézil, French philologist (d. 1986) March 5 Zhou Enlai, Premier of the People's Republic of China (d. 1975) March 8 - Eben Dönges, acting Prime Minister of South Africa and elected President of South Africa (d. 1968) March 9 - Dudley
Stamp, British geographer (d. 1966) March 11 - Dorothy Gish, American actress (d. 1968) March 13 - Henry Hathaway, American film director, producer (d. 1985) March 14 - Reginald Marsh, American painter (d. 1943) Madeleine de Bourbon
Busset, Duchess of Parma (d. 1984) March 30 - Joyce Carey, English actress (d. 1993) Paul Robeson Jim Fouché April 1 - William James Sidis, American mathematician (d. 1944) April 3 George Jessel, American comedian (d. 1981) Henry Luce, American magazine
publisher (d. 1967) April 4 - Agnes Ayres, American actors (d. 1940) April 5 - Solange d'Ayen, French noblewoman, Duchess of Ayen and journalist (d. 1976) Atsushi Watanabe, Japanese film actor (d. 1977) Therese Neumann, German Catholic mystic and
stigmatic (d. 1962). April 12 - Lily Pons, French-American opera singer, actress (d. 1976) April 14 Lee Tracy, American actor (d. 1984) John Grierson
Scottish documentary filmmaker (d. 1972) Tomu Uchida, Japanese film director (d. 1970) April 27 - Ludwig Bemelmans, Austrian-American writer and illustrator (d. 1980) May 3 Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel (d. 1978)[21] Septima Poinsette Clark
American educator and civil rights activist (d. 1987) May 5 Blind Willie McTell, American singer (d. 1959) Hans Heinrich von Twardowski, German actor (d. 1958) May 13 - Hisamuddin of Selangor, King of Malaysia (d. 1960) May 15 Arletty, French model, actress (d. 1992) Tom
Wintringham, British politician and historian (d. 1949) May 16 Tamara de Lempicka, Polish Art Deco painter (d. 1985) A. J. Casson, Canadian painter (d. 1992) May 19 - Julius Evola, Italian philosopher (d. 1974) May 21 - Armand Hammer
American entrepreneur, art collector (d. 1980) May 23 - Frank McHugh, American actor (d. 1981) May 24 - Helen B. Taussig, American cardiologist (d. 1986) May 25 - Robert Aron, French historian and writer (d. 1975) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1992) May 31 - Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1981) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1982) May 31 - Norman Vincent Peale, American clergyman (d. 1981) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Andy Kirk, American jazz bandleader and saxophonist (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron, French historian actor (d. 1981) May 28 - Robert Aron,
1993) June 3 - Stuart H. Ingersoll, American admiral (d. 1983) June 4 - Harry Crosby, American publisher, poet (d. 1929) June 5 - Federico García Lorca, Spanish poet, playwright (d. 1936) June 6 Ninette de Valois, Irish dancer, founder of The Royal Ballet (d. 2001) Jim Fouché, 5th President of South Africa (d. 1980) June 10 - Michel Hollard, French
Resistance hero (d. 1993) June 11 - Lionel Penrose, English geneticist (d. 1972) June 17 M. C. Escher, Dutch artist (d. 1972) June 22 Weeratunge Edward Perera, Malaysian educator, businessman and social entrepreneur (d. 1982) Erich Maria Remarque, German writer (d. 1970)[22]
June 23 - Winifred Holtby, English novelist and journalist (d. 1935) June 26 Sa`id Al-Mufti, 3-time prime minister of Jordan (d. 1989) Willy Messerschmitt, German spy (d.1941) Stefanos Stefanopoulos Isidor Isaac Rabi Regis Toomey
Leopold Infeld Alfons Gorbach Howard Florey George Gershwin July 2 George J. Folsey, American cinematographer (d. 1988) Anthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 3 Donald Healey, English motor engineer, race car driver (d. 1988) Atthony McAuliffe, American general (d. 1975) July 4 Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian politician,
economist (d. 1998) Gertrude Lawrence, English actress, singer (d. 1952) July 6 - Hanns Eisler, German composer (d. 1962) July 7 Teresa Hsu Chih, Chinese-born Singaporean social worker, supercentenarian (d. 2011) Arnold Horween, American Harvard Crimson, NFL football player (d. 1985) July 8 - Vic Oliver, Austrian-born British actor and radio
comedian (d. 1964) July 14 Happy Chandler, American politician (d. 1991) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 Stephen Vincent Benét, American writer (d. 1943)[23] Alexander Calder, American artist (d. 1976) July 25 Stephen Vincent Benét, American politician (d. 1981) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1982) July 17 - Berenice Abbott, American politician (d. 1981) Youssef Wahbi, Egyptian actor, film director (d. 1981) Youssef W
Arthur Lubin, American film director (d. 1985) July 29 - Isidor Isaac Rabi, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988) July 30 - Henry Moore, English sculptor (d. 1986) August 12 Maria Klenova,
Russian marine geologist (d. 1976) Oscar Homolka, Austrian actor (d. 1978) August 13 Mohamad Noah Omar, Malaysian politician (d. 1991) Regis Toomey, American actor (d. 1991) August 18 Lance Sharkey, Australian Communist leader
(d. 1967) Tsola Dragoycheva, Bulgarian politician (d. 1993) August 19 - Eleanor Boardman, American actress (d. 1991) August 20 Leopold Infeld, Polish physicist (d. 1939) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 21 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1939) August 26 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 27 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 27 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1973) August 28 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1979) August 29 - Herbert Mundin, English actor (d. 1968) Vilhelm Moberg, Swedish novelist, historian (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) August 20 - Peggy Guggenheim, American art collector (d. 1978) Augus
