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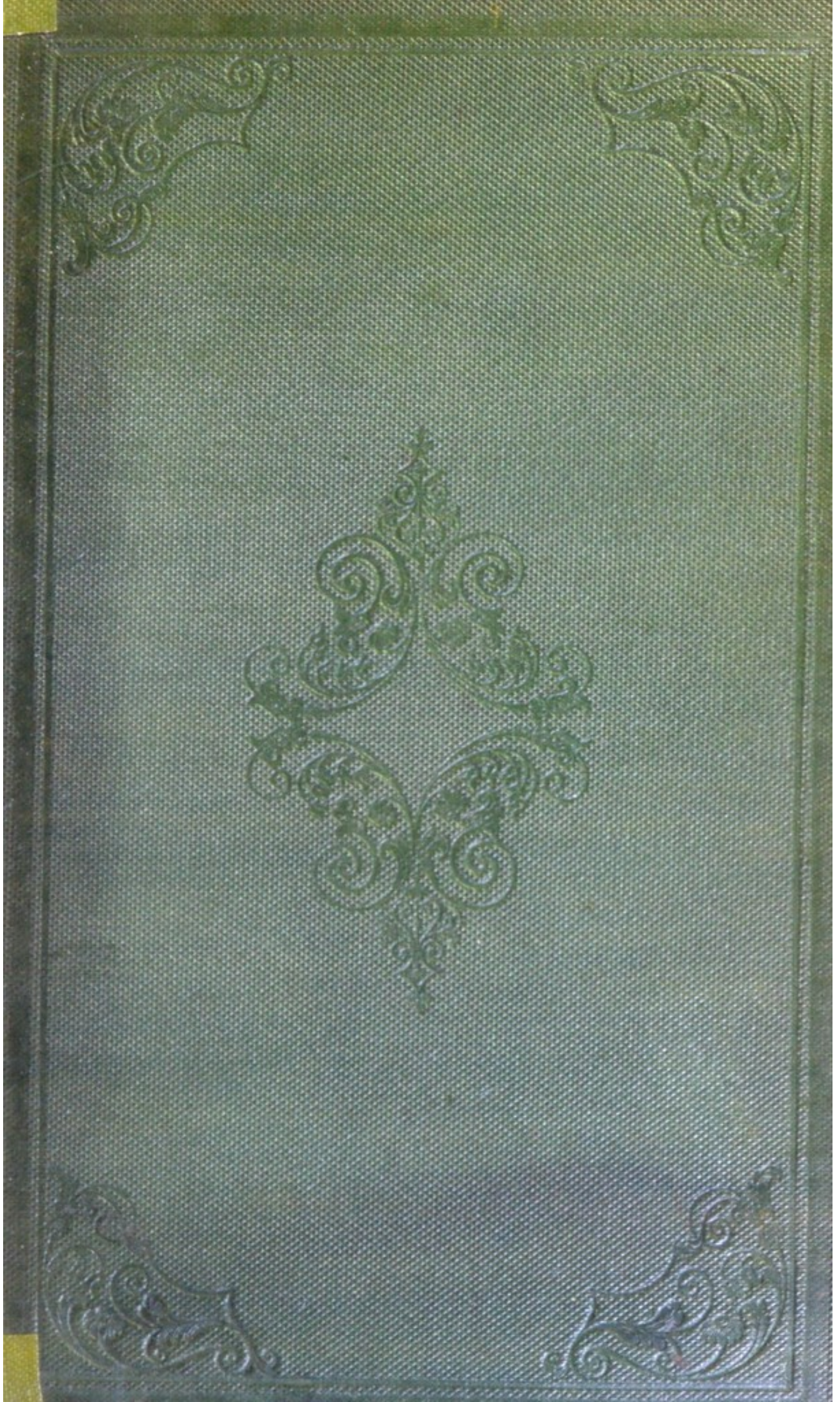
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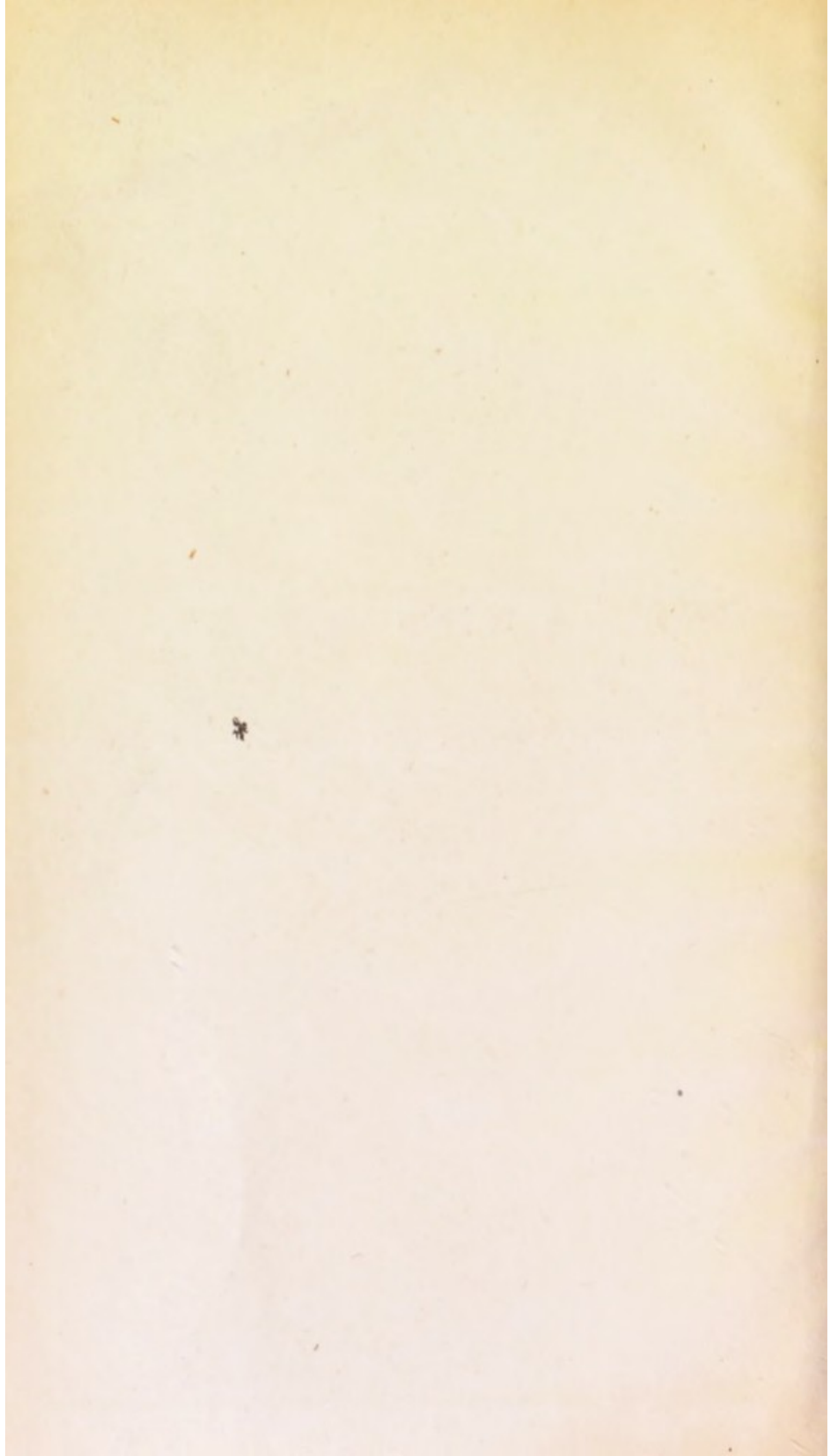
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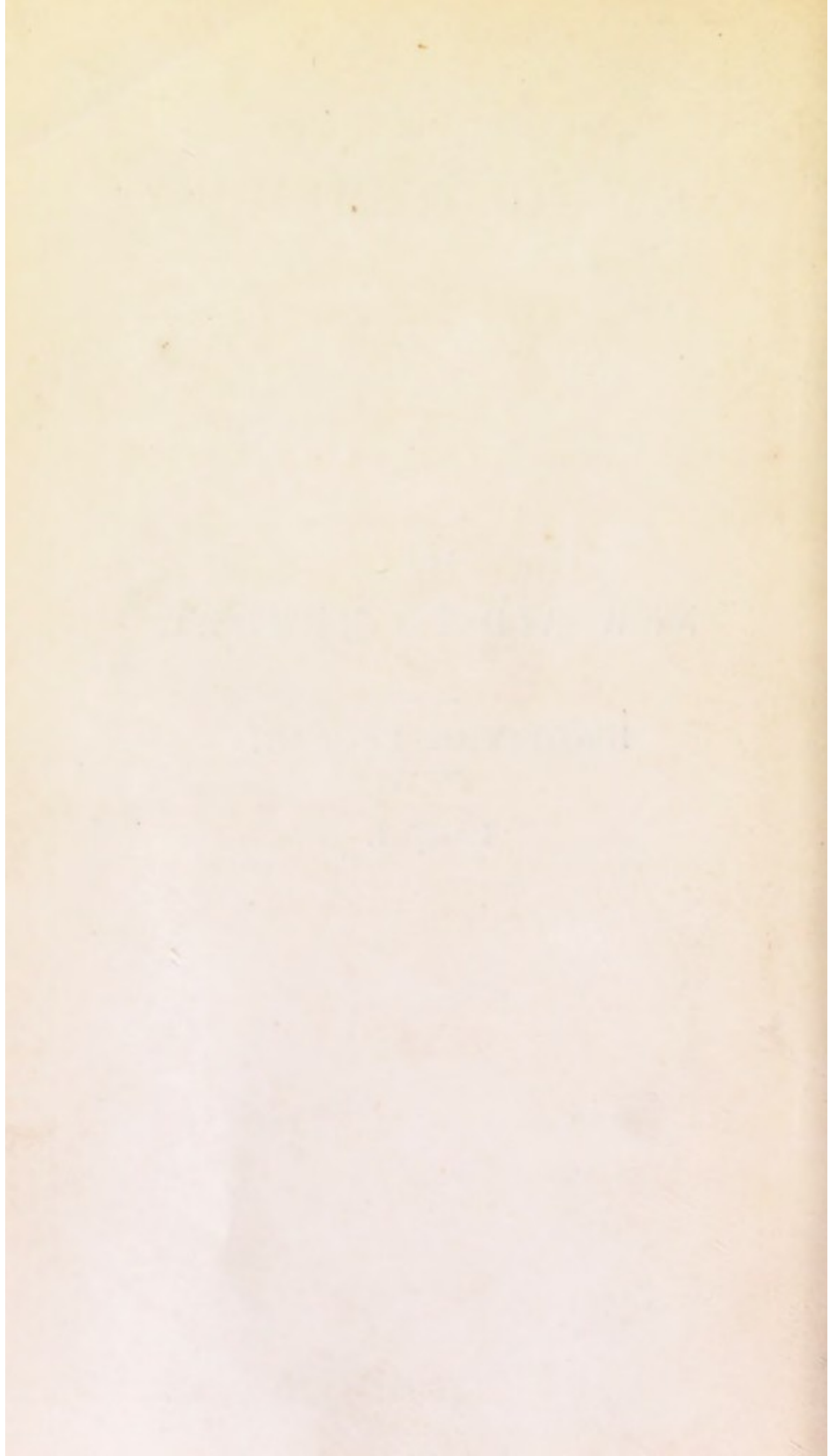
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THE
NEW AID TO MEMORY.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

PART I.



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THE
NEW AID TO MEMORY:

PART THE FIRST.

CONTAINING
THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS
OF THE
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

ILLUSTRATED BY
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SYMBOLICAL ENGRAVINGS.

BY THE
REV. ROBERT ROWE KNOTT, M.A. F.S.A.
VICAR OF HELLIDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE;
AND AUTHOR OF THE NEW AID TO MEMORY ADAPTED TO THE
HISTORY OF ROME,
BY A CAMBRIDGE M.A.

FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON: WHITTAKER AND CO.
AVE-MARIA LANE.

M.DCCC.XLIV.



TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA,

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED, WITH PROFOUND RESPECT,

BY HER MAJESTY'S

MOST HUMBLE AND MOST DUTIFUL

SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Just published,
PART III.
OF THE
NEW AID TO MEMORY,
ADAPTED
TO THE SCRIPTURES,
WITH
CHRONOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Speedily will be published,
PART IV.
COMPRISING
THE HISTORY OF GREECE,
UNIFORM WITH PARTS I. AND II.
CONTAINING
ENGLAND AND ROME.

PREFACE.

THE memory is the foundation and storehouse of all knowledge. Such, however, is the multitude of objects which the varying panorama of existence presents to us, and such the crowd of ideas excited in our minds by those objects, that the strongest memory cannot preserve a clear arrangement and recollection of its stores, but by far the greater part of them falls into confusion, and then into oblivion.

To provide a remedy for this evil has naturally been the study of all highly civilized ages. It was soon observed that recollection was greatly assisted by a rational, or even a casual, connexion of ideas. We say casual, as well as rational,—because a casual connexion is often sufficient—nay, sometimes stronger than any rational connexion. From

seeing a garment we think of its owner—thence of his habitation—thence of timber and woods—thence of ships, sea-fights, admirals, etc.* But a casual connexion is sometimes formed between ideas seemingly the most incongruous; and as the mind is forcibly struck on such occasions with the very incongruity itself, the impression made is so much the deeper and more durable. Of the truth of this, the experience of almost every one can supply numberless instances.

On the principles suggested by such observations, the Greeks and Romans, who carried such investigations to an extent scarcely reached by any modern nation, seem to have formed their systems of artificial memory. The practice of their orators, as every school-boy knows, was to fix in the mind a series of substantial objects naturally connected, such as the houses in a street, and the apartments in a house; and by

* Harris's 'Hermes,' b. iii. c. 4.

persevering habit, so to associate them together in the memory, that when the first place occurred to them, the ideas of the others followed in a regular and certain succession, as the first bar of any once well-known melody generally suggests all the others with admirable facility. With each of those places the orator connected in his mind a part of the discourse, by always thinking upon the two together; and thus, whenever his memory was at fault, he had but to recur to the substantial associated idea, and with it any part of the longest oration was instantly brought to his recollection.

This system of artificial memory is supposed to have given rise to various expressions still preserved; — such as “common-places” — “in the first place” — “in the second place,” etc. It is alluded to both by Cicero and Quintilian, but not so fully described by either as to make it clearly intelligible to a modern reader; and, so far as we know,

no modern orator has been able, or has attempted, to reduce it into practice. Quintilian himself speaks of it as a laborious acquirement: but it seems to have been founded on just principles, and they who had mastered it by a resolute perseverance, found in it, no doubt, a very powerful auxiliary to memory.

Another instance in which similar principles have been reduced into practice with more decided and intelligible effect, is to be found in the artificial classification made by the ancients, of the starry hosts that spangle the firmament. When any one unskilled in astronomy surveys on a clear winter's evening, the apparently numberless

“Immortal lights that live along the sky,”

he will be inclined to fancy that any attempt to arrange and recollect them, so that the place occupied by any particular star or planet might be instantly pointed out without difficulty, must be

utterly fruitless. Such an attempt, however, was long since made with perfect success, by a system of artificial memory, founded upon just principles. The ancient astronomers made a fanciful distribution of the starry spheres into the forms of various animals and things, and called the number of stars included within the outlines of each figure a constellation; on which they bestowed the name of the creature or thing of which it was symbolical.

In more modern times several systems of artificial memory have been invented, or rather have been borrowed from the ancients, and published with modifications, additions, and modern adaptations. In the Sloane collection, preserved in the British Museum, there is a brief treatise on places, images, and symbols, to be arranged in places, by Thomas Bradwardin, a profound doctor, born in the county of Sussex about the beginning of the fourteenth century. On reference

to the slight notice we have bestowed on the Greek and Roman system, it will clearly appear that from that source Dr. Bradwardin's system was borrowed. His treatise, moreover, occupies only three pages and a half of small duodecimo size, and we believe exists now only as a curiosity.

The 'Memoria Technica,' published by Dr. Richard Grey in the early part of the last century, is well known, and was at one period widely adopted as a school-book. Mr. Lowe improved upon Dr. Grey's plan, in a small pamphlet entitled 'Mnemonics Delineated;' but it is unnecessary to enlarge upon their systems, which were founded on defective principles, and have been now for many years nearly obsolete.

On the same subject various publications of late years have appeared; of which some, as Mr. Feinaigle's for instance, and some of those founded upon it, have been extensively adopted. None

of them, however, seem to have attained the degree of perfection of which the subject appears capable. A system at once easy of attainment and effectual in its results, is at present a desideratum, and the importance of it can scarcely be exaggerated, to those who consider well how greatly the intellectual treasures of every mind depend upon the strength and accuracy of the memory.

To supply, in some degree, this desideratum is the object of the following little work. Satisfied that no valuable result could be obtained, unless he proceeded upon sound and well-considered principles, the author has carefully studied all the published systems that have fallen in his way. He has availed himself of such parts of these as appeared worthy of adoption, and has endeavoured to discover and avoid their serious defects. All these systems may be said, "Græco fonte cadere parce detorta." All their authors have been borrowers

from the Greek and Roman systems, and the author of the one now offered to the public has found it necessary to adopt some modifications that have been introduced by others; but the result of the consideration he has given to the subject has been, that he has so far added to and altered previous systems as to entitle him to claim the one now given to the public as peculiarly his own. A long experience in the instruction of youth has enabled him to test the efficacy of various modifications; and he has not yielded to the desire of giving to his system as wide a circulation as possible, until many trials of it had convinced him of its efficacy, and he had made it as complete as he could possibly hope to make it.

A great many persons have, without much examination perhaps, adopted a decided opinion that all systems of artificial memory are at best of very doubtful utility. They read some brief summary of the artificial process to be

employed, and at once pronounce it unnatural, unintelligible and impracticable; whereas, if they would only determine to practise it for a short time, they would speedily find themselves enabled, by its aid, to recollect readily various valuable matter which they had before endeavoured in vain to impress upon their memories, and they would be convinced by experience not only of its perfect practicability but of its extensive utility.

The author would observe, however, that his system is confined within certain limits. He does not parade it as one by means of which a long discourse may be recollected without difficulty, or the principles and rules of any science mastered with half the usual study and application. For such purpose he apprehends no satisfactory system can be devised; and he has confined his own to an object, to accomplish which he feels assured it is fully equal—the impressing on the mind the recollection of important dates and

events. Although, therefore, it does not grasp at all the advantages which some systems pretend to bestow, the importance of those which it is capable of conferring ought not to be undervalued. Every one must be sensible of the very great difficulty which he has experienced in endeavouring to retain in his mind, in chronological arrangement, the details recorded in history; and how almost impossible he has found it, to preserve for any length of time the recollection of those details when the chronological arrangement had been forgotten. On the other hand, when the dates of various important events have been indelibly impressed on the memory, it is found also that the mind easily recollects the train of circumstances connected with each of those events, and thus obtains and preserves an extensive stock of historical knowledge. In this view of it, as enabling students to impress dates on their memory, a good system of artificial

memory may almost be termed a "royal road" to historical lore. The important epochs of history may justly be compared to those marks which the explorer of a deep and intricate forest makes on the trees in his course, as guides to direct him on his return. With their aid, he may penetrate the leafy labyrinth in security, whilst, if he were to neglect such a precaution, he could not proceed far without the risk of losing his way, and being left to perish where no assistance could reach him. So with respect to the study of history. He who has fixed in his mind the principal epochs, and the dates of them, possesses unerring guides, which conduct his recollection through the whole series of events, without difficulty or disorder; whilst he who has no such assistance at hand, mingles together in his mind dim recollections of distinct and far separated occurrences, and is soon lost in inextricable confusion.

The principles on which the present

system of aiding the memory is founded, can be easily and most satisfactorily explained. In investigating the principles on which the most perfect system of artificial memory must be based, the question which naturally first suggests itself is, what are the objects and ideas which the memory most readily seizes and most tenaciously retains? If such objects and ideas can be ascertained, it seems to follow as a matter of course, that they present the proper materials for a system of artificial memory, provided they are such as can be reduced into a simple and intelligible system. If means can be found to connect the principal occurrences and dates of history inseparably with such "objects and ideas," those means must form the best system of artificial memory. We venture to assert, that such "objects and ideas" can be discovered, and that by means of "association" they can be inseparably connected with historical dates

and events; and that these assertions can be established on no less an authority than that of Mr. Locke, and by the concurrent testimony of all persons in all ages, who have bestowed on such inquiries particular attention. The words of Mr. Locke are nearly as follow:—“Those ideas which are most frequently restamped by a recurrence of the objects or actions that produced them, fix themselves best in the memory, and remain there clearest and longest, and those therefore which are of the original qualities of bodies, viz. solidity, extension, figure, motion, and rest, are seldom quite lost, whilst the mind retains any ideas at all.”*

Again, with respect to “association of ideas.” “Ideas which are in themselves not at all akin, come to be so united in some men’s minds that it is very hard to separate them. They always keep in company; and the one no sooner at any time comes into the understanding, but

* Essay on the Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 10.

its associate appears with it; and if they are more than two which are thus united, the whole gang always inseparably shew themselves together. This strong combination of ideas not allied by nature, the mind makes in itself either voluntarily or by chance.”*

The symbols adopted in the present system are such as seem to possess in the highest degree the characteristics specified by Mr. Locke, as requisite to fix them most easily and indelibly on the memory. They have been selected and modified also with a view of making them such as, when once connected with other ideas by association, are the most difficult to be afterwards again severed.

Other systems, it must be admitted, have been numerous, yet short-lived; and the reason we venture to give is that, although in some measure efficacious and beneficial, they were intricate and perplexing, through systematizing and

* Essay on the Human Understanding. b. ii. c. 33.

attempting too much; and thereby confusing what otherwise a gentle and easy suggestion to the memory would have made clear and agreeable.

This system, therefore, professes to pursue the natural suggestions of the mind, impressing the memory with dates and facts from symbols and pictorial representations, that have a *direct* allusion to what we would remember: and it avoids the devices, or vices, of the *topical* system, that divides and subdivides buildings into rooms, walls, stripes, mosaic floors, etc., for the purpose of arranging matter in the repositories of the memory; by which means the repositories become as difficult to discover and remember as their contents. Our system, so far as it relates to places or divisions, merely marks out each Plate into ten spaces, and places therein symbols and pictorial representations, by which the dates or facts may at once be fixed on, or called to the memory: and

so easy and pleasant is the method adopted, that a child of ordinary capacity, and able to read only, may make himself acquainted, in a very short time, with all the matter suggested through the medium of the Plates in the present work. This will be acquired too, not as a task, or through the influence of persuasion, threats, or fears, but as an amusing and attractive occupation. And with respect to grown individuals, we venture to say that the dates of the whole number of important events and eras of English history, as detailed in the following pages, may be readily acquired, and permanently fixed in the memory, in the space of a very few hours.


The author has only to add, that should his anticipations of the utility and popularity of this little work be realized, it is his intention to apply the system, in a similar manner, to various other branches of historical knowledge.

EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

THE first thing to be attended to by the learner of the following system is the substitution of certain letters of the alphabet for the figures by which dates are usually set forth: *for these letters must be securely fixed in the memory before the learner can proceed a step in his course.* By reason of the association of ideas employed in the particular letters adopted in place of figures, this preliminary step will be found perfectly easy, and the work of a few minutes only.

1. The figure 1 differs from the letter t only by a stroke through the upper part of the letter;—t therefore is chosen to express 1. (It will assist the memory to add that the word unit, denoting *one*, ends with a t).

2. The figure 2 is expressed by the letter n—there being *two* distinct strokes in the letter.

3. The figure 3 is expressed by the letter m, for a similar reason. Moreover, the figure 3 (if placed thus ) bears a resemblance to the letter m.

4. The figure 4 is represented by the letter r. It may be fixed in the memory by observing that it is the concluding letter of the word *four*, which word contains *four* letters.