27 - John Hamilton, Canadian criminal, bank robber (d. 1934) August 29 - Preston Sturges, American actress (d. 1983) Marilyn Miller, American actress, singer, and dancer (d. 1936) September 2 - Alfons Gorbach, 15th Chancellor of
Austria (d. 1972) September 9 - Walter B. Rea, American actor (d. 1970) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1976) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1978) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1977) Bessie Love, American actor (d. 1978) September 10 George Eldredge, American actor (d. 1978) September 10 George Eldr
Minister of Cuba (d. 1978) September 19 - Giuseppe Saragat, President of Italy (d. 1988) September 24 - Howard Florey, Australian-born pharmacologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1968) September 26 - George Gershwin, American composer (d. 1937) September 29 - Trofim Lysenko, Russian biologist (d. 1976)
September 30 Renée Adorée, French actress (d. 1933) Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois (d. 1977), Monégasque princess William O. Douglas Peng Dehuai Karl Ziegler Gunnar Myrdal October 6 Arthur G. Jones-Williams, British aviator (d. 1929) Mitchell Leisen, American film director (d. 1972) Clarence Williams, American jazz pianist,
composer (d. 1965) October 9 - Joe Sewell, American professional baseball player (d. 1989) October 15 - Boughera El Ouafi, Algerian athlete (d. 1959) October 16 - William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
(d. 1980) October 17 - Shinichi Suzuki, Japanese musician, educator (d. 1998) October 28 - Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Egyptian diplomat, 2nd Secretary-General of the Arab League (d. 1992) October 29 - Vera Stanley Alder, English
painter and mystic (d. 1984) October 30 - Raphael Girard, Swiss-Guatemalan ethnographer (d. 1982) November 11 - René Clair, French filmmaker, novelist, and non-fiction writer (d. 1981) November 12 - Leon Stukelj, Slovene gymnast (d. 1999) November 13 - Walter Karig, American naval captain and author (d. 1956) November 14 - Benjamin
Fondane, Romanian-French Symbolist poet, critic and existentialist philosopher (d. 1944) November 15 - Sylvan Goldman, American businessman and inventor (d. 1989) November 21 - René Magritte, Belgian artist (d. 1967) November 22
 - Gabriel González Videla, 24th president of Chile (d. 1980) November 23 - Bess Flowers, American actress (d. 1984) November 24 - Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China (d. 1960) November 26 - Karl Ziegler, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1973) November 29 - C. S. Lewis, British author (d. 1963)[24] November 30 Firpo
Marberry, American baseball pitcher (d. 1976) Link Lyman, American professional football player (d. 1972) December 2 - Indra Lal Roy, Indian World War I pilot (d. 1978) Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist,
economist and Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1987) December 9 - Emmett Kelly, American circus clown (d. 1979) December 10 - Howard Beale, Australian politician and diplomat (d. 1983) December 14 - Lillian Randolph, American actress, singer (d. 1980) December 19 - Zheng Zhenduo, Chinese author, translator (d. 1958) December 20 - Irene Dunne
American actress (d. 1990) December 24 - Baby Dodds, American jazz drummer (d. 1960) December 27 - Inejiro Asanuma, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1947) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese admiral and war criminal (d. 1948) December 28 - Shigematsu Sakaibara, Japanese a
1967)[25] Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Indian freedom fighter (d. 1974) Ernest Born, American architect, designer, and artist (b. 1992) Robert Piguet, Swiss-born, Paris-based fashion designer (d. 1952) Lewis Carroll Matilda Joslyn Gage William Ewart Gladstone
January 3 - Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Confederate brigadier general, Texas governor, and president of Texas A&M University (b. 1832) January 14 - Lewis Carroll, British writer, mathematician (Alice in Wonderland) (b. 1802) January 18 - Henry
Liddell, English Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (b. 1811) January 26 - Cornelia J. M. Jordan, American lyricist (b. 1830) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 1 - Tsuboi Kōzō, Japanese admiral (b. 1843) February 16 - Thomas Bracken, author of the official national anthem of New Zealand
(God Defend New Zealand) (b. 1843) March 1 - George Bruce Malleson, Indian officer, author (b. 1825) March 6 - Andrei Alexandrovich Popov, Russian evangelist, founder of the Ashley Down orphanage (b. 1805) March 11 - William Rosecrans,
California congressman, Register of the U.S. Treasury (b. 1819) March 15 - Sir Henry Bessemer, British artist (b. 1826) March 16 - Aubrey Beardsley, British artist (b. 1817) March 18 - Matilda Joslyn Gage, American feminist (b. 1826) March 17 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Indian university founder (b. 1817) March 28 - Anton Seidl,
Hungarian conductor (b. 1850) April 13 - Aurilla Furber, American author (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 15 - Te Keepa Te Rangihiwinui, Maori military leader April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1847) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - Gustave Moreau, French painter (b. 1848) April 18 - 
Edward Bellamy, American author (b. 1850) May 29 - Theodor Eimer, German zoologist (b. 1843) June 4 - Rosalie Olivecrona, Swedish feminist activist (b. 1821) June 14 - Dewitt Clinton Senter, American politician, 18th Governor of Tennessee (b. 1830) June 25