5. The figure five is represented by l—l being the Roman numeral for 50—and fifty being a multiple of 5,—and there being *five* letters in the word fifty.

6. Reverse the letter d and you obtain something like the figure 6—d therefore expresses 6.

7. c, k, g, q. The figure 7 somewhat resembles a hooked stick, and to remember this *stick* the better, let us suppose a *cage* to be suspended from it. In the word *cage* there are the consonants c and

g—k is also added to the number, for c is more frequently pronounced hard (as in *cage*) than soft (as in *centre*) — q being a guttural and a crooked letter, may be united with the *cage* and the *stick*. Thus, for the figure 7, we have a choice of the letters c, k, g, q.

8. d, h, v, w. In the figure 8 there are two naughts, or two round things: these may be converted into *beehives*; and if one be placed upon the other, the result will convey a tolerably accurate idea of the figure 8. For the numeral 8 then, we adopt the letters b, h, v, w:— it being scarcely possible to pronounce the word beehive without calling to mind these letters.

9. p, f. The figure 9 is rather like a pipe, and a pipe is seldom used without a *puff* of smoke issuing from it. The association of p and f with the *pipe*-like form of the figure 9, cannot, therefore, easily be forgotten.

0. s, x, z. The 0 being round may

be compared to a wheel or grinder of a mill; and this wheel, when in soft rotation, gives out a *hissing* sound. The *hissing* consonants s, x, z, are therefore attached to the cipher—x is also formed (in writing) from two half circles or wheels; and z is the first letter of the word *zero*.

We have thus the ten figures, of which all dates are composed, expressed by certain letters of the alphabet; all of which letters are *consonants*, be it observed. It only remains to convert these letters into words, by the introduction of *vowels*.

In the first symbol or picture, for example (*vide* Plate I.), the date is obtained by the two l's (or 5's) in the word *ally*. This word we connect with the Roman standard, and the letter B, to bring to mind the date and event of the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar—55 B.C.

The dates are generally shewn by some symbol in each picture, 121 by a *tent*;

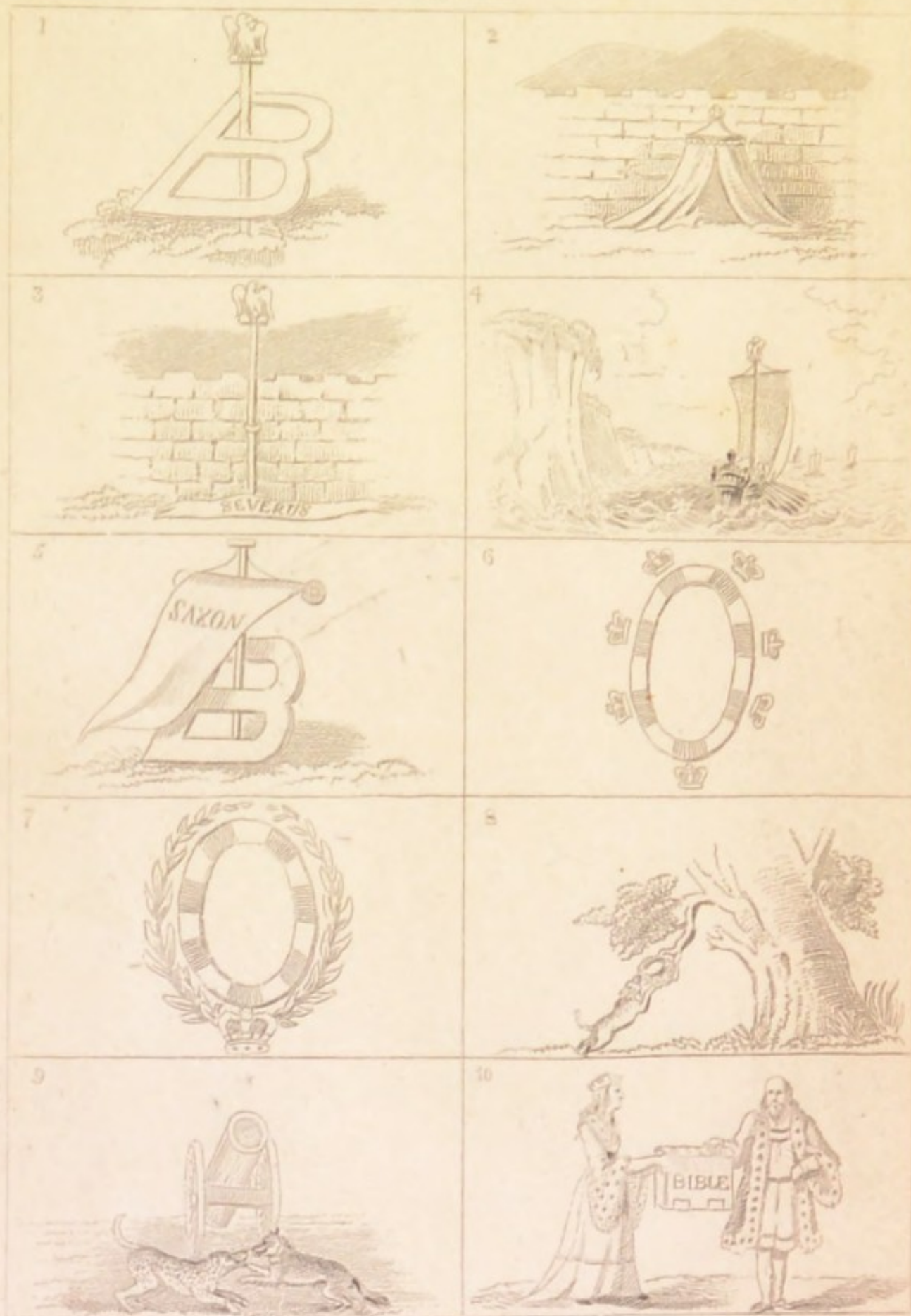
but when they are not so found, the explanation of the picture will so connect the date with the fact, as to impress both upon the memory in an equally effectual manner.

It is only necessary further to impress upon the learner, that in applying the symbolical words used in the pictures, he is to adopt the CONSONANTS only, as representatives of the required dates:— the *vowels* being introduced solely for the purpose of forming those consonants into *words* that will suggest the symbols sought to be fixed in the memory.

When the learner has gone through the 12 Plates, he is recommended to try his proficiency in them by the chronological table and date words, the symbols and pictures will then associate themselves with the facts and dates to be remembered, and thereby fasten them in the memory.

t	1
n	2
m	3
r	4
l	5
d	6
c }	7
k }	
g }	
q }	8
b }	
h }	
v }	
w }	9
p }	
f }	0
s }	
x }	
z }	

N.B.—Do not proceed with the Plates until the Explanatory Preface and the above Table are firmly fixed in the memory. Nothing can be done without this knowledge.



THE
NEW AID TO MEMORY.

PLATE I.

BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMANS.

1. BRITAIN INVADED BY JULIUS CÆSAR.

Ally, 55 B.C.

The letter B pierced or entered by the Roman standard. By this invasion Britain becomes the *ally* of Rome. The consonants in *ally* will give the date 55 B.C.

2. HADRIAN'S WALL BUILT.

Tent, 121 A.D.

A wall with a *tent* standing by it, and a Roman eagle on the top of the tent. The consonants in *tent* will give the date 121 A.D.

3. HADRIAN'S WALL REBUILT BY SEVERUS.

Ants, 210 A.D.

A wall with a Roman standard affixed to it so firmly that neither can be *severed* from the other.

The Picts and Scots, in swarms like *ants*, were continually attacking their southern neighbours, and this wall was built to prevent their incursions. *Ants* will give the date 210 A.D.

4. THE ROMANS WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES FROM BRITAIN.

Retire, 414 A.D.

A vessel sailing from the land bearing the Roman eagle. The Romans *retire* from Britain. *Retire* will give the date 414 A.D.

SAXON INVASION.

5. BRITAIN INVADED BY THE SAXONS.

Release, 450 A.D.

The letter B with a Saxon banner waving over it. The purpose for which the Saxons were invited to Britain was, to free, or *release*, the Britons from the attacks of the Picts and Scots. *Release* will give the date 450 A.D.

6. BRITAIN DIVIDED INTO SEVEN KINGDOMS,
OR THE SAXON HEPTARCHY ESTABLISHED.*All up, 559 A.D.*

An oval divided or broken *all up* into seven spaces, with a crown over each space.

The seven spaces and seven crowns are the seven kingdoms. *All up* will give the date 559 A.D.

7. THE HEPTARCHY ABOLISHED.

Basis, 800 A.D.

The seven spaces in the oval are united, and one crown now forms the *basis* of the whole. *Basis* will give the date 800 A.D.

SAXON KINGS.

8. ACCESSION OF EGBERT.

Hang, 827 A.D.

A bird's-nest, with an egg in it, *hanging* from the branch of a tree, and a Danish dog jumping up endeavouring to destroy the nest. *Egg* will suggest Egbert, and the Danish dog jumping will shew the attacks made by the Danes on England during this reign. *Hang* will give the date 827 A.D

9. ACCESSION OF ETHELWOLF.

Bomb, 838 A.D.

A *wolf* and Danish dog fighting : a *bomb* cannon is also placed in the picture. Wolf will suggest Ethelwolf, and the fight between the animals will suggest the formidable attacks at this period of the Danes upon England. Gunpowder not having yet been invented, the Saxons had neither cannon nor bombs to drive the Danes from their strongholds—the isles of Sheppy and Thanet. *Bomb* will give the date 838 A.D.

10. ACCESSION OF ETHELBALD.

Walk, 857 A.D.

A man and woman's hands separated by the Bible. The man being *bald* will suggest Ethelbald.

The *walk* or way of this Prince was a course of profligacy : he married his mother-in-law Judith, but was afterwards divorced by the authority of the Church. *Walk* will give the date 857 A.D.

PLATE II.

1. ACCESSION OF ÆTHELBERT.

Weeds, 860 A.D.

A fish of the *birt* kind (which is like a turbot) in the water among sea *weeds*. A Danish dog standing on the island, and barking at the fish.

Birt will suggest Ethelbert, and the Danish dog the attack of the Danes upon Kent, who had quartered themselves in the Isle of Thanet. *Weeds* will give the date 860 A.D.

2. ACCESSION OF ÆTHELRED I.

Beaded, 866 A.D.

A monk saying mass: as it was customary for monks to wear a string of beads, which they counted when saying their prayers, we may call him a *red-beaded* monk.

In the reign of Ethelred I. a battle was fought at Acton in Berkshire, where the English, in the beginning of the day, were in danger of a total defeat. Alfred, the brother of Ethelred, and afterwards the celebrated King



Alfred, advancing with one division of the army, was surrounded by the enemy on disadvantageous ground; and Ethelred, who was at that time hearing mass, refused to march to his assistance until prayers should be finished. He afterwards obtained the victory, and this success was ascribed by the *Monks* to the piety of that monarch. *Red* will suggest Ethelred, and *beaded* will give the date 866 A.D.

3. ACCESSION OF ALFRED.

Began, 872 A.D.

A harp, by means of which Alfred introduced himself as a spy into the Danish camp. Alfred also *began* to rebuild London, after it had been destroyed by the Danes, in the reign of Ethelwolf. *Began* will give the date 872 A.D.

4. ENGLAND DIVIDED INTO SHIRES.

Hopes, 890 A.D.

A map of England, with spaces representing the counties.

England had *hopes* of brighter days, from its division into counties effecting a better administration of justice. *Hopes* will give the date 890 A.D.

5. ACCESSION OF EDWARD I. OR THE ELDER.

Fast, 901 A.D.

An *old* fortress, or *ward*, with *one* window, will suggest Edward the Elder, or the First.

The advantages arising from the energetic and wise government of Alfred disappeared very *fast* after his decease. *Fast* will give the date 901 A.D.

6. ACCESSION OF ATHELSTAN.

Panel, 925 A.D.

A book *stand* and a scroll of parchment placed against a panel. *Stand* may suggest Athelstan. On the scroll may be supposed to be written a remarkable law of Athelstan's, made for the encouragement of commerce—"That a merchant who had made three long sea-voyages on his own account should be admitted to the rank of a thane, or gentleman." *Panel* will give the date 925 A.D.

7. ACCESSION OF EDMUND I.

Port, 941 A.D.

A table surrounded by guests placed upon a *mound*, and one man stabbing another. A bottle of *Port* is placed upon the table.

Mound will suggest Edmund. The stabbing will remind us that Edmund was assassinated with the dagger of Leolf the robber, at the royal table. *Port* will give the date 941 A.D.

8. ACCESSION OF EDRED.

Afraid, 946 A.D.

Terror, or *dread*, represented by a man endeavouring to run away from his own shadow. *Dread* will suggest Edred.

The figure appears to be *afraid*. Alfred was fearfully under the influence of Dunstan, commonly called Dunstan I., Abbot of Glastonbury, who gained such an ascendancy over Edred as made him not only director of that Prince's conscience, but his counsellor in the most momentous affairs of government. *Afraid* will give the date 946 A.D.

9. ACCESSION OF EDWY.

Full, 955 A.D.

A mitre elevated above a little *wee* crown, over which a figure extends an arm, while another grasps a sword, and has severed the head from a female. Edwy was very much in the power of the clergy, and, from the beginning to the end of his reign, was *full* of trouble; but his

principal trouble was on account of his Queen. Elgiva, who was seized by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and put to a most cruel death, because she dared, in opposition to the church, live with her husband, who had married her within the degrees of affinity prohibited by the canon law. *Full* will give the date 955 A.D.

10. ACCESSION OF EDGAR.

Pelf, 959 A.D.

Wolves rushing through a hedge. *Hedge* will suggest Edg or Edgar.

One remarkable incident of this reign was the extirpation of wolves from England. Edgar also imposed an annual tribute upon the Welsh, not of money or *pelf*, but of three hundred heads of wolves: this tribute soon destroyed those animals throughout the island. *Pelf* will give the date 959 A.D.

Plate 3



PLATE III.

1. ACCESSION OF EDWARD II. OR EDWARD
THE MARTYR.*Facile*, 975 A.D.

A King falling from his horse, with a fortress or *ward*, having *two* windows, in the distance. *Ward* and *two* will suggest Edward II. This prince obtained the appellation of Martyr, from his early and tragical death. On the death of Edgar, Elfrida, the stepmother of Edward, had a son whom she wished to place upon the throne; but, being thwarted in her wishes, she resolved to take the earliest opportunity of assassinating Edward, and thereby making way for her own son to the throne of England. As Edward was one day hunting near Corfe Castle, the place where Elfrida resided, he thought it his duty to pay her a visit, though unattended by any of his retinue. Now Elfrida would not let pass this advantageous and *facile* opportunity for attaining her object. Edward, being thirsty, desired some liquor to be

brought him, and while he was holding the cup to his mouth, one of Elfrida's domestics, instructed for that purpose, stabbed him in the back. The King, finding himself wounded, put spurs to his horse; but fainting with the loss of blood, he fell from his saddle, and his foot hanging in the stirrup, he was dragged along by his horse till he died. *Facile* will give the date 975 A.D.

2. ACCESSION OF ETHELRED II.

Poach, 978 A.D.

A *brace*, or *two red-legged* partidges, being torn to pieces by a bird of prey. As those who hunt and destroy game unlawfully are said to poach, so the Danes were cruelly hunted and massacred, by the command of this king, on the festival of St. Brice. *Red brace* will remind us of *two red*, or Ethelred II. *Poach* will give the date 978 A.D.

DANISH KINGS.

3. ACCESSION OF SWEYNS.

To this and the following Date-letters let 1000 be added.

Tear, 1014 A.D.

A *swine*, or wild boar, rooting up the ground with his tusks.

Swine suggests Sweyn; and as swine *tear* and destroy with their tusks, so Sweyn devastated England, to avenge the Danes who were massacred on the festival of St. Brice. *Tear* and one thousand being added will give the date 1014 A.D.

4. ACCESSION OF EDMUND II.

Tale, 1015 A.D.

Two headsmen, or executioners, one of them carrying a head upon a spear.

Two headsmen will suggest Edmund II. At Scoerston, in the county of Gloucester, Edmund Ironside engaged Canute and Edric to decide the fate of the Crown. Edric having cut off the head of one Osmer, whose countenance resembled that of Edmund, fixed it on a spear, carried it through the ranks in triumph, and called aloud to the English that it was time to fly, — for, behold! the head of their sovereign; and by this scheme and *tale* the battle, which hitherto was in favour of Edmund, was left undecided. *Tale* and one thousand being added will give the date 1015 A.D.

5. ACCESSION OF CANUTE THE GREAT.

Take, 1017 A.D.

A chair placed on the sea-shore, with a crown over it. The flatterers of Canute pretended

that his power was uncontrollable, and that all things would be obedient to his command. Canute, sensible of their flattery, is said to have taken the following method to reprove them. He commanded his chair to be placed on the sea-shore while the tide was coming in, and he then commanded the sea to retire. "Thou art under my dominion," cried he; "the land upon which I sit is mine: I bid thee *take* care that thou approach no nearer, nor dare wet the feet of thy sovereign." He feigned to sit some time in expectation of submission, till the waves began to surround him; then turning to his courtiers he observed, that the titles of Lord and Master belonged only to Him whom both earth and sea were ready to obey. *Take* and one thousand being added will give the date 1017 A.D.

6. ACCESSION OF HAROLD I. SURNAMED
HAREFOOT.

Mad, 1036 A.D.

An old hare, or *hare old*, will suggest Harold. He acquired the appellation of Harefoot from his agility in running and walking. 'The hare is said to be sometimes mad. *Mad* and one thousand being added will give the date 1036 A.D.

7. ACCESSION OF HARDICANUTE.

Mop, 1039 A.D.

A canoe or galley, with a *mop* for a mast.

Earl Godwin, who had caused Alfred, the brother of Hardicanute, to be murdered, made him a magnificent present of a galley with a gilt stern, rowed by fourscore men, who wore each of them a gold bracelet on his arm, weighing sixteen ounces, and were armed and clothed in the most sumptuous manner, to atone to Hardicanute for the murder. *Hard* and *canoe* will suggest Hardicanute; *galley*, the above fact. *Mop* and one thousand being added will give the date 1039 A.D.

 SAXON LINE OF PRINCES RESTORED.

8. ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. OR THE CONFESSOR.

Root, 1041 A.D.

Edward kneeling in a fortress or *ward*, having *three* windows.

Edward, having been bred in the Norman court, shewed a predilection for the customs and

laws of that country. He neglected his wife Editha, but the cause or *root* of this evil was his superstitious attachment to the Catholic religion. *Root* and one thousand being added will give the date 1041 A.D.

NORMANS.

9. ACCESSION OF WILLIAM I. OR WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Deed, 1066 A.D.

One willow, or an *ash*.

One willow will suggest William I.; an *ash* will remind us of the conspiracy entered into by the English to put to death all the Normans on Ash-Wednesday. This plot being detected, William retaliated by perpetrating a horrible *deed*. He gave orders to lay waste all the fine fertile lands between the rivers Humber and Tees. Many flourishing towns, fine villages, and noble country-seats, were accordingly burnt down. The "forest laws" also that he established produced a similar *deed* of devastation. *Deed* and one thousand being added will give the date 1066 A.D.

10. ACCESSION OF WILLIAM II. OR WILLIAM
RUFUS.

Huge, 1087 A.D.

Two huge willows, or oaks, will suggest William II. It is no less an interesting fact than a botanical curiosity, proving the longevity of the oak, that the one from which Sir Walter Tyrrel's arrow glanced off and killed the King, is now standing, though in the last stage of decay, near Malwood Castle. *Huge* and one thousand being added will give the date 1087 A.D.

PLATE IV.

1. FIRST CRUSADE UNDERTAKEN.

Page, 1097, A.D.

A cross with two swords. This expedition to the Holy Land forms a noted *page* in the history of our country. *Page* and one thousand being added will give the date 1097 A.D.

2. ACCESSION OF HENRY I.

Taxes, 1100 A.D.

A hen standing upon a crown marks the fact of Henry's usurping the crown, in defiance of the rightful claim of his elder brother Robert. To court the favour of his subjects, Henry relinquished several things belonging to the royal prerogative; one of which was the right of levying *taxes* at pleasure on the farms which the Barons retained in their own hands. *Taxes* and one thousand being added will give the date 1100 A.D.





HOUSE OF BLOIS.

3. ACCESSION OF STEPHEN.

Timely, 1135 A.D.

A watch. It is seven o'clock by the watch. *Seven* with a *t* inserted between the *S* and *e* would be Steven. During this reign there were continual contests for the throne, between the late King's daughter Matilda, Empress of Germany, and Stephen his nephew. The Bishop of Winchester, Matilda's enemy, instigated the Londoners to a revolt, and had not *timely* notice been given Matilda, she would have been taken. *Timely* and one thousand being added will give the date 1135 A.D.

PLANTAGENET RACE.

4. ACCESSION OF HENRY II.

Outlayer, 1154 A.D.

Two hen birds dropping papers over houses. *Two hens* will suggest Henry II. This symbol will suggest one of Henry's first acts on coming to the throne. He dispensed and enlarged charters on several towns. These charters were the groundwork of English liberty. He may therefore be called the dispenser, or *outlayer*, of English liberty. *Outlayer* and one thousand being added will give the date 1154 A.D.

5. DEATH OF THOMAS À BECKET.

Outgoes, 1170 A.D.

A mitre with a sword run through it. The sumptuousness of Becket, who was murdered in Canterbury cathedral, *outgoes* anything that England ever beheld in a subject. *Outgoes* and one thousand being added will give the date 1170 A.D.

6. CONQUEST OF IRELAND.

Taken, 1172 A.D.

A flag bearing the harp with its staff broken, and the English flag waving over it, will suggest that Ireland was conquered or *taken*. *Taken* and one thousand being added will give the date 1172 A.D.

7. ACCESSION OF RICHARD I.

Thief, 1189 A.D.

A king habited like a pilgrim in chains: he carries also a *rich purse* of money in his hand. This symbol will suggest the circumstance of Richard, when travelling through Germany in the habit of a pilgrim, on his way to England from the Holy Wars, being seized by the Duke of Austria, and thrown into prison, loaded with shackles, in fact, treated no better than a *thief*. The *rich purse* brings to mind the name of Richard; and *thief* and one thousand being added will give the date 1189 A.D.

8. ACCESSION OF JOHN.

Tiff, 1199 A.D.

A coffin and a crown upon the ground, and the letter I with the Pope's mitre above it. These symbols will suggest the following facts:—The letter I, the name of John; the coffin upon the ground will shew that England was put under an interdict by the Pope, and consequently all religious ceremonies were forbidden, and the dead even left unburied. The crown upon the ground will indicate that it no longer belonged to John, he having resigned it to the Pope as his vassal. Base, bloody, and petty tyrant as he was, the Pope's conduct towards him made him in a *tiff* and a rage. *Tiff* and one thousand being added will give the date 1199 A.D.

9. MAGNA CHARTA SIGNED.

Natal, 1215 A.D.

A Chart with the words Magna Charta inscribed on it. The day on which this charter was signed may be considered as the *natal* day, or birth-day, of English liberty. *Natal* and one thousand being added will give the date 1215 A.D.

10. ACCESSION OF HENRY III.

Noted, 1216 A.D.

Three hens tearing a paper with their bills. *Three hens* will suggest Henry III. During this reign, *noted* for being the longest in England, except that of George III., the King was continually violating Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, and forgetting the valuable advice of his faithful friend, the Earl of Pembroke. *Noted* and one thousand being added will give the date 1216 A.D.

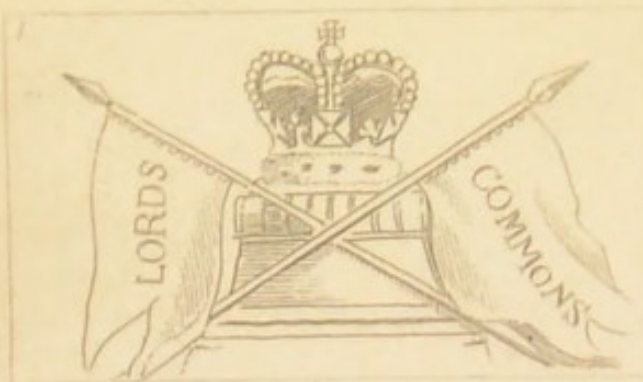


PLATE V.

1. ORIGIN OF PARLIAMENT.

Nearer, 1244 A.D.

A crown supported by two flags, bearing the words Lords and Commons.

As soon as the people obtained a voice in the Legislature, their power gradually approached *nearer* to its just limits.

Nearer and one thousand being added will give the date 1244 A.D.

2. ACCESSION OF EDWARD I.

Any Queen, 1272.

One head and a dagger.

One head will suggest Edward I. The dagger will remind us that this Prince, while at the Holy Wars, was stabbed by an assassin with a poisoned dagger; but his Queen Eleonora did what we trust a wife, or *any queen*, would have done on such an occasion: she sucked the poison from the wound, and thereby effected his cure.

Any queen and one thousand being added will give the date 1272 A.D.

3. WALES CONQUERED.

Uneven, 1282 A.D.

A flag with the word "Wales" written on it, its staff broken, and the English flag waving over it.

The unequal or *uneven* contest carried on for a number of years between England and Wales, at length ended in the subjugation of the latter kingdom to the dominion of the former.

Uneven and one thousand being added will give the date 1282 A.D.

4. MARINER'S COMPASS INVENTED.

Mason, 1302 A.D.

A stone-mason with a pair of *compasses*, and a ship in the distance.

Mason and one thousand being added will give the date 1302 A.D.

5. ACCESSION OF EDWARD II.

Music, 1307 A.D.

Two heads, for Edward II., and a female playing *music*, and pointing the finger of scorn at the *two heads*. Isabella, Edward's queen, not only dishonoured him, but raised a rebellion against her husband. After enduring every kind of indignity, he was put to death in the most cruel manner imaginable, in Berkeley

Castle. His bowels were burnt by a red-hot iron introduced through a horn tube into his body. His screams during this torture seemed as *music* to the ears of this wicked woman and his savage murderers.

Music and one thousand being added will give the date 1307 A.D.

6. BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

Metre, 1314 A.D.

A Scotchwoman preparing the oatmeal cake called Bannock, and at the same time singing the national air of "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled." She is singing to commemorate this victory of Scotland over England. The time, or *metre*, of the air is altogether Scotch.

Metre and one thousand being added will give the date 1314 A.D.

7. ACCESSION OF EDWARD III.

Menace, 1327 A.D.

A gibbet, and an arm and hand in brace, holding a sceptre. A *head*, with *three tails*, is attached to the arm.

This picture of *mortality* reminds us of the death of Mortimer, the paramour of Edward's mother, Queen Isabella. The arm in brace

seems to *menace* the gibbet. Edward had Mortimer hanged, not only because of his improper intimacy with his mother, but to avenge the murder of his father, and to rid his country of an usurper.

Menace and one thousand being added will give the date 1327 A.D.

8. BATTLE OF CRESSY.

Mar'd, 1346 A.D.

Two helmets, each having a crest. One is a lion, to designate the English, who were victorious; the other a broken or *mar'd* fleur-de-lis, to mark the defeat of the French. In this famous battle the French made certain of victory from their great superiority in numbers — 120,000 against 30,000; but their national pride was *mar'd* by the success of the English.

Mar'd and one thousand being added will give the date 1346 A.D.

9. CALAIS TAKEN.

Mercy, 1347 A.D.

The walls of a town, with an English *lace* flag placed on the ramparts, and the French flag falling from the wall. Edward intended to punish the citizen of Calais, for their obstinacy

in holding out so long, by the death of six of the bravest among them; but upon the Queen earnestly entreating him to have *mercy* upon them, their lives were spared.

Lace may suggest Calais. *Mercy* and one thousand being added will give the date 1347 A.D.

10. BATTLE OF POICTIERS.

Mild, 1356 A.D.

Two *pikes* crossed, for the battle of Poitiers, and two small flags. The French flag has a crown attached to it by a chain, which shews that the King of France was taken a prisoner by the English. If, during the engagement, the Black Prince was remarkable for his bravery, he was no less so for his *mild* and courteous behaviour to his Royal captives after the battle was over.

Mild and one thousand being added will give the date 1356 A.D.

PLATE VI.

1. ACCESSION OF RICHARD II.

Magic, 1377 A.D.

A blacksmith's anvil and *two rich* purses hanging from it. *Two rich* will suggest Richard II.; and the anvil, the insurrection caused by Wat Tyler, the blacksmith, who struck the tax-gatherer dead for insulting his daughter. The tax of three groats on every person above fifteen, acted like *magic* on the feelings of the people of England; for the rich paid no more than the poor. *Magic* and one thousand being added will give the date 1377 A.D.

 HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

2. ACCESSION OF HENRY IV.

My Fief, 1399 A.D.

An ancient gateway, with four hens upon it. *Four hens*—Henry IV. The ancient gateway will suggest the Castle—Alnwick Castle—the



fief or possession of the Earl of Northumberland. Henry commanded Northumberland not to ransom the prisoners confined there. This Northumberland refused to do, and may be supposed to have replied thus: "My castle and possession are but my fief. I hold them under my Sovereign; but the right of war gives me the power of disposing for gain of my own prisoners." This refusal on the part of Northumberland led to the battle of Shrewsbury, in which his son, surnamed Hotspur, was killed. *My Fief* and one thousand being added will give the date 1399 A.D.

3. ACCESSION OF HENRY V.

Or Atom, 1413 A.D.

Apparently the symbol is a Phœnix in the flames; but the bird is intended to represent a *hen* sea-bird called a Cob, or gull, surrounded by *five* spiral flames. The *cob* in the flames will remind us of the cruel torment Lord Cobham was made to endure, in being roasted alive by the command of Henry V., for his attachment to Lollardism, or the doctrines of John Wickliffe, the father of the Reformation of the English Church from Popery. Lord Cobham had

not, it appears, the least favour *or atom* of mercy shewn him. The *hen* bird, surrounded by *five* flames, will suggest Henry V. *Or atom* and one thousand being added will give the date 1413 A.D.

4. BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

Retail, 1415 A.D.

Two swords crossed, which here always signify a battle, and gin-palace or court, where *gin* is sold by *retail*, will suggest the battle of Agincourt and its date. Two flags also, the English flag above the French, will mark the victory obtained by the English. *Retail* and one thousand being added will give the date 1415 A.D.

5. ACCESSION OF HENRY VI.

Or Nun, 1422 A.D.

An English banner turned topsy-turvy, with a *hen* sitting on the end of the staff, is not unlike the figure 6, and will suggest Henry VI. A female also is holding in one hand a flag with the fleur-de-lis on it, and with the other grasping a sword.

These symbols remind us of Joan of Arc, a young French countrywoman, whose irre-

proachable life proved her to be more fitted for a convent, *or* a *Nun*, than a military leader: she imagined herself to be destined by Heaven to free her native country from its English invaders; but though her troops for a time conquered the English, her ultimate failures and execution exposed the delusion. *Or Nun* and one thousand being added will give the date 1422 A.D.

6. WARS OF THE ROSES BEGAN.

Rules, 1450 A.D.

A snow *white lion* and a blood *red gauntlet*.

The white lion suggests that Richard, Duke of York, was descended from Lionel, one of the sons of Edward the Third; a white rose was the ensign of the party. The *red gauntlet* shews that the reigning king, Henry the Sixth, was descended from John of Gaunt, a younger son of the same monarch; a red rose is the ensign of this party. As the lion *rules* over inferior animals, so Lionel's descendants, considering the House of Lancashire spurious and inferior, fought for the ascendancy. *Rules* and one thousand being added will give the date of the commencement of these wars 1450 A.D.

THE HOUSE OF YORK.

7. ACCESSION OF EDWARD IV.

Ride at, 1461 A.D.

A square-headed vessel of Malmsey, and just above the surface a head, which appears to float and *ride at* ease upon the liquor; it is the head of the Duke of Clarence, who was put to death at the instigation of his brother, Edward IV. The Duke chose to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey. *Square* and *head* will suggest Edward IV. *Ride at* and one thousand being added will give the date 1461 A.D.

8. ACCESSION OF EDWARD V.

Rhyme, 1483 A.D.

A way post, often called a finger or hand post. On the post is placed a *head*, and the arm, on which is written Hastings, terminates in *five* fingers.

Lord Hastings was the known friend of Edward the Fifth, one of the two princes confined in the Tower by their uncle, the Duke of

Gloucester, who, in a yard of the Tower, put to death Lord Hastings, whom

“ Without *rhyme* or reason,
He accused of treason.”

The *head* and *five* fingers suggest Edward V. *Rhyme* and one thousand being added will give the date 1483 A.D.

9. ACCESSION OF RICHARD III.

Rhyme, 1483 A.D.

A bed with *rich* furniture, and a crown on it, as *rich* as the *triple* crown of the Pope. *Rich* and *triple* will suggest Richard III. The two Princes in the bed are young Edward V. and his brother, Richard Duke of York, both of whom were murdered by their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, in order that he might make himself King. Richard III. (with truth and reason, though without *rhyme*) Shakspeare has said, was “subtle, sly, and bloody.” *Rhyme* and one thousand being added will give the date 1483 A.D.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

10. ACCESSION OF HENRY VII.

Reveal, 1485 A.D.

A cage with a *hen* in it signifies Henry VII., a cage being the symbol for figure 7. The *two doors* of the cage will suggest the House of *Tudor*. The doors are open, and a *perch* in it may be seen. These symbols suggest that these times *reveal* the plots of Lambert, Simnel, and Perkin, whose object was to possess themselves of the throne of England. *Reveal* and one thousand being added will give the date 1485 A.D.



PLATE VII.

1. COLUMBUS DISCOVERS AMERICA.

Reef in, 1492 A.D.

A ship with a *reef in* her sails, and the word *Col* near the stern for Columbus. *Reef in* and one thousand being added will give the date 1492 A.D.

2. ACCESSION OF HENRY VIII.

Ale sup, 1509 A.D.

A *beehive*, the symbol for figure 8, and a *hen* on it, will easily suggest Henry VIII.; also a bag of *wool* or *woolsack* will remind us of Cardinal Wolsey, who for many years was the favourite of the King, and administered all the affairs of the kingdom. This priest, when rector of Lymington, was once put in the stocks for being drunk, and taking probably too many sups of ale. *Ale sup* and one thousand being added will give the date 1509 A.D.

3. MONASTERIES SUPPRESSED.

Almac, 1537 A.D.

A monk, frantic at seeing his cross broken, and his string of beads scattered, has thrown

himself into an attitude very much resembling dancing; but his style is very different from that of the Almac-dancers. *Almac* and one thousand being added will give the date 1537 A.D.

4. ACCESSION OF EDWARD VI.

Large, 1547 A.D.

A small coin, or *sixpence*, with the King's *head* engraven on it.

Head and *six* will suggest Edward VI. Beneath the coin lies a *large* book with the word *Liturgy* on the back. The Protestant Prayer Book was compiled during this reign. *Large* and one thousand being added will give the date 1547 A.D.

5. ACCESSION OF MARY.

Alloy'em, 1553 A.D.

A *poll* parrot destroying a book.

Poll will suggest Mary, and the employment of the parrot will remind us, that however pure the doctrines of Christianity had become in the previous reign of Edward VI., Mary thought proper to destroy or at least *alloy'em*, and made dreadful executions for conscience sake. *Alloy'em* and one thousand being added will give the date 1553 A.D.

6. ACCESSION OF ELIZABETH.

Yellow, 1558 A.D.*A lizard*, not green, but *yellow*.

Liz will suggest Elizabeth: and yellow being a symbol of jealousy, we are reminded of the misery occasioned by her jealousy of her favourite the Earl of Essex, whose death-warrant she signed for high treason. *Yellow* and one thousand being added will give the date 1558 A.D.

7. DEATH OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Oily bag, 1587 A.D.

This Queen of course, before execution, received the Sacrament of extreme unction. *Oily bag* and one thousand being added will give the date 1587 A.D.

8. SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED.

Lobby, 1588 A.D.*A naval engagement.*

The Spanish Armada was designed to invade England, support the Catholic religion, and exterminate the Reformation; but the tempest, added to the skill of the English Admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, and the inexperience of the Spanish Admiral, the Duke de Medina Sidonia, who was as ignorant of naval matters as a *lobby* loungeur, caused the failure of this expedition. *Lobby* and one thousand being added will give the date 1588 A.D.

RACE OF STUARTS.

9. ACCESSION OF JAMES I.

Dismay, 1603 A.D.

A bird named a jay hovering *over* a tree of *berries*. *One jay* will suggest James I., and the words *over berry* will remind us of the cruel and perfidious murder of Sir Thomas Overbury who was poisoned by the Earl and Countess of Somerset. This wicked business produced *dismay* throughout the nation. *Dismay* and one thousand being added will give the date 1603 A.D.

10. GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Odiously, 1605 A.D.

A barrel of powder and a dark lanthorn.

This plot, so *odiously* conceived and contrived by the Roman Catholics to blow up the Parliament-house, the King, and all the Members at once, would have been carried into effect, if Guy Fawkes, a conspirator, had not been detected and seized with his lanthorn and matches, preparing the train underneath the Parliament-house, the day before the meeting of Parliament, November 5. *Odiously* and one thousand being added will give the date 1605 A.D.

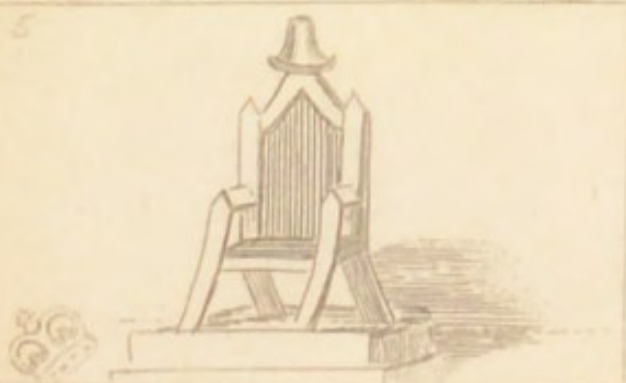
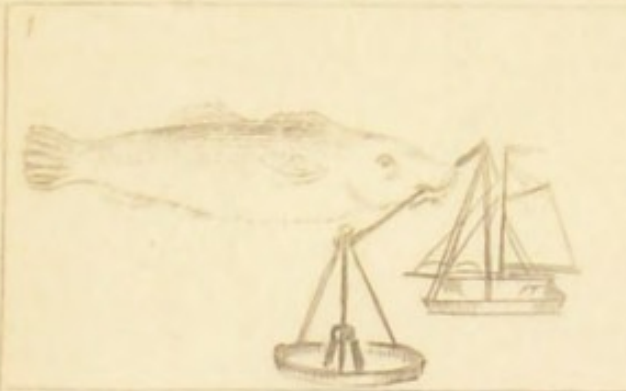


PLATE VIII.

1. ACCESSION OF CHARLES I.

Daniel, 1625 A.D.

A fish named a *char* will indicate Charles I. The fish has two scales suspended from it—in one there is a pound weight, in the other a ship. These symbols will remind us of the unjust taxes called Tonnage and Poundage, and Ship-money, levied by the King. It required, consequently, no prophet, or a *Daniel*, to foretel that such acts of injustice would ultimately destroy the sovereign and the throne. *Daniel* and one thousand being added will give the date 1625 A.D.

2. CHARLES I. ENDEAVOURS TO FORCE
EPISCOPACY UPON THE SCOTCH.*Damage*, 1637 A.D.

Two *thistles* standing as sentinels at the door of a church, each holding a sword, and obstinately refusing to let the Mitre and Book of Common Prayer, backed by the King, enter the church.

In the year 1637, when the new Book of Common Prayer was opened in one of the

principal churches in Edinburgh, the people were so enraged that they threw their Bibles, and even the stools upon which they sat, at the minister's head. The violence doubtless produced *damage* to Episcopacy. *Damage* and one thousand being added will give the date 1637 A.D.

3. REBELLION OF IRELAND.

Dart, 1641 A.D.

A flag bearing the harp and the letter I, over which is placed a *dart*, bidding defiance to the English flag. *Dart* and one thousand being added will give the date 1641 A.D.

4. COMMENCEMENT OF THE CIVIL WARS— THE BATTLE OF EDGE-HILL

Drain, 1642 A.D.

A hill with a *hedge*, or *Hedge-hill*, and a crown erected on a pole opposite to a hat, placed in the same manner. The crown and hat shew that the King fought against his Parliament.

This fight, like many others that followed in the same cause, did in effect *drain* England of at least 5000 of its bravest men. *Drain* and one thousand being added will give the date 1642 A.D.

5. COMMONWEALTH.

Drop, 1649 A.D.

A throne with an ordinary *Common hat* on the top of it, and a royal crown *dropping* down the steps of the throne, signify that the *Commons* House of Parliament, with Cromwell at their head, had usurped the throne, and destroyed monarchy.

Cromwell, when subduing the Irish, in order to intimidate them from defending their towns, put every garrison to the sword—in other words, shed every *drop* of blood that made any resistance. *Drop* and one thousand being added will give the date of the commencement of the Commonwealth 1649 A.D.

6. BLAKE DEFEATS VAN TROMP.

Idle aim, 1653 A.D.

Admiral Van Tromp, who had been so elated by the successes which he gained over the English, had the vain design or *idle aim* of sweeping the British navy from the seas, and insolently made fast a broom at the mast-head of his ship; Admiral Blake however, not only defeated him, but compelled the Dutch to make peace with the English, on terms which, before this defeat, would have been rejected with disdain. *Idle aim* and one thousand being added will give the date 1653 A.D.

7. ACCESSION OF CHARLES II.

Eddies, 1660 A.D.

Two *char* fish in the *eddiess* of a lake, hanging on a hook resembling the figure 2, which is attached to a fishing-rod; and around it is a scroll bearing the word *cabal*.

Two *char* fish on the hook like a 2, signify Charles II., who was so much absorbed in the vortex or *eddiess* of pleasure, that he resigned himself to the direction of a set of men who went by the appellation of the Cabal, from the initials of the names of which it was composed. *Eddies* and one thousand being added will give the date 1660 A.D.

8. PLAGUE OF LONDON.

Deadly, 1665 A.D.

Death, with his scythe, has cut through the word London.

A *deadly* plague visited the Metropolis in 1665. *Deadly* and one thousand being added will give the date 1665 A.D.

9. FIRE OF LONDON.

Added, 1666 A.D.

The Monument was erected in commemoration of a dreadful fire, which *added* much to

the misery occasioned by the plague of the previous year. *Added* and one thousand being added will give the date 1666 A.D.

10. ACCESSION OF JAMES II.

Odible, 1685 A.D.

Two jays and a crucifix are symbols for James II., who used his utmost endeavours to re-establish Popery in England. This conduct made him *odible*, or hateful, to his Protestant subjects. *Odible** and one thousand being added will give the date 1685 A.D.

* *Odible* is an obsolete word for hateful.

PLATE IX.

1. ACCESSION OF WILLIAM III.

Do wave, 1688 A.D.

A river, and *buoy* floating on it. On one side of the river are *three willows*, whose branches *do wave* defiance to *two jays* standing on the other.

The *three willows* will suggest the accession of William III.; and the *river, buoy, willows*, and *jays*, will bring to mind the battle fought between William III. and James II. on the banks of the river Boyne. *Do wave* and one thousand being added will give the date 1688 A.D.

2. GLENCOE MASSACRE.

Define 1692 A.D.

William had issued an order commanding all the Highland chiefs to send in their allegiance before the last day of the year 1691, under pain of fire and sword. Macdonald of Glencoe, by some accident, was prevented from sending in his allegiance by the time required, and letters ordering his destruction were accordingly signed by the King. The officers who had to put this order into execution, unlike Englishmen, did not *define* the royal command generously and

Plate 9



boldly, but went among the clan as friends, and having lulled them into security, took an opportunity, during the defenceless hours of sleep, to massacre their unsuspecting victims. *Define* and one thousand being added will give the date 1692 A.D.

3. ACCESSION OF ANNE.

Gay Sun, 1702 A.D.

A picture of Queen Anne. It is suspended from the wall by a *hand*, to remind us by the sound of the word of Anne. About the picture in compartments are written some great achievements which happened during this reign—the battles of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, by the Duke of Marlborough, and the taking of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke. The brilliant *gay sun* in the background will shew that the light of learning shone powerfully upon England at this period. *Gay sun* and one thousand being added will give the date 1702 A.D.

4. BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

Czar, 1704 A.D.

A field of *marl*, with a Blenheim dog decorated with laurel, the emblem of victory. The dog's name is *Czar*.

This famous battle was won by the Duke of Marlborough from the French, and fought in the very same year that Peter the Great, *Czar* of Russia, founded the city of St. Petersburg. *Czar* and one thousand being added will give the date of both these events, 1704 A.D.

5. UNION OF ENGLAND WITH SCOTLAND.

Cask, 1707 A.D.

An Englishman and a Scot making merry over a *cask* of beer, to commemorate the union of the Rose and the Thistle. *Cask* and one thousand being added will give the date 1707 A.D.

RACE OF BRUNSWICK.

6. ACCESSION OF GEORGE I.

Cater, 1714 A.D.

A *gorget* or armour for the throat will symbolize George I.; and beneath is a balance, the beam of which is formed by a globe, to symbolize the maxim of George I., which he was heard to utter on his first arrival in England: "My maxim is never to abandon my friends, to do justice to all the *world*, and to fear no man."

If to *cater* and provide for his friends was what he meant, he certainly did it to a very liberal extent. *Cater* and one thousand being added will give the date 1714 A.D.

7. THE SCOTCH REBELS SURRENDER TO THE
ENGLISH AT PRESTON.

Actual, 1715 A.D.

A fortified town, with its gates open, and a crowd or *press* of soldiery entering to take *actual* possession of the place, will shew the event to be remembered. *Actual* and one thousand being added will give the date 1715 A.D.

8. SOUTH-SEA SCHEME.

Canoes, 1720 A.D.

Two *canoes* of Otaheite, one of the South-Sea Islands.

The Directors of the South-Sea Company fraudulently deceived the public, by proclaiming that immense commercial advantages might be gained by trading to the South Seas. This declaration, to the ruin of thousands, turned out to be a mere hoax and bubble. *Canoes* and one thousand being added will give the date 1720 A.D.

9. ACCESSION OF GEORGE II.

Gong, 1727 A.D.

Two gorgets, symbols for George II., fastened to a *pole*, will remind us that Sir Robert *Walpole* engrossed the greatest share of power at the commencement of this reign; and so phlegmatic and insensible was this minister to reproach during debate, that neither virulence, confusion, uproar, or the noise of a *gong*, it has been said, would turn him away from a calm and dispassionate manner of reasoning. *Gong* and one thousand being added will give the date 1727 A.D.

10. QUEBEC TAKEN, AND THE TOTAL
CESSION OF ALL CANADA.*Clap, 1759 A.D.*

A city with a *quay* on the bank of a river will suggest the city of Quebec, the capital of Canada. On the opposite side of the river there are soldiers with an English flag, bearing the figure of a wolf's head, reminding us that it was the brave General *Wolfe* who commanded and fell in this battle. It may be said that the roar of artillery in this engagement was greater than any *clap* of thunder ever heard. *Clap* and one thousand being added will give the date 1759 A.D.

Plate 10

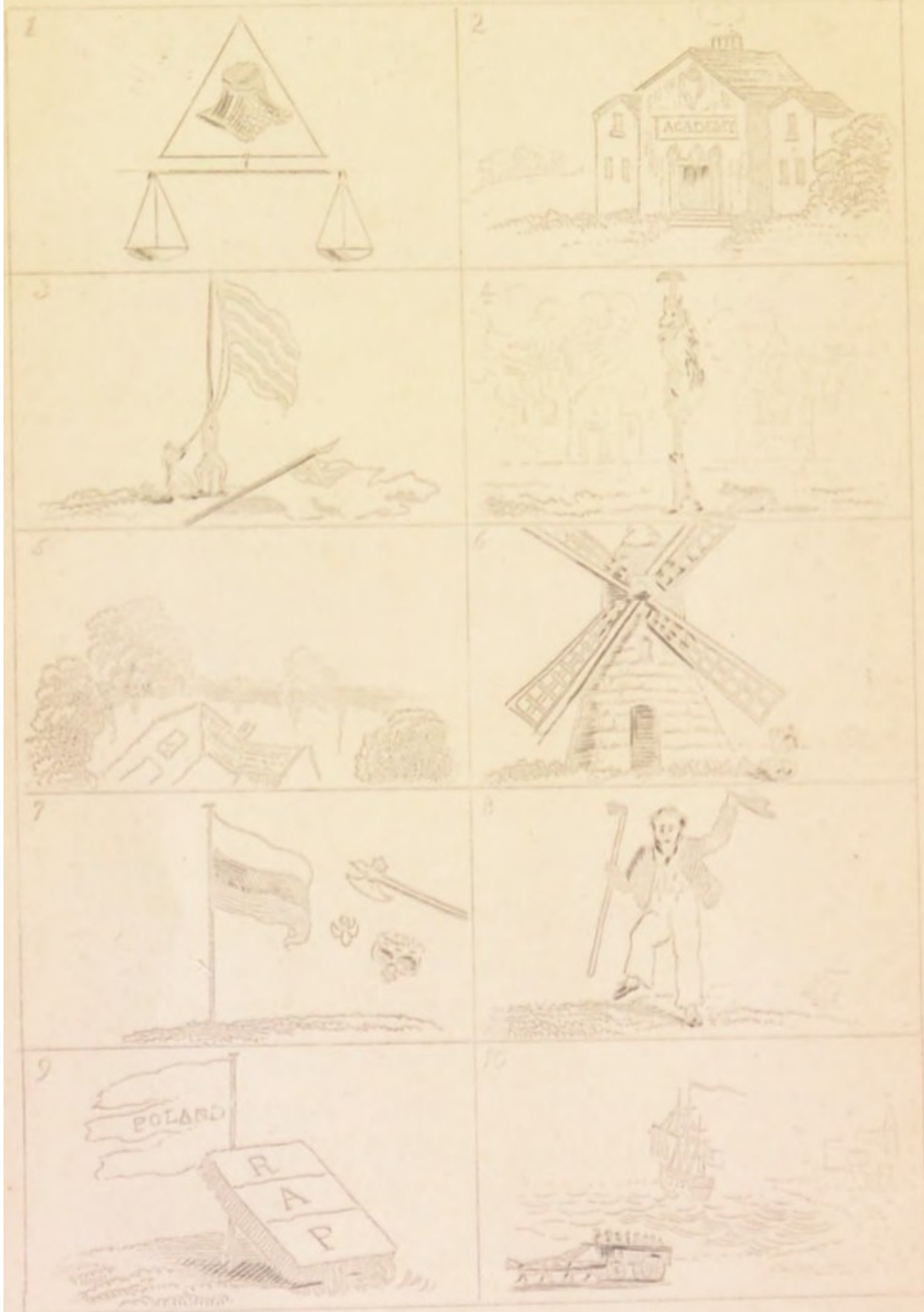


PLATE X.

1. ACCESSION OF GEORGE III.

Codes, 1760 A.D.

A *gorget* within a *triangle* will symbolize George III. The scales of justice are suspended from the triangle. On the year of his accession, the King secured the independence of the Judges, by granting them the power to administer the *Codes* of law, not only during the life of the Sovereign, but even on the demise of the Crown. *Codes* and one thousand being added will give the date 1760 A.D.

2. ARREST OF MR. WILKES, M.P. FOR AYLESBURY,
AND EDITOR OF THE 'NORTH BRITON,' FOR LIBEL.*Academy*, 1763 A.D.

An *academy* may suggest the political school to which Mr. Wilkes belonged. Wilk-shells on the building will indicate the name of Wilkes. *Academy* and one thousand being added will give the date 1763 A.D.

3. AMERICANS RENOUNCE THEIR ALLEGIANCE
TO ENGLAND.*Accede*, 1776 A.D.

Americans hoisting their flag, and the English colours lying rent upon the ground. The mem-

bers of Congress *accede* to the motion of Richard Henry Lee, to publish a Declaration of Independence, and erect the Colonies into free and sovereign States. *Accede* and one thousand being added will give the date 1776 A.D.

4. RIOTS OF LONDON.

Cubs, 1780 A.D.

A bear climbing a pole, at the end of which there is a broken crucifix : in the distance, buildings on fire. In consequence of some of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics having been repealed by the Parliament, some misguided bigots, with Lord George Gordon at their head, exhibited most brutal and *bearish* conduct towards the chapels and private houses of the Catholics ; in truth, the outrages committed on persons and property made the rebellious appear more like the *cubs* of wild beasts than the offspring of rational beings. *Cubs* and one thousand being added will give the date 1780 A.D.

5. MR. PITT'S MOTION FOR REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Gable, 1785 A.D.

An unfinished house, with *gable* ends, falling into a pit. This symbol will remind us of Mr. Pitt's attempt to reform the House of Commons, and his failure in that attempt. *Gable*

and one thousand being added will give the date 1785 A.D.

6. COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Gave up, 1789 A.D.

A windmill in full sail, and upon the ground lies a royal crown, broken by the sweeps of the mill. The revolution of the sweeps will easily suggest the Revolution of the French Government, and the broken crown the destruction of monarchy.

It is too well known that the French *gave* themselves *up* to every horrible excess during their Revolution. *Gave up* and one thousand being added will give the date 1789 A.D.

7. LOUIS XVI. KING OF FRANCE, BEHEADED.

Cup'em, 1793 A.D.

A tri-coloured flag, shewing the ascendancy of the French Republic, and the royal crown and fleur-de-lis falling to the ground by the stroke of an axe.

As thousands and tens of thousands of Royalists had their heads struck off at that period, we may well say there was a cruel order issued to *cup'em*, or bleed them in the neck. *Cup'em* and one thousand being added will give the date 1793 A.D.

8. LORD HOWE'S VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH
FLEET.

Caper, 1794 A.D.

A sailor with a *hoe* in his hand, cutting a *caper* for joy at the victory: *hoe* for Howe. *Caper* and one thousand being added will give the date 1794 A.D.

9. PARTITION OF POLAND BETWEEN RUSSIA,
AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA.

Copal, 1795 A.D.

A *polished* piece of *copal*, marked out into three divisions, and the Polish flag torn into three parts. *Copal* and one thousand being added will give the date 1795 A.D.

10. MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIPS AT THE
NORE.

Equipage, 1797 A.D.

Mutineers hanging at the yard-arm of a ship; and a wagon on the shore, loaded with people.

The inhabitants of the town and port of Sheerness, which is situated opposite the Nore, were so terrified at the conduct of the mutineers, that almost every one left the town as he could, in any description of conveyance or *equipage*. *Equipage* and one thousand being added will give the date 1797 A.D.

Plate II

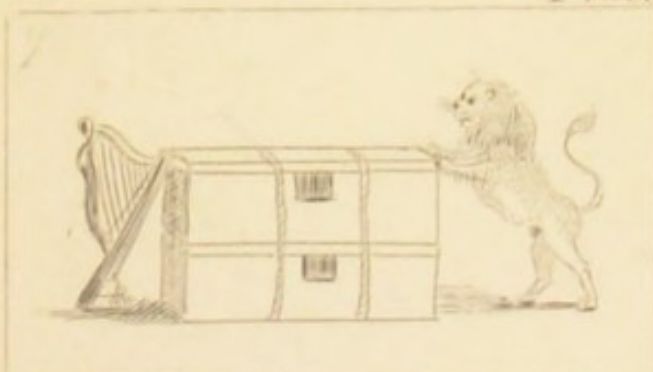


PLATE XI.

1. UNION OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Boxes, 1800 A.D.

Two trunks or *boxes united* or corded together; a lion on one side and a harp on the other. *Boxes* and one thousand being added will give the date 1800 A.D.

2. BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA, AND DEATH OF GENERAL ABERCROMBIE.

Bust, 1801 A.D.

A *bust* crumbling to pieces. Crumb raises the idea of Abercrombie, and *bust* and one thousand being added will give the date 1801 A.D.

3. PEACE CONCLUDED AT AMIENS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Basin, 1802 A.D.

An *almond* shrub growing in a *basin*, around which an olive-branch is entwined. *Almond* in sound is not very unlike Amiens.

Basin and one thousand being added will give the date 1802 A.D.

4. BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

Buy a Sole, 1805 A.D.

A fishing smack, with a flag instead of a main-sail, inscribed with Nelson's last signal

before battle: "England expects every man to do his duty." Even the fisherman, who often cries *buy a sole*, respects this motto. *Buy a sole* and one thousand being added will give the date 1805 A.D.

5. DEATH OF PITT AND FOX.

Busied, 1806 A.D.

A *dead fox* lying in a *pit*.

These celebrated statesmen, though politically opposed, were occupied and *busied* alike in the affairs of the nation. *Busied* and one thousand being added will give the date 1806 A.D.

6. COMMENCEMENT OF THE PENINSULAR WAR IN PORTUGAL, UNDER SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, AFTERWARDS DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Wish, 1808 A.D.

A Wellington boot standing on a peninsula.

The *wishes* of the British nation were more than satisfied with the heroism of its troops, and that of their great Captain, throughout the Peninsular War. *Wish* and one thousand being added will give the date 1808 A.D.

7. BATTLE OF CORUNNA AND DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Wasp, 1809 A.D.

A Blackamoor retreating, and beating down

the *wasps* which are stinging him to death, will suggest the fact of Sir John Moore's retreat before the French to Corunna, where he conquered and fell. *Wasp* and one thousand being added will give the date 1809 A.D.

8. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION TO MOSCOW.
Beaten, 1812 A.D.

A Frenchman running away *beaten*, and the words "Flight from Moscow" written on his flag. *Beaten* and one thousand being added will give the date 1812 A.D.

9. BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
Beetle, 1815 A.D.

A *low-water* mark with a large *beetle* on it.

Low water, or *water low*, or *loo*, for Waterloo. *Beetle* and one thousand being added will give the date 1815 A.D.

10. DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.
Bathe, 1818 A.D.

Hearse plumes with a royal escutcheon, and upon it is engraven the word Charlotte.

Providence thought fit to blight a nation's hopes, and *bathe* it in tears, by the death of this amiable Princess. *Bathe* and one thousand being added will give the date 1818 A.D.

PLATE XII.

1. ACCESSION OF GEORGE IV.

Bones, 1820 A.D.

A *gorget* in a *square* or hatchment, with a death's-head and cross-bones, will suggest George IV. There is also a Prayer Book with the words "Queen Caroline." This erasure will remind us of the fact that Queen Caroline's name was erased from the Liturgy by the command of her husband George IV., who accused her of incontinence, for which she was tried and acquitted. In the following year she died broken-hearted.

Bones and one thousand being added will give the date 1820 A.D.

2. DEATH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Bent, 1821 A.D.

A willow *bent* or drooping over a tomb, and upon it is placed the military hat usually worn by Napoleon, who died in the lonely isle of St. Helena.

Bent and one thousand being added will give the date 1821 A.D.



3. GEORGE THE FOURTH'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND,
AND THE DEATH OF THE MARQUESS OF LON-
DONDERRY, THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

Bonny, 1822 A.D.

A King in a Highland costume, wearing, as a locket about his neck, a *gorget* in a square. *Gorget* in a *square* will suggest George IV. The death's-head with two pens crossed, instead of bones, will mark the death of the Secretary.

George IV., when he held a court at Holyrood House in Scotland, was attired as a *bonny* Scot.

Bonny and one thousand being added will give the date 1822 A.D.

4. MR. CANNING MADE PRIME MINISTER.

Evince, 1827 A.D.

A *Can* placed on the top or head of a cabinet will easily *evince* the fact of Mr. Canning's elevation to the zenith of his deserved popularity.

Evince and one thousand being added will give the date 1827 A.D.

5. ROMAN-CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION BILL.

Even a Foe, 1829 A.D.

The British Constitution is represented by a

triangular wedge, on which a man robed and coroneted is fastening a crucifix; another is lifting up his hands in astonishment at the act.

The Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed during the administration of the Duke of Wellington, who had always been hitherto opposed, and "*even a foe,*" to the measure.

Even a foe and one thousand being added will give the date 1829 A.D.

6. ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

Beams, 1830 A.D.

A ship whose *beams* and *four* masts are made of willow will remind us of the sailor King William IV.

A small boat of passengers, one of whom wears a Royal coronet, signifies the retreat of Charles X., King of France, from his kingdom, and on his passage to England after the three days' revolution.

Beams and one thousand being added will give the date of these events 1830 A.D.

7. REFORM BILL PASSED INTO A LAW.

Woman, 1832 A.D.

A girl, or *woman*, building what is called a pigeon-house with a pack of cards, may remind

us of the new construction of the House of Commons by the Reform Bill.

Woman and one thousand being added will give the date 1832 A.D.

8. EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Humour, 1834 A.D.

A black and white man shaking hands in excellent *humour*. Chains and whips lie broken on the ground.

By this act of the legislature the bad *humour* of the slave proprietors was conciliated with the sum of 20,000,000*l.*, as a compensation for the loss of the services of their slaves.

Humour and one thousand being added will give the date 1834 A.D.

9. VISCOUNT MELBOURNE MADE PRIME MINISTER, AND THE PEEL CABINET BROKEN UP.

Homily, 1835 A.D.

A man with a scroll of parchment, on which are the words, Irish Church, is reading to an assembly a lecture, or *homily*; an orange, the *peel* of which is torn, lies on the table; and a *lamb* is seen in the distance entering the door.

Lord John Russell, by his speech in the House of Commons on the Irish Church Bill, and Mr. Finn, by his inquiries of the Government respecting the gracious answers returned by his Majesty to the addresses of the Orange Societies, which had been deemed illegal, caused the dissolution of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry. A *lamb*, the family name of Viscount Melbourne, intimates the appointment of the new Premier.

Homily and one thousand being added will give the date 1835 A.D.

10. ACCESSION OF VICTORIA.

Homage, 1837 A.D.

Britannia on board the *Victory*, the ship in which Lord Nelson conquered and fell at Trafalgar.

These symbols will suggest the name of our beloved and gracious Sovereign, and the *homage* due to her.

Homage and one thousand being added will give the date 1837 A.D.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,
WITH THE
DATE WORDS OF THE EVENTS
CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

WITH THE
DATE WORDS OF THE EVENTS.

PLATE I.

Britain under the Romans.

	DATE	WORD.	B.C.
1. Britain invaded by Julius Cæsar .		<i>Ally</i>	55
2. Hadrian's Wall built		<i>Tent</i>	121
3. Hadrian's Wall rebuilt by Severus		<i>Ants</i>	210
4. The Romans withdraw their Forces from Britain		<i>Retire</i>	414

Saxon Invasion.

5. Britain invaded by the Saxons .		<i>Release</i>	450
6. Britain divided into Seven King- doms, or the Saxon Heptarchy established		<i>All up</i>	559
7. Heptarchy abolished		<i>Basis</i>	800

Saxon Kings.

8. Accession of Egbert		<i>Hang</i>	827
9. Accession of Ethelwolf		<i>Bomb</i>	838
10. Accession of Ethelbald		<i>Walk</i>	857

PLATE II.

	DATE	WORD.	A.D.
1. Accession of Ethelbert	<i>Weeds</i>	860
2. Accession of Ethelred I. . .	.	<i>Beaded</i>	866
3. Accession of Alfred	<i>Began</i>	872
4. England divided into Shires . .	.	<i>Hopes</i>	890
5. Accession of Edward I. or the Elder	.	<i>Fast</i>	901
6. Accession of Athelstan	<i>Panel</i>	925
7. Accession of Edmund I.	<i>Port</i>	941
8. Accession of Edred	<i>Afraid</i>	946
9. Accession of Edwy	<i>Full</i>	955
10. Accession of Edgar	<i>Pelf</i>	959

PLATE III.

1. Accession of Edward II., or Edward the Martyr . . .	.	<i>Facile</i>	975
2. Accession of Ethelred II. . . .	.	<i>Poach</i>	978

Danish Kings.

[To the following Date Words let 1000 be added.]

3. Accession of Sweyn . . . .	.	<i>Tear</i>	1014
4. Accession of Edmund II. . . .	.	<i>Tale</i>	1015
5. Accession of Canute the Great . .	.	<i>Take</i>	1017
6. Accession of Harold I. surnamed Harefoot . . . .	.	<i>Mad</i>	1036
7. Accession of Hardicanute . . . .	.	<i>Mop</i>	1039

Saxon Line of Princes restored.

8. Accession of Edward III. or the Confessor	<i>Root</i>	1041
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Normans.

9. Accession of William I. or William the Conqueror	<i>Deed</i>	1066
10. Accession of William II. or Wil- liam Rufus	<i>Huge</i>	1087

PLATE IV.

1. First Crusade undertaken . . .	.	<i>Page</i>	1097
2. Accession of Henry I. . . .	.	<i>Taxes</i>	1100

House of Blois.

	DATE	WORD.	A.D.
3. Accession of Stephen		<i>Timely</i>	1135

Plantagenet Race.

4. Accession of Henry II.		<i>Outlayer</i>	1154
5. Death of Thomas à Becket		<i>Outgoes</i>	1170
6. Conquest of Ireland		<i>Taken</i>	1172
7. Accession of Richard I.		<i>Thief</i>	1189
8. Accession of John		<i>Tiff</i>	1199
9. Magna Charta signed		<i>Natal</i>	1215
10. Accession of Henry III.		<i>Noted</i>	1216

PLATE V.

1. Origin of Parliament		<i>Nearer</i>	1244
2. Accession of Edward I.		<i>Any Queen</i>	1272
3. Wales conquered		<i>Uneven</i>	1282
4. Mariner's Compass invented		<i>Mason</i>	1302
5. Accession of Edward II.		<i>Music</i>	1307
6. Battle of Bannockburn		<i>Metre</i>	1314
7. Accession of Edward III.		<i>Menace</i>	1327
8. Battle of Cressy		<i>Mar'd</i>	1346
9. Calais taken		<i>Mercy</i>	1347
10. Battle of Poitiers		<i>Mild</i>	1356

PLATE VI.

1. Accession of Richard II.		<i>Magic</i>	1377
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House of Lancaster.

2. Accession of Henry IV.		<i>My Fief</i>	1399
3. Accession of Henry V.		<i>Or Atom</i>	1413
4. Battle of Agincourt		<i>Retail</i>	1415
5. Accession of Henry VI.		<i>Or Nun</i>	1422
6. Wars of the Roses began		<i>Rules</i>	1450

House of York.

7. Accession of Edward IV.		<i>Ride at</i>	1461
8. Accession of Edward V.		<i>Rhyme</i>	1483
9. Accession of Richard III.		<i>Rhyme</i>	1483

House of Tudor.

	DATE	WORD.	A.D.
10. Accession of Henry VII. . .		<i>Reveal</i>	1485

PLATE VII.

1. Columbus discovers America . . .		<i>Reef in</i>	1492
2. Accession of Henry VIII. . . .		<i>Ale sup</i>	1509
3. Monasteries suppressed		<i>Almac</i>	1537
4. Accession of Edward VI.		<i>Large</i>	1547
5. Accession of Mary		<i>Alloy'em</i>	1553
6. Accession of Elizabeth		<i>Yellow</i>	1558
7. Death of Mary Queen of Scots . .		<i>Oily Bag</i>	1587
8. Spanish Armada defeated		<i>Lobby</i>	1588

Race of Stuarts.

9. Accession of James I.		<i>Dismay</i>	1603
10. Gunpowder Plot		<i>Odiously</i>	1605

PLATE VIII.

1. Accession of Charles I.		<i>Daniel</i>	1625
2. Charles I. endeavours to force Episcopacy upon the Scotch . . .		<i>Damage</i>	1637
3. Rebellion of Ireland		<i>Dart</i>	1641
4. Commencement of the Civil Wars, the Battle of Edge-hill		<i>Drain</i>	1642
5. Commonwealth		<i>Drop</i>	1649
6. Blake defeats Van Tromp		<i>Idle aim</i>	1653
7. Accession of Charles II.		<i>Eddies</i>	1660
8. Plague of London		<i>Deadly</i>	1665
9. Fire of London		<i>Added</i>	1666
10. Accession of James II.		<i>Odible</i>	1685

PLATE IX.

1. Accession of William III.		<i>Do wave</i>	1688
2. Glencoe Massacre		<i>Define</i>	1692
3. Accession of Anne		<i>Gay Sun</i>	1702
4. Battle of Blenheim		<i>Czar</i>	1704
5. Union of England and Scotland .		<i>Cask</i>	1707

Race of Brunswick.

	DATE	WORD.	A. D.
6. Accession of George I. . . .		<i>Cater</i>	1714
7. The Scotch Rebels surrender to the English at Preston . . .		<i>Actual</i>	1715
8. South Sea Scheme		<i>Canoes</i>	1720
9. Accession of George II. . . .		<i>Gong</i>	1727
10. Quebec taken, and the Total Ces- sion of all Canada		<i>Clap</i>	1759

PLATE X.

1. Accession of George III. . . .	<i>Codes</i>	1760
2. Arrest of Mr. Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury, and Editor of the "North Briton," for Libel . . .	<i>Academy</i>	1763
3. Americans renounce their Alle- giance to England	<i>Accede</i>	1776
4. Riots of London	<i>Cubs</i>	1780
5. Mr. Pitt's Motion for Reform in Parliament	<i>Gable</i>	1785
6. Commencement of the French Revolution	<i>Gave up</i>	1789
7. Louis XVI. King of France, be- headed	<i>Cup'em</i>	1793
8. Lord Howe's Victory over the French Fleet	<i>Caper</i>	1794
9. Partition of Poland between Rus- sia, Austria, and Prussia . . .	<i>Copal</i>	1795
10. Mutiny on board the Ships at the Nore	<i>Equipage</i>	1797

PLATE XI.

1. Union of England and Ireland . .	<i>Boxes</i>	1800
2. Battle of Alexandria, and Death of General Abercrombie . . .	<i>Bust</i>	1801
3. Peace concluded at Amiens be- tween England and France . . .	<i>Basin</i>	1802
4. Battle of Trafalgar	<i>Buy a Sole</i>	1805
5. Death of Pitt and Fox	<i>Busied</i>	1805

	DATE	WORD.	A.D.
6. Commencement of the Peninsular War in Portugal, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington		<i>Wish</i>	1808
7. Battle of Corunna and Death of Sir John Moore		<i>Wasp</i>	1809
8. Napoleon Bonaparte's Expedition to Moscow		<i>Beaten</i>	1812
9. Battle of Waterloo		<i>Beetle</i>	1815
10. Death of the Princess Charlotte		<i>Bathe</i>	1818

PLATE XII.

1. Accession of George IV.	<i>Bones</i>	1820
2. Death of Napoleon Bonaparte	<i>Bent</i>	1821
3. George the Fourth's Visit to Scotland, and the Death of the Marquess of Londonderry, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs	<i>Bonny</i>	1822
4. Mr. Canning made Prime Minister	<i>Evince</i>	1827
5. Roman-Catholic Emancipation Bill	<i>Even a Foe</i>	1829
6. Accession of William IV.	<i>Beams</i>	1830
7. Reform Bill passed into a Law	<i>Woman</i>	1832
8. Extinction of Slavery in the British Colonies	<i>Humour</i>	1834
9. Viscount Melbourne made Prime Minister, and the Peel Cabinet broken up	<i>Homily</i>	1835
10. Accession of Victoria	<i>Homage</i>	1837

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