- Ferdinand Cohn, German biologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist (b. 1828) Otto von Bismarck Theodor Fontane Saint Charbel Makhluf July 1 Siegfried Marcus, Austrian automobile pioneer (b. 1831) Joaquín Vara de Rey y Rubio, Spanish general (killed in action) (b. 1841) July 5 - Richard Pankhurst, English lawyer, radical and supporter of
women's rights (b. 1834) July 8 - Soapy Smith, American con artist and gangster (b. 1860) July 14 - Louis-François Richer Laflèche, Roman Catholic Bishop of Trois-Rivières, Native American missionary (b. 1818) July 30 - Otto von Bismarck, German statesman (b. 1815)[27] August 8 - Eugène Boudin, French painter (b. 1824) August 11 - Sophia
Braeunlich, American business manager (b. 1841) September 2 - Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 5 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 6 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 7 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 8 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 8 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 8 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 8 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 8 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1841) September 9 - Stéphane Mallarmé, French poet (b. 1842) September 8 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, Canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 - Sarah Emma Edmonds, canadian nurse, spy (b. 1842) September 9 -
10 - Empress Elisabeth of Austria, empress consort of Austria, empress consort of Austria, queen consort of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1837) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 16 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 18 - Ramón Emeterio Betances, Puerto Rican politician, medical doctor and diplomat (b. 1827) September 19 - Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 19 - Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 19 - Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 19 - Sir George Grey, 11th Premier of New Zealand (b. 1812) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827) September 20 - Theodor Fontane, German writer (b. 1827)
1819)[28] September 26 - Fanny Davenport, American actress (b. 1850) September 28 - Tan Sitong, Chinese revolutionary (executed) (b. 1865) September 29 - Louise of Hesse-Kassel, German princess, queen consort of Christian IX of Denmark (b. 1817) October 24 - Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, French painter (b. 1824) November 2 - George Goyder
surveyor-general of South Australia (b. 1826) November 20 - Sir John Fowler, British civil engineer (b. 1817) December 24 - Charbel Makhluf, Lebanese Maronite, Roman Catholic and Eastern Catholic monk, priest and saint (b. 1828) December 25 - Laura Gundersen, Norwegian actress (b. 1832) December 29 - Ilia Solomonovich Abelman, Russian
astronomer (b. 1866)[29] Sotirios Sotiropoulos, Greek economist, politician (b. 1831) Penguin Reference Library. Penguin Referenc
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1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago.
2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th c
of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human
society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have
occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the
century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In
Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions
to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a
catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military
campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century.
In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another
victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In
East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely,
the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke
out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of
states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first
president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning of
the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the
Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku
period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments,
thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the
Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs
seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains
the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New
Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plaque of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces
oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads
to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the
Dzungars. 1723-1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730:
Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The
Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of
300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1741-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751:
Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-
1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748:
The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748.
1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of
Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic War, the North America, mostly by the
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French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia.