

"Detroit in its world setting: a 250-year chronology, 1701-1951"

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DETROIT IN ITS WORLD SETTING

A 250-YEAR CHRONOLOGY

/ / f 1701-1951

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN ' ' ' 1953

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Dedicated to

KENNETH L MOORE 1891-1951

Staunch Friend of Libraries, Public-Spirited Citizen,
Enthusiastic Historian

whose interest in this Chronology while the work was in its formative stages was responsible for its being brought to the attention of McGregor Fund.

The printing of the Chronology was made possible by a publishing grant which the Detroit Public Library received from McGregor Fund. On behalf of educational institutions and individual users who will benefit through the issuance of this publication, the Library wishes to acknowledge its own and their indebtedness to McGregor Fund for invaluable and considerable financial assistance realized through this grant.

INTRODUCTION

As PART OF ITS CONTRIBUTION to the celebration of Detroit's 250th anniversary, the Library undertook the preparation of a Chronology for the period 1701 to 1951. The object of the Chronology is to show Detroit in its world setting, so that events in Detroit can be viewed in the light of events of national and international importance and these larger happenings in turn as reflected in Detroit.

Since the Chronology covers so many years and so many subjects, each item is obviously brief and great selectivity was necessary in choosing the events to be included. Influential and widespread occurrences and those of future as well as contemporary importance were preferred. Items were chosen to show change and to show progress, namely, the development of an idea or an object. The aim has been to present people's daily living and interests; therefore, the popular, the homely everyday things have been included as well as the great.

The Chronology is not a full, detailed history but rather a framework on which to organize one's memories of men and events and fads and fancies. It indicates not only rulers and wars but also what people were reading, how they amused themselves, what songs they sang, what kind of clothes they wore, what inventions affected their lives, etc. With such a tool as this Chronology it is possible to pick out the events of any particular year or to trace a subject through two and a half centuries. For example, one can follow the course of exploration or the conquest of disease or the changes in transportation.

Many chronologies of one sort or another are available in published form. This Chronology differs from others in that it is local in orientation. Detroit is the focus. Events in Detroit are given a separate and the leading listing. Events of local importance or interest are included whether or not they had national influence. Events of national importance may be treated in their local sense in the Detroit section as well as in their greater aspect elsewhere. Since so much of the early history of Detroit coincided with that of Michigan before statehood and since Detroit plays such a large role in the state and is inextricably bound up with state events, Michigan as well as Detroit is included in this local emphasis.

Moreover this compilation is American in orientation. Although its scope is worldwide, events in the United States receive major attention and "first" when used without other qualification means the "first American."

The Chronology, under each year, is divided into four sections or categories, viz., (1) Detroit and Michigan listing local events in general and social history, and intellectual, cultural, scientific, technical, and commercial progress; (2) World History covering political, military and diplomatic history, religion, labor, social welfare, governmental and legal progress, public health, crime, disasters, exploration, and expositions; (3) Cultural Progress including such topics as fads and fashions, education, recreation, sports, movies, radio and television as entertainment, the arts (music, theater, painting and sculpture, architecture), books and reading, magazines, newspapers, and other publications; and (4) Scientific and Commercial Progress devoted to events in the biological and physical sciences, medicine, technology (invention, industry, transportation), agriculture, applied arts and crafts, household arts and food, advertising, commerce, business and finance.

Because of the size and complexity of such a project, the preparation of the Chronology has taken much time and effort. All Library reference departments co-operated by selecting the significant events in its subject fields. The Chief of the History and Travel Department, serving as editor, classified and arranged the items, verified the data, filled in gaps, and checked discrepancies. Considerable effort was made during this editorial process to eliminate inconsistencies and inaccuracies, but it has not been possible to recheck formally every one of the thousands of items. No doubt omissions and errors both of fact and in arrangement will appear. If users of the Chronology will point these out to the editor, corrections can be

made in any future editions.

The items themselves were taken from books, magazines, manuscripts, and other reference sources usually found in libraries. Especially helpful were books such as Famous First Facts, by Joseph N. Kane; the Variety Radio Directory; and Langer's Encyclopedia of World History. A Short Chronology of American History, by Irving and Nell Kull was available for consultation in the final editorial stages. Specialized sources were also used such as clippings from Detroit newspapers and the extensive files of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library.

At one time or another practically every staff member in the Library's reference services contributed to this Chronology in greater or lesser degree. Among the persons who contributed especially should be mentioned the

staff of the Burton Historical Collection who checked the Detroit items, Miss Naomi Picquet of the Catalog Department, who assisted in the early editorial work, the typists who patiently deciphered much-revised copy, the several staff members who critically read the items for clarity, and Miss Catharine Haughey, Chief of Publications and Exhibits, who designed the book and saw it through the press. The entire project was conceived and supervised by Mr. Ralph A. Ulveling, the Director of the Detroit Public Library.

RAE ELIZABETH RIPS, Editor

July, 1953

CATEGORIES AND THEIR SCOPE

DETROIT AND MICHIGAN

General and Social History Intellectual and Cultural Progress
Scientific, Technical and Commercial Progress

WORLD HISTORY

Political Social Military Diplomatic Religious
Public Services Social Welfare Labor Explorations
Crime Disasters

CULTURAL PROGRESS

The Arts Literature Education Fashion Music Theater
Movies Painting Architecture Books and Reading
Journalism Radio Recreation Games Sports Fads

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

Science : Natural Physical Medical
Technology : Invention Industry Transportation
Applied Arts and Crafts Household Arts Food
Business Commerce Finance Agriculture

DETROIT IN ITS WORLD SETTING

Detroit and Michigan

1701. July 24. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac with his company of soldiers and traders landed at site of present city of Detroit and built a stockade which he named Fort Pontchartrain. This fort occupied the area now bounded on the east by Griswold Street, on the west by Wayne Street, and from the River at Woodbridge Street to about Larned Street.

July 26. St. Anne's Day observed with Mass said by priest in Cadillac's company. Founding of St. Anne's Church probably dates from this service.

Oct. 7. French wheat sown by the inhabitants of Fort Pontchartrain. Harvested following July.

Oct. 31. Company of the Colony of Canada given exclusive right to trade at Detroit.

Madame Cadillac and Madame Tonty arrived in Detroit in the autumn, the first white women in the west. Child of Cadillac born and died latter part of 1702.

World History

1701. Population of the American colonies about 275,000.

The second city in the United States to receive a charter was Philadelphia. Had been founded in 1682 by William Penn.

Captain Kidd, the notorious pirate, was hanged in England.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts founded by Thomas Bray of the Anglican Church.

Cultural Progress

1701. Women of fashion in France wore full skirts over hoops, tight bodices, and caps made of lace, gauze, linen or lawn. The hoop skirt was prevalent both in Europe and in the American colonies by 1713.

Men who followed French fashion leadership wore knee breeches, hose and buckled shoes, a long coat to the knees, a long waistcoat, ruffled cravat, and three-cornered hats. Wigs or perukes were long.

1701-1715. Madame de Maintenon continued as the favorite of Louis

XIV, who had married her in 1685. Her influence was toward

sobriety in conduct and fashion.

1701. Jean Antoine Watteau (1684-1721) the favorite painter. His gay,

rustic scenes influenced fashion and typified the frivolity of the

age of Louis XV.

1701-1750. As in the previous half century the favorite reading matter

was religious in character. Robert Russell's Seven Sermons was a

best seller in 1701 and the form continued popular.

1701. Cotton Mather the leading American divine. His Death Made Easy

and Happy was published this year. Magnalia Christi Americana

appeared in 1702 and Day Which the Lord Has Made in 1703.

Yale College chartered by Connecticut General Court. Founded

1700.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1701. Jethro Tull invented the seed drill which dropped seeds in rows.

He also improved the plow and introduced cultivating into England.

World History

1702. East and West Jersey united into province of New Jersey. Had joint governor with New York until 1738.

1702-1713. War of the Spanish Succession. Major phase of the struggle between England and France for power in Europe and in the colonial field. American phase known as Queen Anne's War.

1702. Anne became Queen of Great Britain.

Cultural Progress

1702. First daily newspaper in London, The Daily Courant.

Detroit and Michigan

1703. Name Detroit as a village first appeared on Delisle map. Church and other buildings burned by Indians. New church erected. Father Constantin Delhalle, pastor.

World History

1703- St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1703. Isaac Newton became president of the Royal Society.

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Detroit and Michigan

1704. Cadillac claimed there were more than 2,000 Indians at the settlement on the Detroit River.

Fall- 1706. Sieur Alphonse de Tonty, Commander at Detroit during Cadillac's absence in Quebec.

1704. Feb. 2 or 9. First extant recorded baptism of a white child in Detroit, Marie Therese, daughter of Cadillac.

World History

1704. Separation of Delaware from Pennsylvania.

Aug. 4. British took Gibraltar. Have held it ever since.

Aug. 13. Battle of Blenheim. British under Marlborough victorious.

Cultural Progress

1704. First newspaper in America, The Boston News-Letter. Established April 24 by John Campbell.

Battle of the Books and Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift published in England.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1704. Publication of Newton's Opticks.

First newspaper advertisements in America appeared in the Boston News-Letter.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1705. Thomas Newcomen improved the steam engine. Used in pumping water out of coal mines. He invented his first engine in 1696. First copper mine worked in the United States Simsbury mine at Granby, Connecticut.

Detroit and Michigan

1706. Jan. 29- Aug. Sieur de Bourgmont, Commander at Detroit. Trouble with Ottawa Indians.

Cadillac given entire control of Detroit following his arrest and trial in Quebec (June 15, 1705). Returned to Detroit in August. New influx of settlers.

June 6. Indians attacked the Fort. Father Delhalle, pastor of church, killed.

Detroit and Michigan

1707. March 10. First known grants of land by Cadillac.

Aug. 6-10. Great council of Indian chiefs held at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) to settle Indian difficulties. Cadillac in charge.

World History

1707. Union of England, Scotland and Wales as Great Britain. Adoption of Union Jack as national flag of Great Britain.

Detroit and Michigan

1708. New church built. Burned 1712 to prevent its use by attacking Indians. Unoccupied houses used for church purposes for some time thereafter.

Cultural Progress

1708. Versailles palaces completed. Begun in 1661. Symbolized extravagance of age of Louis XIV.

World History

1709. July 8. Battle of Poltava. Charles XII of Sweden defeated by Peter the Great. Marked end of Swedish and rise of Russian power in northern Europe.

Cultural Progress

1709. First pianoforte made by Bartolomeo Cristofori, a Florentine maker of harpsichords.

Addison and Steele began issuing The Tatler in England. Their Spectator followed in 1711.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1709. Thermometer invented by Fahrenheit in Germany.

Porcelain made for the first time in Europe by Johann F. Bottger. The Chinese had made it previously but kept process secret.

Detroit and Michigan

1710. Cadillac appointed Governor of Louisiana. Left in the summer of 1711 and never returned to Detroit.

May 5. First recorded marriage between white people at Detroit, Jean Baptiste Turpin and Margaret Fafard.

May 9. Name of first doctor found on church records M. Henry Belisle, Chirurgeon.

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Cultural Progress

1710. St. Paul's Cathedral completed. Begun 1668. Architect, Sir Christopher Wren.

Publication of Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1710. Second paper mill in America set up near Philadelphia. First mill, 1690, near Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Cultural Progress

1711. Alexander Pope published his Essay on Criticism in England. In 1712 came his Rape of the Lock.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1711. First sperm whale captured at sea by Nantucket whalers. First known whaling expedition set out about 1715. Whaling became a leading American industry of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Detroit and Michigan

1712. Sauk and Fox Indians attacked Fort Pontchartrain. Church burned. French settlers with aid of Huron and Ottawa Indians defeated the attackers.

World History

1712. Carolina separated into two colonies: North and South Carolina.

World History

1713. Apr. 11. Treaty of Utrecht. Ended the War of the Spanish Succession, gave England the keys to world dominion and began the dissolution of the French colonial empire.

World History

1714. George I became King of Great Britain first of the Hanovers.

Cultural Progress

1714. Robert Hunter's Androboros, the first play to be written and printed in America.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1714. First schooner built in America launched at Gloucester, Mass.

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World History

1715. Death of Louis XIV after longest reign in history. Louis XV became King of France.

Cultural Progress

1715. Gil Bias by Lesage published in France.

The fashions of the period 1715-1774 reflected the gaiety and pleasure interests of the court of Louis XV. Hoops and paniers were worn by women under full skirts trimmed by puffs and ribbon bows. Soft light materials were used, especially in pastel colors and gay flowered or striped taffeta. Popular accessories: high heeled

shoes, tiny muffs, fans. Hairdress: pompadour with one long curl. Men's long waistcoats began to be elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. Colors were bright and gay.

World History

1716. First settlement on site of present city of San Antonio, Texas, by the Spanish.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1716. First lighthouse in America erected on Little Brewster Island, Maine. Boston Light also built.

Detroit and Michigan

1717. "Card money," ordinary playing cards cut into four pieces, stamped and signed by officials, was in use in Detroit.

Fox Indians again attacked the Fort but did little harm.

World History

1711. Migration of German sects to Pennsylvania began about this time. German settlers had come to other colonies as early as 1710. Speculative scheme for development of Louisiana sponsored by John Law and known as the Mississippi Bubble. Failure of the Company in 1720 brought ruin to many who had invested in its stock.

Detroit and Michigan

1718. Fort Pontchartrain strengthened.

World History

1718. City of New Orleans founded by the French Governor of Louisiana, Sieur de Bienville.

Cultural Progress

1718. First theater built in America at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1718. Halley discovered the proper motions of fixed stars.

Cultural Progress

1719- Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.

Mother Goose's Melodies for Children, published in Boston, by Thomas Fleet. Popularity began after 1827.

Isaac Watts' Divine and Moral Songs for the Use of Children appeared and remained popular throughout the century.

James Figg, the man who popularized boxing in England and originated bare knuckle fighting, opened a boxing school.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1719- The first factory in the modern sense seems to have been a silk

factory built by Sir Thomas Lambe in Derbyshire, England.

Detroit and Michigan

1720. 43 baptisms, 7 marriages, 15 deaths recorded in St. Anne's Church records. This church has second oldest continuous Catholic parish register in the United States.

World History

1720. South Sea Bubble. Failure of British South Sea Company brought loss to the thousands who had speculated in its stock.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1720. First English patent on a plow granted to Joseph Foljambe of Yorkshire.

Chippendale chair with bow-shaped back and cabriole legs appeared.

Detroit and Michigan

1721. June 6-18. Father Peter Charlevoix visited Detroit. Described it as almost deserted and abandoned due to neglect by the French government.

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World History

1721. Aug. 30. Treaty of Nystadt between Russia and Sweden. Russia acquired "window" on the Baltic and took position as a European power.

World History

1722. Peter the Great, on the throne since 1689, assumed the title, Tsar of Russia.

Cultural Progress

1722. Moll Flanders by Daniel Defoe.

Detroit and Michigan

1723. Third Catholic church building erected on north side of present Jefferson Avenue between Griswold and Shelby. First to be named St. Anne's. From July 17, 1722, church records were inscribed "Parish of St. Anne's."

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1723. Death of Antony von Leeuwenhoek who first observed bacteria under the microscope and who made many lenses.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1725. Windsor chair first made and used in Philadelphia. Most popular up to 19th century.

Conestoga or covered wagon originated in Pennsylvania about this time. Used to carry heavy loads long distances before railroads. A lighter canvas covered wagon, the prairie schooner, was used for crossing the plains. Covered wagons and wagon trains disappeared in east by 1850. Important in west until about 1870 when trans-continental railroad was built.

Cultural Progress

1726. Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift.

World History

1727. George II became King of Great Britain.

First convent in what is now the United States was established in New Orleans by Ursuline nuns.

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Cultural Progress

1727. Ursuline Academy founded in New Orleans. Oldest convent school in the United States.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1727. Stephen Hale's essays Vegetable Staticks recorded beginning of experimental plant physiology.

Detroit and Michigan

1728. Nov. 10. Alphonse de Tonty, Cadillac's lieutenant, died. Buried in churchyard at northwest corner of Griswold and Jefferson.

World History

1728. Vitus Bering, a Dane in the Russian service, sailed through straits now named for him and explored Aleutian Islands. In 1741 he again explored the Alaskan coast.

Cultural Progress

1728. The Pennsylvania Gazette founded Dec. 24. Taken over by Benjamin Franklin in 1729- It became the most influential journal in the American colonies. Issued until Oct. 11, 1815. One of the partners of the defunct Gazette first published the Saturday Evening Post in 1821 so the Post claims its origins date back to the Gazette of 1728.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1728. Stereotyping process for printing invented by Claude Genoux of France.

Detroit and Michigan

1729. Robert Navarre arrived from France to be Intendant and handle

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civil affairs.

World History

1729. Site of present city of Baltimore purchased by the Maryland legislature and development of the port began.

Cultural Progress

1729. First nun ordained in the United States. Sister St. Stanislas Hachard of Ursuline Convent, New Orleans.

Detroit and Michigan

1730. 106 baptisms, 16 marriages, 44 deaths recorded in parish register.
1730. Oct. 16 (18?). Cadillac died in France.

Cultural Progress

1730. The Watteau sacque was a popular dress style. It featured a loose hanging back and was usually made of light flowered materials such as lawn, dimity, muslin. These now joined the silks and brocades as popular dress fabrics.

1730-1760. William Hogarth (1697-1764) caricatured the vices and follies of London. His engravings were very popular.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1730. First thoroughbred horse imported into Virginia. Supposedly the horse named "Bulle Rock."

Cultural Progress

1731. First circulating library in America organized by Franklin and the Junto in Philadelphia. Each member paid a fee.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1731. First botanic garden in the United States planned and laid out by John Bartram in Philadelphia.

Cultural Progress

1732. Poor Richard's Almanac started by Benjamin Franklin. Issued until 1757.

Earliest known play to be acted in North America by professional players The Recruiting Officer, by George Farquhar, produced at New Theater in New York, Dec. 6.

World History

1733. Georgia, last of the thirteen original colonies, founded by James Oglethorpe. First settlement at Savannah.

Cultural Progress

1733. famous History of Dr. Faustus typical of the various "Faust" books
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popular during 19th century.

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1733-1734. Essay on Man by Alexander Pope appeared in England. First published in the United States in 1747. Most popular poem of the 18th century.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1733. John Kay invented the flying shuttle. First of the inventions which brought about the Industrial Revolution. The flying shuttle speeded up the weaving process and thus increased the demand for thread. Practice of "horse holing" or "cultivating" spread by Jethro Tull's Horse-Holing Husbandry.

Stephen Hale's Haemastatics recorded his determination of the blood pressure.

Detroit and Michigan

1734. Dam was built across Cabacier's Creek, and grist mill erected where flour and meal for Detroit settlement were ground.

World History

1734. Beginning of the Great Awakening, religious revival in the colonies led by Jonathan Edwards.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1734. The first American-born doctor was graduated when William Bull of Charleston, South Carolina, received a degree from the University of Leyden.

World History

1735. Trial of John Peter Zenger for libel. Victory safeguarded freedom of the press since jury decided on fact of libel rather than on fact of publication.

Cultural Progress

1735. First opera performed in the United States at Charleston, South Carolina, Feb. 18. Flora by Colley Cibber.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1735. First United States medical society was a local one in Boston.

Carl Linnaeus, Swedish naturalist, published the first edition of his *Sy sterna Naturae* which in its 10th edition (1758) is the basis for the modern system of biological classification and nomenclature. First agricultural experiment farm in the United States established at Savannah, Georgia.

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Cultural Progress

1737. University of Gottingen founded in Germany. First to hold that function of a university was to discover as well as pass on knowledge.

Detroit and Michigan

1738-1754. Father Carpentier, Recollect Order, Pastor of St. Anne's.

World History

1738. John Wesley converted. Societies of Methodists began organizing. Pierre Verendrye, French explorer, founded fur-trading posts west of Lake Superior and reached the Missouri River in his search for an overland northwest passage. In 1742, he sent his two sons to explore this area, and in 1743 they sighted the Bighorn Range of the Rocky Mountains in South Dakota.

Cultural Progress

1739- Publication of David Hume's Treatise on Human Nature.

Detroit and Michigan

1740. 156 baptisms, 27 marriages, 73 deaths recorded.

World History

1740. First orphanage with a continuous existence in the United States founded Bethesda Home, Savannah.

Enclosure of English farm lands hastened by act of Parliament.

Frederick the Great became King of Prussia.

Maria Theresa became Queen of Austria and Hungary.

1740-1748. War of the Austrian Succession. Other European rulers refused to recognize succession of Maria Theresa to Hapsburg throne of Austria. England was allied with Austria against Spain, France, and Russia. American phase of the struggle between England and France called King George's War (1744-1748). Ended by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Cultural Progress

1740. The first pipe organ built in America was installed in Trinity Church in New York City. Organs had been imported as early as 1700.

Peg Woffington made her stage debut at Covent Garden. She was the idol of the English stage for the next decade.

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1740. Pamela, novel by Samuel Richardson, published in England. A best seller in America after 1744.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1740. First umbrella supposed to have been used in Windsor, Connecticut.

World History

1741. The first strike in the United States was probably among New York bakers in this year.

Cultural Progress

1741. David Garrick, foremost English actor of the century, made his reputation in Richard III.

First magazine in America was the American Magazine of which three issues were published in Philadelphia.

A Token for Youth or Comfort to Children by Sarah Redewill popular juvenile of the 18th century typical of pious works for children.

Cultural Progress

1742. First performance of The Messiah, oratorio by George Frederick Handel in Dublin, Apr. 13. Handel's "Water Music" performed in London in 1715.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1742. Centigrade thermometer invented by Anders Celsius in Sweden. Stove for heating by warm air invented by Benjamin Franklin. Called Pennsylvania fireplace.

First cookbook printed in the United States at Williamsburg, Virginia. Titled The Compleat Housewife.

World History

1743. First religious periodical in America: Christian History.

Cultural Progress

1743. Maryland Jockey Club formed. Oldest continuous turf organization in America.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1743. American Philosophical Society organized in Philadelphia first scientific society in the United States.

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World History

1744. The first society dedicated to freeing the slaves was formed in Pennsylvania.

Cultural Progress

1745-1764. Madame Pompadour as the favorite of Louis XV had great influence on French fashions and politics.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1745. Leyden jar condenser invented by Von Kleist. A basic electrical device.

Detroit and Michigan

1746. Fort attacked by Indians.

World History

1746. Apr. 16. Scottish forces defeated at Culloden Moor. Last Stuart rebellion.

Cultural Progress

1746. Charter granted to College of New Jersey. Opened May 1, 1747. Afterward became Princeton University.

Cultural Progress

1747-1755. The Dictionary by Samuel Johnson published in England.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1747. First school of civil engineering established in Paris.

Cultural Progress

1748. David Hume's Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding. Esprit des Lois by Montesquieu issued in France.

Detroit and Michigan

1749. Plan of Detroit made by French engineer, Joseph de Lery, fils.

Several hundred French settlers sent to Detroit from Canada. Fort enlarged.

World History

1749. Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded by the English.

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Cultural Progress

1749. Tom Jones by Henry Fielding published in England.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1749. Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin and installed on his house in Philadelphia.

Detroit and Michigan

1750. 236 baptisms, 24 marriages, 114 deaths recorded.

World History

1750. Population of colonies estimated at 1,207,000.

Cultural Progress

1750. Men's coats were long, fitted to waist, full in skirt and often wired

at the bottom to extend. Brilliant colors and fabrics.

1750-1760. Powdered hair the mode. Women wore pompadour hairdress.

Dainty cambrics became fashionable for the hooped skirt or draped

panier or watteau sacque. Bodices were boned with very low

decolletage. Little caps still the fashion.

1750. Death of Johann Sebastian Bach, July 28. Composed "Brandenburg Concertos" in 1721 and "B Minor Mass" in 1733.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1750. Coal first mined in America on James River, Chesterfield County, Virginia.

Detroit and Michigan

1751. Michael Yax, probably first German settler in Michigan, started farming in Grosse Pointe.

World History

1751. Sept. 12. Robert Clive's victory at Arcot in India established English prestige and checked French.

Cultural Progress

1751. Academy at Philadelphia founded by Benjamin Franklin. Great period of the academy in education came after 1800.
Peregrine Pickle by Tobias Smollett published in England.
"Elegy in a Country Churchyard," poem by Thomas Gray.

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1751. First volume of Diderot's Encyclopedia appeared in France. Last volume published in 1772.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1751. Sugar cane brought to Louisiana from Santo Domingo. Used only for rum and syrup until 1761, then also for sugar. Sugar industry established around 1794.

Detroit and Michigan

1752. Famine and smallpox threatened Fort Pontchar train.

World History

1752. Gregorian calendar adopted in England and the colonies.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1752. Pennsylvania Hospital (organized in 1751) opened in Philadelphia. Oldest permanent general hospital founded as such in the United States although the Philadelphia General Hospital opened as an Almshouse in 1732.

Relationship between lightning and electricity demonstrated in kite experiment by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia (June 15). His letter describing experiments read before Royal Society in London, Dec. 1752.

Cultural Progress

1753. British Museum founded.

World History

1754-1763. French and Indian War (American phase of the Seven Years' War).

1754. Fort Duquesne built by French on site of present Pittsburgh.

Cultural Progress

1754. Charter of King's College in New York signed. Later became Columbia University.

Thirteen rules to govern golf were drafted at the St. Andrews Golf Club in Scotland the first set of rules.

Jonathan Edwards, most celebrated American divine of the times, published his Freedom of the Will. The Great Awakening in religion in the colonies began in his church about 1734. He was noted for his fiery sermons.

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1754. First concert hall in Boston opened by Gilbert Deblois.

First volume of David Hume's History of Great Britain published. Completed 1762. Became immensely popular reading in both England and America.

Detroit and Michigan

1755. Many Acadians banished from Nova Scotia found refuge in Detroit. Fort Pontchartrain again enlarged because of new settlers.

World History

1755. French Acadians expatriated by the English. Many settled in Louisiana.

July 9. General Braddock's defeat by the French near Fort Duquesne.

Cultural Progress

1755. "Yankee Doodle" verses written by Dr. Richard Skuckberg, English surgeon with General Braddock. The music used was an old English song.

World History

1756-1763- Seven Years' War. Worldwide struggle in which England won Canada from France and supremacy in India.

1756. June 20. Black Hole of Calcutta. Overnight imprisonment of 146 Europeans by an Indian Nawab in a tiny, poorly ventilated room, resulted in the death of all but 23.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1756. Art of cement making rediscovered in England by John Smeaton. Hydraulic cement used for foundation of Eddystone Lighthouse.

World History

1757. June 22. Battle of Plassey. Destroyed French claims in India.

Cultural Progress

1757-1758. Tobias Smollett's History of England rivaled Hume's work in popularity during this age of history reading.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1757. Albrecht von Haller published his Elementa Physiologiae marking the beginning of modern physiology.

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Detroit and Michigan

1758-1760. Francois Picote, Sieur de Bellestre, last French Commandant.

World History

1758. First white settlement at site of Buffalo, New York, by the French.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1758-1759. Halley's comet appeared as predicted. First observed Christmas night, 1758.

World History

1759. Sept. 13-18. Battle on Plains of Abraham above Quebec. British troops under General Wolfe defeated French commanded by General Montcalm but both generals were killed.

Cultural Progress

1759. Joseph Haydn's "Symphony No. 1" composed. "Symphony No. 103" is dated 1795. He is called "father of the symphony orchestra." The first American song "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free" composed by Francis Hopkinson. Candide by Voltaire.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1759. First life insurance company in America incorporated in Philadelphia.

Detroit and Michigan

1760. Nov. 29. Fort Pontchartrain surrendered by French to the English with all Canada. Major Robert Rogers in command of British soldiers who took over the Fort.

Fort and town of Detroit, surrendered by French, had area of 372 feet north and south and 600 feet east and west. About 300 dwell-

ings and 2,000 inhabitants.

Copper obtained in Northern Michigan by Alexander Henry who sank a mine shaft. Soon abandoned.

World History

1760. George III became King of Great Britain.

Population of the thirteen colonies estimated at about 1,600,000.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1760. Rocking chair supposed to have been invented by Franklin.

Detroit and Michigan

1761. Sept. 3. Sir William Johnson arrived as Indian Commissioner. Secured Indian treaties.

World History

1761. James Otis argued against the writs of assistance (general search warrants).

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1761. Chronometer invented by John Harrison in England.

Leopold Auenbrugger of Vienna introduced percussion tapping as a method of medical diagnosis.

Joseph Koelreuter, German, discovered the function of plant nectar and recognized the role of insects and the wind in the pollination of flowers.

Detroit and Michigan

1762. Major Henry Gladwin commanded military forces in Detroit.

World History

1762. Catherine II, the Great, became Empress of Russia.

Louisiana territory west of the Mississippi ceded to Spain by France. Reclaimed by Napoleon in 1802.

Cultural Progress

1762. The Social Contract by Jean Jacques Rousseau published. Its democratic ideas were later put into effect by the French revolutionists.

Song "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes" published in London.

Detroit and Michigan

1763. Siege by Indians led by Pontiac. Attack began May 10. Battle of Bloody Run, July 31. Siege lasted until October 31.

World History

1763. Peace of Paris ending French and Indian War. Canada and Nova Scotia ceded to British and French expelled from North America.

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1763- Conspiracy of Pontiac. Indian War led by Chief Pontiac against British.

Mason and Dixon began survey of boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Completed 1767 and later became dividing line between North and South.

Cultural Progress

1763. Johnson meets Boswell.

Intensive excavations carried on at Pompeii and Herculaneum stirred much interest. Excavating at Pompeii began in 1748.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1763. First steamboat built in the United States by William Henry. Unsuccessful.

Detroit and Michigan

1764. Aug. 31. Major Gladwin relieved of command of Detroit by Colonel John Bradstreet.

Freemasons among British officers in Detroit organized a lodge. Named Zion Lodge.

World History

1764. St. Louis, Missouri, settled.

Sugar Act passed by Parliament. Marked beginning of new British policy for raising money through customs duties levied upon the colonists and for enforcement of navigation laws.

Cultural Progress

1764. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's "First Symphony" composed. "Symphony No. 41" (the Jupiter) is dated 1788.

Publication of Beccaria's On Crime and Punishment.

Castle of Otranto by Horace Walpole set vogue for Gothic novels.

World History

1765. Mar. 22. Stamp Act passed by Parliament to raise revenue in the colonies.

May 29- Patrick Henry made speech in Virginia legislature opposing Stamp Act.

Oct. 7. Stamp Act Congress. Delegates of the colonies assembled to resist the Stamp Act. Sent petitions to King and Parliament.

Cultural Progress

1765. The Prince of Parthia by Thomas Godfrey, Jr., the first play written by an American and acted professionally.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1765. First medical college in the United States established in Philadelphia. First School of Mines established at Freiberg, Germany. Friendly Society organized first savings bank in England. William Stiegel began producing fine glassware in his glassworks in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Detroit and Michigan

1766. Pontiac and Sir William Johnson met at Fort Ontario and reached agreement in which Pontiac gave his allegiance to the British.

World History

1766. Mar. 18. Stamp Act repealed but Parliament reaffirmed its powers over colonies in the Declaratory Act.

Cultural Progress

1766. Vicar of Wake field by Oliver Goldsmith published in England. Became popular in colonies after American edition of 1772.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1766. Hydrogen discovered by Henry Cavendish who described its properties.

World History

1767. Townshend Acts caused colonists to organize non-importation agreements, especially in Boston.

Cultural Progress

1767. First parish school (Philadelphia).

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1767. Spinning jenny invented by James Hargreaves in England. Could spin sixteen or more threads at once.

Detroit and Michigan

1768. Village tax, 1 shilling per foot for lots in the Fort.

Ownership of Hog Island (later Belle Isle) transferred by Indians to George McDougall

World History

1768-1771. Captain James Cook's first voyage and discoveries in the South Pacific. In 1770 he discovered Botany Bay and claimed Australia for Britain.

Cultural Progress

1768. Royal Academy of Arts founded in London. Sir Joshua Reynolds the first president.

John Dickinson's Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania widely read in the American colonies.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1768. Cottonseed oil first produced by Dr. Otto of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mustard first manufactured by Benjamin Jackson in Philadelphia and sold in glass bottles.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest American organization of its kind, formed. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was organized in 1912.
First American fire insurance company chartered in Philadelphia.

World History

1769. Westward movement. Watauga settlement in eastern Tennessee. James Robertson and John Sevier arrived with Virginians and North Carolinians (1770-1771).

Daniel Boone explored trail to Kentucky. Transylvania Company established settlement in Kentucky in 1775 after Boone had cut the Wilderness Road for them.

First Spanish mission and settlement in California established near San Diego by Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan.

Cultural Progress

1769. Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, chartered.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1769. James Watt patented the improved steam engine. Made it practical for uses other than pumping and reduced cost of operation.

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1769. Spinning frame, a water-power operated spinning machine, patented by Richard Arkwright in England.

First self-propelled vehicle built by Nicolas Joseph Cugnot in Paris. A three-wheeled carriage driven by steam with boiler in front at speed of 3 miles an hour. In 1789 Oliver Evans obtained the first American patent for a self-propelled vehicle.

First type foundry in America was that belonging to Abel Buell of Killingworth, Connecticut.

World History

1770. Population of the thirteen colonies about 2,205,000.
Mar. 5. Boston Massacre episode.

Apr. 12. Townshend Revenue Act repealed except for tax on tea.

Cultural Progress

1770. Philip Astley, father of the modern circus, was proprietor of a London circus and hippodrome.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1770. Erasing qualities of substance, caoutchouc, discovered by Joseph Priestley about this date hence the name "rubber."

Cultural Progress

1771. First edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in three volumes issued in England.

World History

1772. First Partition of Poland by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Nov. 2. Committees of Correspondence began forming under leadership of Samuel Adams.

1772-1775. Second voyage of Captain Cook. First explorer to cross the Antarctic Circle, Jan. 17, 1773.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1772. Nitrogen recognized as a distinct substance by Rutherford.

Detroit and Michigan

1773. Detroit population exclusive of soldiers, 1,367.

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World History

1773. First institution designed solely for care of the mentally ill opened at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Dec. 16. Boston Tea Party.

Cultural Progress

1773. She Stoops to Conquer, play by Oliver Goldsmith, was first produced Mar. 15 at Covent Garden, London.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1773. First American natural history museum established at Charleston, South Carolina, in connection with its Library Society.

Detroit and Michigan

1774. June 22. Quebec Act passed. Provided first civil government by English for territory including Detroit.

World History

1774. Boston Port Act and other coercive measures adopted by the British Government.

Sept. 5. First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. Adopted a declaration of rights. Adjourned, Oct. 26.

Louis XVI became King of France.

Cultural Progress

1774. John Singleton Copley (1737-1815), first American painter of importance, sailed for England to paint the King and Queen.

1774-1789- Marie Antoinette set the modes which were characterized by exaggeration. Bodices were tighter and stiffer; hoops wider on sides and flat in front and back; skirts more elaborately trimmed with puffing and shirring, laces, ribbons, and embroidery. Thin taffeta, satin, India cotton, and gauze in pastel shades were the materials used.

1774. Towering headdresses appeared. Hair was frizzed and raised high with puffs and curls over horsehair pads. Generously powdered, it was made even higher with feather plumes, flowers, and ribbons. Very large hats were worn over these high coiffures and millinery became an important accessory in dress.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1774. Joseph Priestley isolated oxygen in its pure form.

A. G. Werner introduced definite order and nomenclature for minerals.

Detroit and Michigan

1775. Nov. 9. Henry Hamilton arrived in Detroit to take command.

World History

1775. Apr. 18. Paul Revere's ride to warn the Americans between Boston and Lexington of the approach of British troops.

Apr. 19. Battle of Lexington and Concord. War for American Independence began.

May 10. Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. John Hancock named as president.

June 15. George Washington appointed Commander in Chief after Congress decided to raise a Continental Army.

June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill.

Nov. Continental Congress organized an American Navy.

Cultural Progress

1775-1825. Neo-classicist movement in painting, sculpture, and architecture imitated Greco-Roman art.

1775. *The Rivals*, the first of Richard Sheridan's plays, produced Jan. 17 at Covent Garden, London.

Beaumarchais' *Barber of Seville*, one of his outstanding comedies, and a high point of this era.

Speech for Conciliation with the American Colonies delivered by Edmund Burke.

Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son*, by Philip D. Stanhope, one of the popular behavior books of the century.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1775. Wilderness Road opened by Daniel Boone into Kentucky.

World History

1776. New Hampshire adopted the first state constitution.

Virginia Convention incorporated the philosophy of religious liberty into its state constitution.

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1776. July 4. Declaration of Independence by the American colonies adopted by Congress. Signed by members, Aug. 2.

Sept. 22. Nathan Hale hanged as a spy by the British.

Dec. 25-26. General Washington crossed the Delaware River and defeated British and Hessians at Trenton.

San Francisco Mission founded by Father Junipero Serra. Settlement called Yerba Buena. Named San Francisco by Americans who took over in 1846.

First Shaker religious group organized in New York. First Shaker Community, 1788, at New Lebanon, New York.

1776-1779- Third voyage of Captain James Cook searching for passage from Hudson Bay to Pacific Ocean. Explored Pacific coast and discovered Hawaiian Islands (Jan. 18, 1778).

Cultural Progress

1776. Adam Smith published his *Wealth of Nations* attacking mercantilism and advocating *laissez-faire*.

Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* did much to prepare the colonists for independence. One copy sold for every 25 people in America within three months an outstanding best seller.

Phi Beta Kappa founded at William and Mary College, Dec. 5.

1776-1788. *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* by Edward Gibbon.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1776. Submarine *The Turtle*, built by David Bushnell, carried one person. One of the first attempts to travel under water while attacking an enemy.

Detroit and Michigan

1777-1780. Hamilton, the British commander, made Detroit a center of offense against American settlers during the Revolution.

World History

1777. June 14. Flag of stars and stripes adopted by Congress.

July 8. Vermont's state constitution was the first to provide for manhood suffrage and abolition of slavery.

Marquis de Lafayette entered American service. Commissioned July 31.

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1777. Oct. 17. Surrender of British troops under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York. Decisive American victory because it encouraged France to aid the Americans.

Nov. 15. Articles of Confederation adopted by Continental Congress. Provided for a United States of America and sent to the thirteen states for ratification.

Dec. Washington at Valley Forge.

Cultural Progress

1777. First American edition of *Paradise Lost* by John Milton. Originally published in England in 1667. Staple volume in every home library of the time.

First American edition of *Night Thoughts on Life, Death and Immortality* by Reverend Edward Young doleful meditations in blank verse. Popular throughout Europe, England, and America. American edition of *The Seasons* by James Thomson, long poem in blank verse popular in latter half of 18th century.

Production of Sheridan's *The School for Scandal*, his greatest comedy, at Drury Lane Theatre, London, May 8.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1777. First rails manufactured in United States. Cold cut from iron by Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Detroit and Michigan

1778. Fort Lernoult added to Fort Pontchartrain. Named for British commanding officer, Major Richard Lernoult. Erected on ground now bounded by Fort, Lafayette, Griswold and Wayne and connected with old town by a covered passage.

Daniel Boone an Indian captive at Detroit in March.

World History

1778. Feb. 6. French-American Alliance.

June 28. Battle of Monmouth a victory for Washington and his troops.

1778-1779. George Rogers Clark expedition to Illinois country for control of the Western frontier.

1778. Sept. 14. Benjamin Franklin appointed minister to France.

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Cultural Progress

1778-1789- Marie Antoinette Petit Trianon fashions. Watteau style dresses skirts full and puffed over short petticoats and hip pads. Tight pointed bodices. Fichus of lace, net or gauze. Sleeves short and puffed. Soft light silks and cottons in pastel colors. Fads: lace mitts, small muffs, velvet neck ribbons, shepherdess crooks and canes.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1778. Buffon in his *Epoques de la Nature* pointed out long chronological history of the earth.

William Brown published first American Pharmacopeia in Philadelphia.

Detroit and Michigan

1779. Colonel Arent S. De Peyster became British commander in Detroit. Continued raids on American settlers in Ohio and Kentucky.

World History

1779. Sept. 23. Naval victory of John Paul Jones in the *Bonhomme Richard* vs. *Serapis*.

Cultural Progress

1779. Thomas Gainsborough painted the picture "Blue Boy." This artist's portraits epitomized 18th-century fashion and culture.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1779. Spinning mule invented by Samuel Crompton in England. Combined principles of spinning wheel and frame.

First iron bridge a 100-foot arch erected in Coalbrookdale, England.

Thomas Chippendale died. His best furniture designing and making was done between 1735-1760.

World History

1780. Sept. 23. Benedict Arnold committed treason by attempting to surrender West Point to the British. His confederate, the British Major Andre, was hanged as a spy Oct. 2, 1780.

Oct. 7. Battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina. British defeated by backwoodsmen.

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1780. Oct. 10. Connecticut was first state to agree to cede its western lands to the Union. Cession of western lands made possible ratification of Articles of Confederation and provided for formation of new states.

Cultural Progress

1780. American Academy of Arts and Sciences founded in Boston.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1780. Steel pens for writing introduced. First American steel pen patent granted in 1809 to Peregrine Williamson of Baltimore. (See also 1828.)

First hat factory established in Danbury, Connecticut. Made fur hats from rabbit or beaver with an output of about 18 per week.

Dr. James Baker purchased chocolate mill erected 1765 at Dorchester, Massachusetts, by John Hannan. Origin of present Walter Baker and Company.

World History

1781. Mar. 1. Articles of Confederation went into effect.
Oct. 19. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
City of Los Angeles founded by the Spanish.

Cultural Progress

1781. Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant.

Johann Pestalozzi published his most famous book Leonard and Gertrude expressing his concept of education as natural development of the child. His first school had been opened in 1774.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1781. Planet "Uranus" discovered by Sir William Herschel.

Blumenbach separated man into five races: Caucasian, American, Mongoloid, Malayan, and Negro.

Continental currency practically valueless. Robert Morris appointed superintendent of finance by Congress to find solution for its monetary problems.

Bank of North America (oldest bank in the United States) in Philadelphia chartered by the Continental Congress.

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Detroit and Michigan

1782. Detroit population 2,191.

Trail which became Gratiot Avenue opened by Moravians from Detroit to their settlement in Mt. Clemens.

Cultural Progress

1782. "John Gilpin," poem by William Cowper. With publication of "The Task" in 1785 Cowper became the chief poet of the era.

Mrs. Sarah Kemble Siddons scored a triumph in the play The Fatal Marriage at the Drury Lane Theatre, Oct. 10. Remained a leading actress until her retirement in 1812.

First Bible printed in English in America by Robert Aitken of Philadelphia.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1782. James Watt developed double-acting steam engine. Relation of metals to oxides discovered by Lavoisier.

Detroit and Michigan

1783. Detroit included in territory awarded to United States by Treaty of Paris.

1783-1796. British retained control of western forts including Detroit. Jay Treaty finally settled the quarrel.

World History

1783. Sept. 3- Treaty of Paris signed. Final treaty closing the war between Great Britain and the United States. Recognized the independence of the United States with the Mississippi River as its western boundary.

1783-1787. Settlement of loyalists from United States in Canada. Given lands and aid by British government. Gave Canada a more English composition.

Cultural Progress

1783. Noah Webster's American Spelling Book issued. The most famous

of all 18th-century American schoolbooks. Seventy million spellers were sold between 1783 and 1883.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1783. Gas balloon invented by Montgolfier Brothers of France. First invention to carry men in the air. First American balloon flight was in Baltimore in 1784.

Lavoisier first synthesized water quantitatively.

World History

1784. First American religious body to form a national organization was the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Treaty of Fort Stanwix the Iroquois Indians (Six Nations) surrendered final claims to the western territory.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1784. Invention of the plow with cast-iron mold board and wrought- and cast-iron shares by James Small of Scotland.

Threshing machine for grain built by Andrew Meikle of Scotland.

Bifocal spectacles invented by Franklin.

Motor boat invented by James Rumsey and exhibited on Potomac River.

World History

1785. Land Ordinance created public domain of the United States from western lands ceded by states. Established system of survey and sale for public lands.

King's Chapel, Boston, became first American Unitarian Church.

Cultural Progress

1785. Land Ordinance of 1785 directed that Section 16 of every township in the western territory should be forever reserved for the support of schools.

John Bill Ricketts introduced the circus into America when he presented such a show in Philadelphia.

First state university chartered University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Opened 1801.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1785. Invention of the power loom by James Cartwright of England. Provided an improved weaving process to utilize increased thread spinning.

1785. Coulomb set forth fundamental laws of electrical attraction.
 First agricultural society in America Philadelphia Society for the
 Promotion of Agriculture.

Survey of public lands authorized by Congress. Land Ordinance
 established system of 6-mile-square townships.

Charles III of Spain sent George Washington two jackasses from
 which Washington bred mules.

World History

1786. Impeachment of Warren Hastings, East India Company governor
 of India since 1774. Put on trial in Parliament Feb. 13, 1788.
 Acquitted, Apr. 23, 1795.

Bill for establishing religious freedom in Virginia, written by
 Thomas Jefferson, became law.

Rebellion in Massachusetts led by Daniel Shays. Caused by post-war
 depression and discontent of common folk.

Cultural Progress

1786. First performance of *The Marriage of Figaro*, opera by Mozart,
 in Vienna, May 1.

First Sunday school introduced into the United States by Methodists.
 Robert Burns first published his verse Poems Chiefly in the Scottish
 Dialect. Included such favorites as "To a Mouse" and "Cotters'
 Saturday Night."

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1786. Nail machine, first for making cut nails, made by Ezekiel Reed,
 Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Ice cream first advertised by Mr. Hall of New York City. (See
 also 1851)

Detroit and Michigan

1787. Michigan included in Northwest Territory organized under Ordi-
 nance of 1787. Region included area north of Ohio River and east
 of Mississippi River.

World History

1787. Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade founded.

July 13. Northwest Ordinance enacted providing for government
 of the Northwest Territory and setting up pattern for reaching
 statehood.

1787. May 14. Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia.

Sept. 17. Constitution of the United States signed by the delegates.

Cultural Progress

1787. Ordinance of 1787 stated: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1787. John Fitch built first steamboat to carry a man on the Delaware River. Had made a steam paddle boat in 1786.

First alarm clock made by Levi Hutchins of Concord, New Hampshire.

Law of expansion of gases announced by Charles.
Botanical Magazine founded.

Detroit and Michigan

1788-1796. Detroit included in Canadian District of Hesse by the British. City under British law and Canadian courts despite United States Ordinance of 1787.

World History

1788. African Association founded by Sir Joseph Banks for exploration and trade.

The town of Marietta on the Ohio River was the first settlement in the Northwest Territory. Founded by Ohio Company which had been organized in 1786 by New Englanders to purchase land and promote settlement in the West.

Settlement on site of present city of Cincinnati established.
Jan. First shipload of British convicts landed at Botany Bay. England claimed Australia.

June 21. New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the Constitution, securing its adoption.

Cultural Progress

1788. Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant.

The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton and others helped bring about the adoption of the new Constitution.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1788. Linnean Society founded in London under royal charter.

World History

1789. Jan. 7. First national election for presidential electors. On Feb. 4 they chose George Washington as President and John Adams as Vice-President of the United States.

Mar. 4-Sept. 29. First Congress of the United States met in New York City.

Apr. 30. George Washington inaugurated first President of the United States.

Federal departments created. Congress created Department of State on July 27, Department of War on Aug. 7, Department of Treasury on Sept. 2. The Secretaries heading each department became the President's advisors and eventually his Cabinet.

Sept. 24. Judiciary Act provided for system of federal courts and the attorney-general.

Sept. 26. John Jay appointed first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Twelve amendments to Constitution adopted by Congress and sent to the states for approval. The ten ratified became the Bill of Rights.

Protestant Episcopal Church organized in America out of former Anglican church.

May 5. French Revolution began. Estates-General met in Paris.

June 17 1791. National Assembly (Constituant) formed by Third Estate in France.

July 14. Destruction of the Bastille.

Aug. 27. French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen adopted.

Cultural Progress

1789-1795. Fashions were simplified by the French Revolution and English modes were adopted on the continent. The redingote originated at this time featuring a high turn-over collar with wide revers or triple collars and wide cuffs. Skirts were full and straight, worn over small hoops at the hips and a bustle in back. Fitted jackets with long, tight sleeves and niching at wrists became popular. Materials were of silk, satin and wool in bright pink and

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yellow or wide black and white stripes. Accessories: fichus, tall crowned hats with wide brims and much trimming, huge muffs, long scarves.

1789. Methodist Book Concern, oldest denominational publishing house in the United States, established.

Georgetown, first Catholic college in the United States, established in Washington, D.C Opened Nov. 15, 1791.

Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation by Jeremy Bentham.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1789. Lavoisier's Traite de chimie first great synthesis of chemical principles. Named the elements and compounds; suggested chemical equation; and stated doctrine of conservation of matter.

Antoine-Laurent de Jussien, French botanist, published Genera Plantamm, basis of the natural system of botanical classification. First American tariff act passed.

First Morgan horse foaled at Randolph, Vermont.

World History

1790. First United States Census: population 3,929,214; area 892,132 square miles; 16 states and Ohio territory; population per square mile 4.5. Center of population was 23 miles east of Baltimore, Maryland.

Jan. 1791, Dec. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton's fiscal plans formulated and put into effect by Congress. Provided for establishment of public credit, revenue taxes, a national bank, and protection of manufactures.

Mar. 22. Thomas Jefferson became Secretary of State.

Mar. 26. First United States Naturalization Act.

Aug. 4. Revenue Cutter Service organized. Origin of Coast Guard,

Aug. 4. First bonds of the United States government authorized.

Mutiny on the ship Bounty. Mutineers settled on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific Ocean.

First American Catholic bishop, John Carroll, consecrated as Bishop of Baltimore.

Cultural Progress

1790. Men's fashions produced the round, high hat later known as the "stovepipe." This gradually changed into the high silk hat which

*' (continued: on following page)-

has persisted to the present day as the conventional hat for men's formal wear.

First United States copyright law passed, May 31.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1790. Over ninety percent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture.

First national patent law approved Apr. 10. An act to promote the progress of useful arts. First United States patent issued to Samuel Hopkins of Vermont for a process of making potash ashes. Samuel Slater, called "the father of American manufacture," erected the first factory with power machinery in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Hydraulic press invented in England by Joseph Bramah. Pewter or tin buttons manufactured in Waterbury, Connecticut.

Detroit and Michigan

1791. Detroit and Michigan incorporated in Upper Canada. In 1792 Detroit sent two delegates to Canadian legislature.

World History

1791. Vermont admitted as a state.

June 10. Canada Act passed by Parliament. Went into effect

Dec. 26. Divided area into Upper (English) and Lower (French)

Canada, each with own government.

Oct. 1 1792, Sept. Legislative Assembly in France.

Dec. 15. Bill of Rights, first ten amendments to United States

Constitution, ratified by the states and went into force.

Cultural Progress

1791. Ballet introduced to America by the dancers Alexander Placide and his wife in Charleston, South Carolina.

First performance of The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart, in Vienna, Sept. 30.

Life of Johnson by James Boswell.

Rights of Man by Thomas Paine.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1791. Barber's internal combustion engine marked the first recorded effort from which the gasoline engine of today is the offspring.

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1791. First carpet mill in the United States at Philadelphia. William Peter Sprague made Axminster carpets on hand looms.

First practical sugar refinery opened in New Orleans by Antonio Mendez. First commercial mill began operating in 1795. Anthracite coal discovered near Sharp Mountain, Pennsylvania.

A bank known as the First Bank of the United States was chartered by Congress.

Thomas Sheraton's first book of furniture designs appeared. Titled The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing Book, it was very influential.

ca. 1791. William Smith was first to realize importance of fossils in determining relative ages of rock strata.

World History

1792. Political parties began to form in arguments over Hamilton's fiscal plans and other governmental policies. Hamilton and Adams led the Federalists and Jefferson organized and led the Republicans or Democratic-Republicans.

Feb. 20. Post Office Department and Postal Service provided for in detailed act. Office of Postmaster General had been created on Sept. 22, 1789.

Denmark was the first country to prohibit the slave trade.
Robert Gray, American navigator, ascended the Columbia River.
Captain George Vancouver explored the northwest coast and circled what is now Vancouver Island.
Kentucky admitted as a state.
Sept. 2-7. September massacres in France.
Sept. 21 1795, Oct. National Convention ruled France.
Sept. 22. France declared a republic.

Gustavus III of Sweden assassinated. Gustavus IV became King.
Dec. 5. Washington and Adams re-elected as President and Vice-President. Inaugurated for second term, Mar. 4, 1793.

Cultural Progress

1792. Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds (born 1723), leading English painter.
Benjamin West, American painter, became president of Royal Academy of London. Held office until 1815. First came to London in 1763.

"La Marseillaise" by Rouget de Lisle introduced. Became the French national song.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1792. Illuminating gas made from coal invented and introduced by William Murdock of England.

Chemical Society of Philadelphia founded. First in the world.
New York Stock Exchange began on Wall Street. Organized as New York Stock and Exchange Board in 1817.
First life insurance offered by Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia.

United States monetary system established. Decimal system of coinage with dollar as the unit. Silver coins authorized by Con-

gress were half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime. Same act provided for establishment of mint. First silver dollar coined at the Philadelphia Mint in 1794.

Farmer's Almanac founded by Robert Bailey Thomas in Massachusetts. Still published.

Detroit and Michigan

1793. William Macomb purchased Belle Isle from George and John Robert McDougall. His heirs sold it to Barnabas Campau in 1817 for \$5,000.

World History

1793. Jan. 21. Louis XVI of France executed. Oct. 16, Marie Antoinette guillotined.

Jan. 23. Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia.

Feb. 1. France declared war against Great Britain, Holland, Spain.

Genet Affair. French minister, Edmund Genet, used American ports for fitting out French privateers despite American neutrality.

May 25. First Catholic priest ordained in the United States
Father Stephen Badin.

July 1794, July. Reign of Terror in France.

Sept. 18. Cornerstone of Capitol Building laid in Washington, D.C.

Arrival of first free settlers in Australia.

Cultural Progress

1793. Louvre Museum founded in Paris.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1793. Eli Whitney applied for patent on the cotton gin. Invented in

1792. Patent issued Mar. 14, 1794.

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World History

1794. General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians in Battle of Fallen Timbers. Obtained cession of Indian lands in Treaty of Greenville,

1795.

Toronto, Ontario, founded by the English on site of former French fort. Originally named York.

Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution adopted by Congress providing that a state cannot be sued by a citizen of another state in Federal courts. Ratified 1798.

May 6. Toussaint L'Ouverture led revolt in Haiti. Defeated French army, Jan. 1, 1804.

Nov. 19- Jay's Treaty between United States and Great Britain settled issues arising from Peace of 1783.

Cultural Progress

1794. Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) went to Philadelphia to paint George Washington's portrait.

Thomas Paine created a furor with the publication of the first part of his Age of Reason.

First American edition of Arabian Nights' Entertainment.
Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

Charlotte Temple by Mrs. Susanna Rowson first best-selling novel by a woman.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1794. The first steam engine entirely constructed in America, at Belleville, New Jersey.

First building erected for strictly hotel purposes. City Hotel, 70 rooms, on Broadway just below Wall Street, New York City. (See also 1829)

Detroit and Michigan

1795. General Anthony Wayne succeeded in defeating hostile Indians after Colonel Joseph Harmer and General Arthur St. Clair had failed. On August 3, 1795, Indians signed Treaty of Greenville submitting to the United States.

World History

1795. Aug. 22. Constitution of 1795 created the Directory in France. Napoleon Bonaparte placed in charge of its troops.

39

1795. Oct. 24. Third partition of remainder of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Oct. 27. Treaty of San Lorenzo with Spain fixed United States southern boundary at 31st parallel and obtained right of navigation on the Mississippi River.

1795-1796. Mungo Park explored Gambia River in West Africa and reached the Niger.

Cultural Progress

1795. The first appearance of an American Negro on the American stage was that of William Bates in the role of Sambo in J. Murdock's Triumph of Love.

First state university opened University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1795-1798. Men adopted English fashions: high-collared coats, huge cravats.

1795-1799- Directoire period in women's fashions. Long, straight gowns of diaphanous materials modeled after the classic Greek style. Short waist achieved by sash girdled high. Accessories: soft, heelless kid sandals tied around the ankle with ribbon; high scooped bonnets; scarves; reticules; cashmere shawls.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1795. Napoleon offered a prize of 12,000 francs to anyone who discovered a way of preserving foods.

First business publication in the United States, the weekly New York Prices Current.

Detroit and Michigan

1796. July 11. British evacuated Detroit and turned it over to the United States. American flag raised here for first time at noon. Captain Moses Porter led the first American troops into Detroit.

July 13- Colonel John Francis Hamtramck arrived in Detroit with the rest of his troops and remained as commander.

Aug. 13. General Anthony Wayne arrived in Detroit and established army headquarters.

At time of surrender, Detroit population was 2,200. Soon dwindled as many British residents moved across river to Canadian side. General Arthur St. Clair was governor of Northwest Territory and Winthrop Sargent, secretary.

40

1796. Aug. 15. Wayne County organized in Northwest Territory. Named for General Anthony Wayne. Contained nearly all of Michigan and parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Dec. Court of General Quarter Sessions met. Divided Wayne County into 4 townships: St. Clair, Hamtramck, Detroit, and Sargent. Appointed officials for each constables, overseers of poor, highway commissioners.

Catholic jurisdiction over Detroit passed from Bishop of Quebec to Bishop of Baltimore. Quebec priests were withdrawn and Baltimore sent Sulpician Father Michael LeVadoux to take charge of Detroit parish.

World History

1796. City of Cleveland founded.

Tennessee admitted to the Union.

Society for Bettering the Condition and Increasing the Comforts

of the Poor founded in England. Among earliest of social welfare agencies.

Apr. 1797. Bonaparte's campaign in Italy.

July 8. First passport recorded in the State Department.

Sept. 16. Washington's Farewell Address.

Oct. 2. British relinquished last of the frontier posts, Michilimackinac, as provided in Jay's Treaty.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1796. Dr. Edward Jenner discovered vaccination for smallpox. (See also 1798)

Laplace set forth his nebular hypothesis on the movement of the planets.

Homeopathy introduced by Samuel Hahnemann in Germany. Introduced to the United States about 1825.

Nail cutting and heading machine patented by George Chandler of Maryland.

First elephant brought to the United States; exhibited in New York City.

World History

1797. Mar. 4. John Adams inaugurated as President.

1797-1800. Sept. 30. United States naval conflict with France.

41

Cultural Progress

1797-1801. Romantic novels by women authors were the popular books of the period. The Coquette by Hannah Foster was a typical favorite and best seller of 1797.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1797. Cast-iron plow (share and moldboard cast in one piece) patented by Charles Newbold of New Jersey. Unsuccessful because cast-iron point wore off and replacing whole plow was too expensive.

First clock patent granted to Eli Terry of Connecticut.

Lancaster Turnpike opened from Philadelphia to Lancaster. First Macadam road and first toll road in the United States. Begun in 1793.

Launching of the first "frigate" built in the United States, The United States, at Philadelphia.

First medical periodical in the United States, The Medical Repository, founded.

Detroit and Michigan

1798. Civic and military entertainments were given in old council house near river.

June 3. Father Gabriel Richard arrived in Detroit as assistant to Father Levadoux.

First Detroit election of delegates to General Assembly of Northwest Territory. Wayne County sent three representatives. Solomon Sibley elected December 17 and Jacobus Visger and Chabert de Joncaire elected January 15, 1799.

World History

1798. Apr. 30. Navy Department established.

June 25. First American immigration law/. Required recording of names and data about aliens upon arrival.

July 11. Marine Corps established by act of Congress.

July 14. Sedition Act passed to suppress criticism of the federal government. Alien Act passed June 25.

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

1798-1799- Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt. Battle of the Pyramids, July 21, 1798.

42

1798. Aug. 1. Battle of the Nile. Lord Nelson destroyed Napoleon's fleet.

Dec. 24. Second Coalition (Russia and Great Britain) against France.

Ceylon became a British crown colony.

Cultural Progress

1798. Thomas Malthus published his Essay on the Principle of Population. Oratorio, The Creation, by Joseph Haydn first performed Apr. 29-

"Rime of the Ancient Mariner," poem by S. T. Coleridge.

Francisco Goya (1746-1828) made chief painter to the King of Spain. The last great Spanish master, he satirized his age of revolution and Napoleonic conquest.

1798-1801. Napoleon's expedition to Egypt in these years awakened the first general interest in Egyptian antiquities. The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799 and eventually provided a key to the ancient Egyptian language. (See also 1822)

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1798. Eli Whitney introduced principle of mass production by making interchangeable parts for guns.

Benjamin Thompson, Baron Rumford, explained mechanical theory of heat.

Lithography as a method of printing discovered by Aloys Senefelder of Bavaria.

First screw patent granted to David Wilkinson of Rhode Island. Philosophical Magazine founded in London.

Jenner's Inquiry into Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinea demonstrated value of vaccination and created science of preventive medicine.

Marine Hospital Service authorized by Congress, July 16. Predecessor of United States Public Health Service.

First systematic instruction for nurses given at New York Hospital. In effect, the first American nursing school.

Detroit and Michigan

1799- Mar. 2. Detroit made a port of entry.

43

World History

1799- Nov. 9. Napoleon overthrew the Directory and set up the Consulate (1799-1804) with himself as First Consul.

Dec. 14. Washington died at Mt. Vernon.

Dec. 24. French Constitution of Year VIII. Preserved appearance of Republic but actually established dictatorship of Napoleon.

1799-1804. Von Humboldt explored Amazon and Orinoco Valley.

Detroit and Michigan

1800. Feb. 12. Memorial services for George Washington held in Detroit.

May 7. Northwest Territory divided to create Territory of Indiana.

Territorial government located at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Sept. 11. First Protestant missionary to the Indians, Rev. David Bacon, arrived in Detroit. Sent by Congregational church association of Connecticut.

Dec. 9- Wayne County Circuit Court created.

World History

1800. United States population 5,308,583; area 892,135 square miles; center of population, 18 miles west of Baltimore, Maryland.

Money in circulation \$26,500,000.

United States capital moved from Philadelphia to Washington.

Cultural Progress

1800. Growth of romanticism in English literature symbolized by Words-

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worth and Coleridge in their Lyrical Ballads.

First billiard table in New York City. The game of billiards had been introduced to America by the Spanish when they settled St. Augustine in 1565. George Washington was an enthusiastic billiard player. The first perfect billiard table in America was built in 1845 by John M. Brunswick of Cincinnati.

Leading English painters were: George Romney (1734-1802); Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823); Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830).

Life of Washington by Parson Weems became the source of many long-lasting legends.

Library of Congress established by act of Congress, Apr. 24. Ludwig von Beethoven gave a concert Apr. 2 at which his "First Symphony" was first performed.

44

1800-1814. Empress Josephine set the fashions for women. The Empire mode followed the same general classic style of previous years but employed richer fabrics. Long trains of bright red or green velvet were worn in the evening. Jewelled combs, embroidered reticules, and fans were popular accessories.

1800-1825. Classicism the dominant form in painting (David and Ingres), architecture, music (Beethoven), and drama.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1800. Royal Institution in London chartered with Rumford as leading founder. Great scientific organization.

Alessandro Volta produced electricity from pile of silver and zinc discs with salt-water-soaked cloth between them. Basis of electric battery. Unit of electrical power, the volt, named in his honor.

Detroit and Michigan

1801. Rev. Mr. Bacon returned to Detroit and taught a school for boys and Mrs. Bacon one for girls, in vicinity of present Shelby and Larned Streets.

Jan. 6 & 20. Assemblies featured three fiddlers for dancing and refreshments of corned beef, bacon, bread, apples, tea, coffee, and spirits.

World History

1801. Jan. 1. Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland as United Kingdom.

Mar. 4. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated as President.

John Marshall became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Alexander I became Tsar of Russia.

Health and Morals of Apprentices Act in England among the earliest of social welfare legislation.

1801-1805. War between the United States and the Barbary Powers.

Cultural Progress

1801. First booksellers association organized in New York City with Matthew Carey as president.

45

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1801. Invention of the pattern loom by M. J. Jacquard of France. Richard Trevithick built a 3 -wheeled steam vehicle in England. Many steam road carriages were built but Red Flag Act hampered their development in England.

Doctrine of organic evolution expressed by French naturalist Lamarck in his work On the Organization of Living "Bodies.

Detroit and Michigan

1802. Jan. 18. Detroit incorporated as a town. Charter enacted by legislature of Northwest Territory provided for government by a board of trustees assisted by a secretary, an assessor, a collector of taxes, and a marshal. First charter specified boundaries as river on the south, line between Askin and Beaubien farms on the east, line between Macomb and Chene farms on the west, and line two miles north of river as northern limits (about what is now Warren Avenue). Official name "Town of Detroit."

First board of trustees as named in the charter: John Askin, John Dodemead, James Henry, Charles F. Girardin, and Joseph Campau.

After the first municipal election on May 3, John Askin was replaced by George Meldrum.

Better fire protection was the first business considered by the new board of trustees. Adopted fire regulations and organized a fire department, February 23.

Besides the fire laws, other early ordinances included those against horse-racing in the village streets and one regulating price and weight of bread. Bread for the town was baked at public bakeries in large ovens.

Apr. 17. First city tax, \$150, to be paid by assessment of 25^ upon each individual over 21 years of age and by tax of V4 of 1% on

"fixed property," meaning houses.

May 18. Father Richard succeeded Father Levadoux as pastor of St. Anne's church.

Sept. 7. Frederick Bates appointed postmaster. Two deliveries a month.

World History

1802. Ohio joined the Union.

May 19. Order of the Legion of Honor created in France.

Aug. 2. Napoleon named Consul for life.

46

Cultural Progress

1802. Nathaniel Bowditch wrote the American Practical Navigator, still the standard authority on navigation.

Saratoga spa started on its career as a resort with the building of a hotel.

System of public land grants for support of schools begun with grant to Ohio. Section 16 of each township went to school fund. United States Military Academy established at West Point.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1802. United States Patent Office organized. Previously patents were granted through a board or commission.

E. I. Du Pont set up powder mill in Delaware. Origin of gigantic Du Pont Company of today.

First congressional act for improving roads with federal funds. First Merino sheep imported into United States for breeding for wool. First sheep came in 1609 to Jamestown.

Detroit and Michigan

1803. Mar. 3. Michigan became part of Indiana Territory.

Apr. 11. John F. Hamtramck died. Major Zebulon Pike assumed command of military post at Detroit.

World History

1803. Marbury vs. Madison Case decided by Supreme Court. Principle of

judicial review of congressional acts established.

1803-1804. Settlement of Tasmania.

1803. Apr. 30. Louisiana purchased by the United States from Napoleon.

This vast territory consisted of the west drainage basin of the Mississippi River.

May 16. War renewed between England and France.

Fort Dearborn established on site of Chicago by soldiers from Detroit. First permanent white settler, John Kinzie, arrived in 1804.

Nov. 19. Haiti, French colony, achieved independence.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1803. First and basic paper-making machine made by Fourdrinier Brothers of London. Made paper in a continuous web. Based on Louis

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Robert's machine of 1799- First Fourdrinier machine imported into United States in 1828.

Application of steam to the loom by William Horrocks of England.

Steamboat with a twin-screw propeller built by John Stevens at Hoboken, New Jersey.

The principles of the storage battery discovered by J. B. Ritter in Germany.

Atomic theory formulated by John Dalton, English chemist, that substances are composed of particles of matter, or atoms.

Joseph Black introduced calorimetry, quantitative study of heat.

Refrigerator invented by Thomas Moore, a Maryland farmer. Two boxes, one inside the other, separated by insulating material, with ice and food stored in the center box.

First bird banding in the United States done by John James Audubon near Philadelphia. Makes possible study of bird migrations.

Detroit and Michigan

1804. First dock ordinance passed. Schedule of charges prescribed to raise funds for a new public wharf.

Gates of Detroit stockade were kept closed and guarded at night. Watchmen patrolled streets and curfew kept people off streets at night. No Indian allowed in town after sunset. Lights had to be out after 11 p.m. People feared Indian attack.

Father Richard started the Young Ladies' Academy and a class for boys to foster vocations for the priesthood.

Mar. 26. United States land office established in Detroit.

First Protestant missionary to the white people of the Detroit area arrived; Rev. Nathaniel Bangs, an itinerant Methodist minister.

World History

1804. Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution provided for the election of president and vice-president on separate ballots.

May 18. Napoleon proclaimed Emperor. Crowned, Dec. 2.

Code of Napoleon promulgated. Still the basic French legal code.

July 11. Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel.
1804-1806. Lewis and Clark expedition to the Northwest.

Cultural Progress

1804. Wilhelm Tell, dramatic masterpiece by Schiller (1759-1805).
Beethoven's "Third Symphony" (Eroica).

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1804. The first steam carriage to run on rails built by Richard Trevithick in England.

First wool spinning machine in an American factory at Peace Dale, Rhode Island.

Bananas first imported into the United States from Cuba.

Jardin des Plantes opened in Paris. First zoo, in modern sense; collection of animals for scientific study. London Zoo opened 1826.

Detroit and Michigan

1805. Territory of Michigan created (January 11) out of Indiana Territory. Detroit the seat of government. Officials were a governor, three judges, and a secretary.

Mar. President Jefferson appointed following officials for Michigan Territory: Governor, William Hull; Judges, Augustus B. Woodward, Frederick Bates, and John Griffin; Secretary, Stanley Griswold.

June 11. Detroit destroyed by fire which started in barn of John Harvey, the village baker. Every building in town except one burned.

July 1. Official birth of Michigan Territory. Governor William Hull and Judges Woodward and Bates took oath of office, July 2.

August. First session of governing officials of Michigan Territory held in Richard Smyth's tavern on Woodward near Woodbridge.

World History

1805. Mar. 4. Second inauguration of Jefferson as President.

Third coalition against Napoleon formed by England, Austria, Russia, and Sweden. Spain allied with France.

Oct. 21. Battle of Trafalgar and death of Lord Nelson. French and Spanish fleets defeated by Nelson.

Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz.

Mungo Park explored the Niger River in Africa.

Cultural Progress

1805. New York Free School Society organized. Soon changed name to Public School Society of New York. Most famous of the American societies for maintaining schools for the poor. Its facilities were taken over in 1853 by New York City School Department. Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts established; oldest such institu-

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tion still in existence in the United States. Incorporated Mar. 28, 1806.

Fidelio, opera by Ludwig von Beethoven, first performed in Vienna, Nov. 20 .

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1805. Beginning of electroplating, by Luigi Brugnatelli, in Italy.

First optical glass ground in Germany by Guinand and Fraundhofer. Courses in chemistry started at Yale University under Benjamin Silliman.

ca. 1805. Georges Cuvier, French naturalist, founded the science of comparative anatomy, or structural zoology.

Detroit and Michigan

1806. Sept. 13. "City of Detroit" incorporated. Local affairs controlled by territorial Governor and Judges included laying out of new town and disposal of town lands.

Detroit Bank chartered first in Michigan. Judge Woodward, president. Issued paper money of questionable value. Opened for business September 19 in building at Jefferson and Randolph. In 1807 Congress disapproved territorial banking act. After a brief period as a private bank, the Detroit Bank went out of business. Hull and Woodward secured permission for the Governor and Judges to lay out new city of Detroit and obtained a grant of 10,000 acres from which would be distributed to each resident over 17 years of age a lot of not less than 5,000 square feet. This was known as the ten thousand acre tract, north of present Grand Boulevard.

World History

1806. During his western explorations Zebulon Pike discovered the moun-

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tain later named Pike's Peak.
Aug. 6. End of Holy Roman Empire.

Nov. 21. Berlin Decree Napoleon's paper blockade of Great Britain. Milan Decree came Dec. 1807. British retaliated with Orders in Council. Chiefly harmful to neutral trade.

Cultural Progress

1806. Noah Webster's first dictionary, Compendium Dictionary of the English Language. An American Dictionary appeared in 1828.

50

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1806. William Colgate opened a factory in New York City for rendering fats for soap stock. Became the famous Colgate Company. Cumberland Road begun. First highway built with federal funds. Reached Ohio by 1817 and Vandalia, Illinois, in 1840. Called National Road west of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Detroit and Michigan

1807. Plan for rebuilding of Detroit included many features suggested by Judge Woodward. A central street (Woodward) laid at right angles to the river and Jefferson; Woodbridge, and Atwater streets laid at right angles to it. Michigan and Monroe Avenue intersection with Woodward named Campus Martius. Farther up Woodward a circular area was provided for a courthouse and jail. This is now Grand Circus Park.

First brick house erected.

Indians relinquished lands in southeastern Michigan in Treaty of

Detroit negotiated by Governor Hull.

World History

1807. July 7. Peace of Tilsit between France, Russia and Prussia. Divided Europe into two spheres of influence.

Sept. Aaron Burr treason trial. Burr acquitted on technical grounds.
Dec. 22. Embargo Act passed by the United States prohibiting United States ships from leaving for foreign ports. Intended as retaliation for British and French interference with American trade and shipping.

John Colter, American trapper, discovered Yellowstone Park.
British abolished African slave trade.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1807. Robert Fulton's steamboat The Clermont was the first to make a regular trip (New York to Albany and return). Demonstrated commercial possibilities of water navigation.

The first street gas lighting in England developed by F. A. Winsor.

First carbonated water prepared by Townsend Speakman of Philadelphia. (See also 1832)

Congress authorized survey of coast of the United States. Origin of present United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Geodetic work added to United States Coast Survey in 1871.

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Detroit and Michigan

1808. Mar. 18. Reuben Attwater succeeded Stanley Griswold as Secretary of Michigan Territory. Attwater served until October 15, 1814.

Apr. James Witherell succeeded Frederick Bates as one of the Judges.

World History

1808. Jan. 1. Importation of slaves prohibited by the United States.

1808-1814. Peninsular War. France invaded Spain and proclaimed Joseph Bonaparte, King. General uprisings of Spaniards (May 1808). English sent troops under Wellington to aid the Spanish.

Cultural Progress

1808. American Academy of Fine Arts founded in New York.

Song, "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" with words by Thomas Moore published in London.

First part of Goethe's Faust published. Final part finished in 1831. This work represents the high point of German literature.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1808. The first American built steamboat to make a trip to sea, The Phoenix, was constructed by John Stevens. It journeyed from New York to Philadelphia.

Pear's soap advertisements began appearing.

Detroit and Michigan

1809. Aug. 31. First newspaper published in Detroit by Father Gabriel Richard on printing press he obtained Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer. This was also the first Catholic newspaper in English printed in the United States. Only the first issue is extant now.

World History

1809. Jan. 16. Battle of Corunna.

Mar. 4. James Madison inaugurated as President.

Hutchins, American pioneer hunter, discovered Mammoth Cave.

Napoleon divorced Josephine, Dec. 16. Married Maria Louisa of Austria, Mar. 11, 1810.

52

Cultural Progress

1809- Some 30 daily newspapers circulated in the United States.

Knickerbockers History of New York by Washington Irving.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1809- Arc light principle discovered by Sir Humphry Davy. Used for lighting before incandescent lamp and also in welding.

Joseph Gay-Lussac, French chemist, published his memoir on gaseous combination. Gases combine in simple proportion by volume.

Detroit and Michigan

1810. Population of Detroit 1,650.

Methodist Society organized first Protestant church group.

World History

1810. United States population 7,239,881; area 1,720,112 square miles. Center of population now in Virginia, 40 miles northwest of Washington, D. C

June 29. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions established. Marked the beginning of organized foreign missionary enterprise in America.

Cultural Progress

1810. First agricultural journal, Agricultural Museum, issued by Columbian Agricultural Society at Georgetown. Ceased May 1812.

"Lady of the Lake," poem by Sir Walter Scott, enhanced his popularity as a poet, already high after "Marmion" in 1808.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1810. Census counted 109 cotton mills in New England just 20 years after Samuel Slater introduced the first one.

Steam power applied to printing press by Friedrich Konig of Germany. Increased output of a press greatly. This steam cylinder press was first used for London Times in 1814.

First American cigar factory of importance established by Simeon Viets in West Suffield, Connecticut.

Ferry service between Staten Island and New York City established by Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1814, the first steam ferry, designed by Fulton, began operation between New York and Long Island.

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1810. First screw factory established at Belief onte, Rhode Island.

Food preservation by heating in closed vessels and sealing while hot discovered by Francois Appert in Paris.

First county agricultural fair held at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The Berkshire Cattle Show.

1810-1825. The Duncan Phyfe shop in New York City produced some of the finest American furniture. The shop had been opened in 1792.

Detroit and Michigan

1811. Tecumseh incited Indian tribes against American settlers. Indians were defeated at Battle of Tippecanoe (November 7) by General Harrison.

World History

1811. Latin American revolutions for independence from Spain began. Led by Simon Bolivar and Bernardo O'Higgins.

Nov. 7. Battle of Tippecanoe. Part of Indian war in the west. Fur trading post established by American Fur Company at mouth of the Columbia River and named Astoria, after John Jacob Astor, the company's owner. Important for later American claims to the Oregon Territory.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1811. Molecular hypothesis of Avogadro.

Invention of the breech-loading shotgun by Thornton and Hall. First rubber factory in the world in Vienna. Thomas Hancock built the first in England in 1820. First American company was Roxbury India Rubber Company in 1832.

First steamboat on the Ohio River. The New Orleans launched at Pittsburgh for trip down rivers to Gulf of Mexico.

Detroit and Michigan

1812. Aug. 16. Detroit surrendered by Governor Hull to the British General Brock during War of 1812.

World History

1812. Louisiana admitted as a state.

Fort Dearborn massacre on site of present-day Chicago.

54

1812. June-Dec Napoleon's invasion of Russia.

1812-1814. War of 1812. United States declared war against England on June 18, 1812. Principal cause was British interference with American shipping.

1812. Aug. 19. The U. S. frigate, Constitution, defeated the British Guerriere in naval battle.

Cultural Progress

1812. Opening of Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. Oldest extant theater in the United States.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1812. William Monroe of Concord, Massachusetts, began manufacturing lead pencils. Joseph Dixon opened his lead pencil factory in Salem in 1827.

Academy of Natural Sciences founded in Philadelphia.

John James Audubon began classifying and describing the birds of America.

Detroit and Michigan

1813. Sept. 29. Detroit recaptured by American troops.

Oct. 5. Americans defeated British troops and Indians at Battle of the Thames.

Fort Lernoult renamed Fort Shelby in honor of General Isaac Shelby. Soldiers quartered in Detroit endured much hardship, lacked food and proper shelter.

Cholera-like epidemic killed many soldiers and townspeople.

Oct. 29- Lewis Cass appointed military and civil governor of Michigan Territory by General Harrison. Served until 1831.

World History

1813. Mar. 4. Madison's second inauguration as President.

Sept. 10. Oliver Hazard Perry's naval victory over British in Battle of Lake Erie.

Oct. 16-19. Napoleon defeated at Leipzig.

Spain abolished the Inquisition.

Cultural Progress

1813. Men's hats were very high with narrower brims. Men began wearing whiskers.

55

1813. Game of "Hazards" introduced in New Orleans by Bernard de Marigny. Since the nickname for a Creole was Johnny Crapaud it was soon called Crapaud's game and then "craps."
Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen published. First American edition issued 1832 and her other books were issued the next year.
Robert Southey made Poet Laureate of England.
Swiss Family Robinson by Johann R. Wyss. Published in America in 1832.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1813. First complete American textile factory established at Waltham, Massachusetts, by Francis C. Lowell. He combined cotton spinning and weaving in one mill and used power looms.

Cast-iron plow in which the share, moldboard, and landside were cast in separate pieces patented by Richard B. Chenaworth of Baltimore. One of first U. S. farm implement manufacturers. Great improvement in the plow.

Edmund Ruffin of Virginia began his soil experiments.

Detroit and Michigan

1814. Sept. Last Indian hostility in this region. Indians killed Ananias McMillan and captured his son, Archibald.

Oct. 15. William Woodbridge succeeded Attwater as Secretary of the Territory. Served until January 15, 1828.

World History

1814. Apr. 11. Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba.

Bourbon restoration in France. Louis XVIII became King.

May 30. Great Britain secured definite possession of Cape of Good Hope colony under Treaty of Paris. British settlement in South Africa followed. Cape first occupied by the British in 1806.

June 21. Belgium and Holland united to form Kingdom of the Netherlands. (See also 1830)

Aug. 25. British troops captured Washington, D.C., and burned Capitol and White House.

Dec. Hartford Convention by New England states in protest against War of 1812.

Dec. 24. Treaty of Ghent ended War of 1812. Status quo ante helium restored.

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Cultural Progress

1814-1840. Corseted figure returned for fashionable women. Skirts were full, ankle length, and trimmed with lace, tucks, and embroidery. Bodices were decollete with shoulders covered by small cape of sheer material. Dresses were made of heavy, stiff taffetas and satins light, bright colors, stripes and plaids. Pantalets worn in England and America but in France only by children as yet. The hair was elaborately dressed and worn in ringlets about the face. Flowers

and ribbon trimmed poke bonnets.

1814. "Star Spangled Banner" written by Francis Scott Key. Set to music of old song "To Anacreon in Heaven." Adopted as national anthem by Congress in 1931.

Sir Walter Scott began the vogue for romantic historical novels. Wave fly was a best seller in 1814 and his other works were equally popular during the next decade, such as Guy Mannering, 1815; Rob Roy, 1817; Heart of Midlothian, 1818; Ivanhoe, 1820; Kenilworth, 1821; Talisman, 1825.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1814. First locomotive in the United States built by George Stephenson, an Englishman.

Moses L. Morse invented a machine for manufacturing pins from wire in one operation.

Detroit and Michigan

1815. Governor Cass began the county system by laying out that part of the territory in which the Indian title had been extinguished (now Michigan and Wisconsin). Wayne County, with the seat of justice at Detroit, was materially reduced in size from its previous extensive boundaries of 1796 and 1805 to an area little larger than its present size.

Mar. 30. "Pacification Ball" at Woodworth's Hotel in honor of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Oct. 24. Detroit re-incorporated and provided with local governing board elected from the residents. Solomon Sibley elected chairman of the first board of trustees. Corporate name became "City of Detroit."

Governor Cass brought the first carriage to Detroit.

57

World History

1815. France abolished the slave trade followed by Spain and Portugal.

Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans. Jackson defeated the British.

Mar. 20- June 22. The Hundred Days. Napoleon escaped from Elba,

Mar. 1, and entered Paris, Mar. 20. Defeated at Waterloo, June 18.

Second abdication, June 22. Exiled to St. Helena in October.

Congress of Vienna. Final act, June 8. Remade Europe after Napoleon. Restored monarchies in France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Prussia, etc. Prince Metternich, Chancellor of Austria, was the leading figure at the Congress.

Metternich system of opposition to liberal and nationalistic aspirations put into operation.

Sept. 26. So-called Holy Alliance established by Russia, Austria,

and Prussia. Became the Quadruple Alliance when England joined the league whose purpose was to maintain the Restoration. Became a Quintuple Alliance in 1818 when Bourbon France joined the membership.

United States Navy suppressed Algerian piracy.

Cultural Progress

1815. North American Review established.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1815. A. J. Fresnel researches in diffraction of light established wave theory.

Detroit and Michigan

1816. Government warehouse built at foot of Wayne Street. Army officers and their wives began fitting up a theater for amateur entertainments in this building. In 1819 began giving three plays each winter. Cass Code of Michigan Territorial Laws published.

Apr. 18. Treaty of peace concluded with Indian Council in meeting at Council House. "The Prophet," brother of Tecumseh, present. Rev. John Monteith sent to Detroit by American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Preached first sermon June 30.

World History

1816. Indiana admitted to the Union.
American Bible Society founded.

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1816. American Colonization Society founded to settle freed slaves back in Africa.

Cultural Progress

1816. Infant School for primary instruction introduced in Boston. Originated in England.

First ring prize fight in the United States Jacob Hyers vs. Tom Beasley.
Barber of Seville, opera by Rossini, first performed in Rome, Feb. 20.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1816. Miners' safety lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy.

"Hobby horse" or celeripede, forerunner of bicycle, made in Paris by Niepce. Consisted of two wheels and a cross bar which rider propelled with feet.

Baron Karl von Drais of Germany invented an improved bicycle. The front wheel pivoted and was steered by a handle bar. Called the "Draisene."

First wire suspension bridge in the world erected over Schuylkill River near Philadelphia.

Two small steamboats Frontenac and Ontario launched and operated on Lake Ontario. First steamboats on the Great Lakes. Black Ball packet line began sailings from New York to Liverpool. First regular transatlantic service.

First printing press invented in America, The Columbian, devised by George Clymer of Philadelphia. Operated by hand levers instead of screw.

First savings bank in the United States Philadelphia Savings Fund Society.

First protective tariff enacted by Congress.

.1816. Native United States manufacture stimulated by wartime exclusion of English goods, protective tariff, and movement for national self-sufficiency.

Detroit and Michigan

1817. Hogs allowed to run at large in public streets if their noses were ringed to prevent them rooting up gardens.

Woodward Avenue Market erected. Just below Jefferson Avenue.

Used until 1835.

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1817. July 25. First issue of Detroit Gazette published. Newspaper founded by John P. Sheldon and Ebenezer Reed. 4 pages, 9 1/2 by 16 1/2 inches, in both English and French. Less than a hundred subscribers.

First President of the United States to visit Detroit while in office was President James Monroe who arrived for a five-day visit on August 13. City and county of Monroe named in his honor.

Catholepistemiad or University of Michigania established in Detroit. Governor and Judges passed act for founding of a university, August 26. Rev. John Monteith became president and Father Richard, vice-president, and they held all the professorships. Cornerstone for building laid September 24 on Bates Street, between Larned and Congress.

Detroit City Library organized by society of citizens and subscriptions were sold for the purchase of books. Books were kept in the University building on Bates Street. The library had only a brief existence, and its books were turned over to the Detroit Athenaeum in 1831.

Sept. 15. First Evangelistic Society of Detroit organized to hold Protestant church services.

Dec. 19. Bank of Michigan authorized by act of Governor and Judges. Organized June 2, 1818. Began business January 2, 1819.

Dec. 26. Detroit Musical Society mentioned in Gazette as partici-

pating in exercises at the Council House.

Dec. 29. First charitable society established in Detroit Moral and Humane Society whose objects were to suppress vice and report children in need of education. Lasted three years.

First white settler, George Clark, on site of Wyandotte. It was made a city in 1867.

Birmingham founded. Incorporated as a village in 1864 and as a city in 1933.

World History

1817-1820. "Era of good feeling" in the United States.
1817. Mississippi admitted as a state.

Mar. 4. James Monroe inaugurated as President.

Apr. 28. Agreement between Great Britain and United States

limiting naval forces on the Great Lakes.

1817-1818. Seminole Indians subdued by Jackson in first Seminole War.

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Cultural Progress

1817. About this time full length trousers replaced the knee breeches previously worn by men. First American president to wear long pants while in office was James Madison.

First free school for the deaf opened in Hartford, Connecticut, with Thomas H. Gallaudet as principal. His sons also devoted themselves to education for the deaf.

"Thanatopsis," poem by William Cullen Bryant published in the North American Review.

"Lalla Rookh," by Thomas Moore became one of the most popular poems of the century.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1817. First machine-made paper in the United States manufactured by Thomas Gilpen at Brandywine, Delaware, on paper-making cylinder machine he invented.

First gas light company in United States incorporated in Baltimore Feb. 5. First street lighted Feb. 17.

Lyceum of Natural History founded in New York. Later (1876) became the New York Academy of Sciences.

Detroit and Michigan

1818. Jan. 14. Lyceum of Detroit organized as a literary, scientific, patriotic, and benevolent association. Lasted about three years.

First Protestant church in Michigan built near the River Rouge. A log building dedicated March 31.

June 9- Cornerstone of new St. Anne's Church laid at Larned and Bates streets.

July 6. First auction sale of public lands in Michigan held at the Council House. Average price \$4 per acre with range of \$2 to \$40.

July 20. Detroit Mechanics' Society organized. Building erected at corner of Griswold and Lafayette was opened in 1834 and a library gathered. These books were eventually turned over to the Public Library.

Public whipping post erected under ordinance passed July 27. In use until 1831. Located above market at intersection of Woodward and Jefferson.

Aug. 27. Walk-in-the-Water, first steamboat on the Great Lakes, arrived in Detroit on maiden voyage from Buffalo. Welcomed by 61 (continued on following page)

entire Detroit populace. The ship carried passengers and goods between Detroit and Buffalo until wrecked in November, 1821. Oct. 4. First Sunday school held in Detroit. Organized by Sunday School Association. Object was to teach reading as well as religion. Regular ferry service between Detroit and Windsor shore established by Edwin Baldwin. First used a canoe; then a rowboat. General Cass and companions followed Saginaw Indians' winter trail and explored what is now Oakland County then a primeval oak forest. Their reports attracted families to seek homesteads in the area. Many from New York brought their state's names with them to the new towns, such as Rochester, founded in 1818. First settlers at site of Dearborn. Incorporated as a village in 1893. Settlement at the site later known as Pontiac founded by Detroit land speculators who organized Pontiac Company and purchased land tract.

World History

1818. Congress prescribed the American flag: 13 horizontal stripes of red and white and a blue field filled with one white star for each state.

Illinois admitted to the Union.
First permanent settlement at Milwaukee.

Pensioning of war veterans and their widows and children began.
First pension act for Revolutionary War veterans.

New Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden when Charles XIV became King.

British government renewed offer of 20,000 for navigating the Northwest Passage, thus encouraging its exploration.
Oct. 20. Convention between Great Britain and United States fixing 49th parallel as boundary from Lake of the Woods to Rocky Mountains and joint occupation of Oregon Country.

Cultural Progress

1818. Mary Shelley published Frankenstein, a warning that man would be overpowered by his machines.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1818. Anthracite coal mining began in the United States near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

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1818. Milling machine devised by Eli Whitney.

Launching of Walk-in-the-Water at Buffalo, Apr. 4. First steamboat to ply all the Great Lakes.

First science magazine, The American Journal of Science, founded by Benjamin Silliman in New York.

New York Horticultural Society founded. First one in the United States. Lasted about fifteen years.

1818-1819. Bicycle craze spread to England and America. Called "dandy horse" in England and "curricule" in United States. Lasted only a few years.

Detroit and Michigan

1819. Treaty of Saginaw negotiated with Indians by Governor Cass. Indians ceded about 6 million acres diagonally across center of Michigan.

Legislative Council by act of June 14 authorized physicians and surgeons to meet in Detroit on July 3 to form a medical society. Michigan Territory authorized (July 16) to elect a delegate to Congress. William Woodbridge elected September 2. Citizens protested because he was already Secretary of the Territory and Collector of Customs, so Woodbridge resigned in 1820 and Solomon Sibley was elected.

First land entry in Royal Oak by white settler, William Thurber. Royal Oak became a separate township in 1832. Village of Royal Oak incorporated in 1891 and as a city in 1921.
Nov. 25. Elephant was exhibited for first time in Detroit.

World History

1819- Alabama admitted to the Union.

Feb. 22. Purchase of Florida from Spain by treaty.

In Dartmouth College Case, Chief Justice Marshall set precedent that Supreme Court could review laws passed by state legislatures.

McCulloch vs. Maryland Case. Supreme Court upheld power of federal government against a state.

Singapore founded by Raffles. Acquired by English in 1824.

Oct. Zollverein (customs union of German states) began under Prussian leadership. By 1834 included most German states.

Cultural Progress

1819. Arthur Schopenhauer's *The World as Will and Idea*.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1819. American Geological Society founded. First national geology organization. Ceased 1828.

Oersted discovered that an electric current will deflect a magnetic needle. The beginning of the science of electro-magnetism.

Iron plow of replaceable parts patented by Jethro Wood of New York. He was chiefly responsible for advocating use of cast iron plows and for present graceful shape.

First steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean was the *Savannah*. Thirty-one days to Liverpool. Used steam power only partially.

Profile lathe for turning irregular wood forms patented by Thomas Blanchard.

Stethoscope invented by Laennec in France. Enabled physicians to hear body sounds.

The *American Farmer*, famous farm journal, established.

The New York State Board of Agriculture was set up by the state legislature. First such board.

Canning introduced by Ezra Daggett and Thomas Kensett who canned salmon, oysters, and lobster in New York City. Known as "preservers." Obtained patent on Jan. 19, 1825, to "preserve animal substances in tin." Real development of canning industry came after Civil War.

Detroit and Michigan

1820. Population of Detroit 1,442.

First post roads established from Detroit to Pontiac and Mt. Clemens.

Governor Cass and party, including Henry R. Schoolcraft, undertook exploring expedition via canoe to Lake Superior and thence to Mississippi River and back to Detroit via Lakes.

Feb. 27. First Protestant church in Detroit dedicated on Woodward north of Larned Street. Rev. John Monteith, pastor. Inter-denominational Protestant society organized.

World History

1820. United States population 9,638,453; area 1,792,223 square miles. Center of population had shifted to a point 16 miles east of Moorefield, West Virginia. About; 83% of all persons gainfully employed were engaged in agriculture.

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1820. Mar. The Missouri Compromise. Maine to be admitted as a free state and Missouri as a slave state but slavery to be prohibited elsewhere in Louisiana Purchase Territory north of 36 30'. Maine admitted as a state.

Military post established at Fort Snelling, later Minneapolis.
Nov. James Monroe re-elected President with only one dissenting electoral vote.

Nov. 18. Discovery of American sections of Antarctica by Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer in sloop Hero.
George IV became King of Great Britain.

Cultural Progress

1820. Beginning of the vogue for a small waist. The French corset came into use and remained standard feminine wear until the 1900's.
Byron "craze." His poems had been popular since 1812 when "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" appeared.
Essays of Elia by Charles Lamb.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1820. The theory of electro-dynamics first propounded by Andre Ampere in France.

Horse drawn cultivators began to replace hand hoe. First American patent for a cultivator granted in 1830.

Cranberry cultivation attempted by Captain Henry Hall of Dennis, Massachusetts.

Detroit and Michigan

1821. Governor Cass negotiated treaty at Chicago, August 29, whereby Indians ceded all Michigan territory south of the Grand River not previously ceded.

Furs still most important item in Detroit trade.

World History

1821. Feb. Greek war of independence began. Independence declared Jan. 13, 1822.

Missouri admitted to the Union.

1821-1822. Trade over Santa Fe Trail began with William Becknell leading first wagon expedition. This route from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, became the principal one for settlement of the southwest.

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Cultural Progress

1821. First public high school in the United States opened in Boston.

Poems by William Cullen Bryant offered a collection from one of America's leading poets and journalists.

Death of John Keats, English poet. Born 1795.

Saturday Evening Post first issued Aug. 4. (See also 1728)

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1821. Michael Faraday discovered mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current around each other. Basic principle of electric motors and generators.

Detroit and Michigan

1822. Michigan Catholic church transferred from jurisdiction of Bardstown to Cincinnati.

Mar. 21. First Methodist Episcopal Society of Detroit organized.

Church erected in 1826 at Gratiot and Library streets but was too far out. New church erected at northeast corner of Woodward and Congress dedicated July 13, 1834. Became Central Methodist Church.

Public stages first began running from Detroit. (See also 1827)

World History

1822. Independence of Spanish South American states recognized by the United States.

Liberia founded by the American Colonization Society for freed slaves.

1822-1823. Denham and Clapperton, English explorers, crossed the Sahara Desert.

Cultural Progress

1822. Egyptian hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion with aid of Rosetta Stone. (See also 1798-1801)

Franz Schubert's "Symphony No. 8" (Unfinished). His first symphony was composed in 1813 and his prolific output included hundreds of fine songs.

Death of Percy Bysshe Shelley, English lyric poet. Born 1792. Washington Irving continued as a leading American writer. His *Bracebridge Hall*, 1822; *Tales of a Traveller*, 1824; and *Conquest of Granada*, 1829, were widely read.

66

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1822. Invention of the galvanometer by Schweigger of Germany. Joseph Niepce of France made first photograph by exposing light-sensitive surface within a camera.

First American patent for artificial teeth granted to C. M. Graham of New York.

Detroit and Michigan

1823. Congress transferred territorial government from Governor and Judges to a Governor and Legislative Council. People to elect eighteen candidates from whom President of United States would select nine. Detroiters delighted since they were much disgusted with Judges' rule.

Sept. 22. Cornerstone for courthouse and territorial capitol laid at head of Griswold Street, present Capitol Square. Building not ready for occupancy until May 5, 1828.

Father Richard elected delegate to Congress after bitter election. Ypsilanti founded. Named in 1825 by Judge Woodward in honor of a Greek prince famous during Greek war of independence.

World History

1823. Dec. 2. Monroe Doctrine announced.

First state birth registration law passed by Georgia.

Cultural Progress

1823. Song "Home, Sweet Home" with words by John Howard Paine published in London. Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" (Choral).

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1823. Process for liquefaction and condensation of gases devised by Michael Faraday.

Process for waterproofing fabrics with rubber devised by Charles Macintosh.

Detroit and Michigan

1824. Aug. 5. City Charter adopted providing for local government by "Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

Mayor and Common Council. Council or Board of Aldermen was composed of five Aldermen, plus Mayor and Recorder. Mayor's Court tried offenses against city ordinances. Office of Recorder

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created to perform duties of Mayor when latter was sick or absent. Office of City Clerk also created by the Charter. Made elective office in 1849.

John R. Williams elected first Mayor. Office of Mayor did not have a salary until 1857.

First effort to obtain a pure water supply. Peter Berthelet authorized to erect a wharf to deep water on Detroit River provided he maintained a pump at which all residents could obtain water.

June?. First legislative council of Michigan Territory convened in Detroit.

Nov. 22. First Episcopal Church in Detroit organized, St. Paul's.

Incorporated February, 1825. Church building completed July,

1828, on Woodward south of Congress. Moved to Congress and

Shelby in 1851.

Nov. 25. Thanksgiving Day first observed in Detroit.

Ann Arbor settled.

Congress appropriated funds (\$20,000) for road between Detroit and Toledo and (\$10,000) for survey of Great Sauk Trail between Detroit and Chicago (now U.S. 112).

World History

1824. Marquis de Lafayette began the tour in which he visited each of the 24 states in the United States.

Henry Clay's "American System" advocated a protective tariff for

American manufactures and internal improvements. Both policies

were supported by legislation in the next decades which were

marked by protective tariffs and the building of many roads and

canals.

James Bridger discovered Great Salt Lake.

British repealed laws against combinations of wage earners.

Charles X became King of France. Tried to restore pre-revolutionary old regime.

Cultural Progress

1824. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, established. First technical school except for West Point.

Maria Edgeworth was a popular author of the period. Her Harry and Lucy a best seller.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1824. Portland cement invented by Joseph Aspdin of Leeds, England. Mixed and prepared materials rather than using them in natural state. In 1917 specifications were adopted in United States to standardize Portland cement.

Shell gun introduced by Henri J. Paixhaus of France. Revolutionary invention in the history of warfare.

Detroit and Michigan

1825. Four day steamboat service between Detroit and Buffalo maintained by the ships Superior, built in 1822, and Henry Clay, built in 1824.

Jan. 23. First Protestant Society and church reorganized as First Presbyterian Church. New church building dedicated April 28, 1835, on Woodward at Lamed.

Sept. 21. Fire Engine No. 1 purchased.

May 10. Michigan Herald, newspaper rival for Detroit Gazette, started and lasted four years.

Germans began settling in Detroit. Now those of German descent comprise second largest nationality group in Detroit, numbering some 190,000.

World History

1825. Mar. 4. John Quincy Adams inaugurated as President.

Democratic Party organized from faction of Democratic-Republicans led by Jackson. First Democratic National Convention held in 1832.

Nicholas I became Tsar of Russia. Firm believer in autocracy and foe of liberalism.

1825-1826. Prevalence of Utopian schemes and experiments such as Robert Owen's community at New Harmony, Indiana. Later came Fourier and his phalanxes, exemplified by the Icarians.

Cultural Progress

1825. Feminine fashions featured enormous leg-of-mutton sleeves, full skirts, fur boas, lace scarfs, and leghorn hats.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1825. William Sturgeon in England discovered principle of the electro-magnet.

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1825. Santa Fe Trail surveyed. Wagon traffic at height, 1844-45.

Steam railroad development began with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Line in England.

Erie Canal completed connecting Albany, New York, and Lake Erie. Other states also building canals.

Gas used for lighting New York streets. Used in Boston in 1822. About 50 to 60 man-hours were required to produce one acre (20 bushels) of wheat with a walking plow, a bundle of brush for harrow, hand broadcast of seed, harvesting by sickle, and threshing by flail. (See also 1850)

Lorenzo Delmonico settled in New York and shortly after set up a restaurant which served foods in the European manner. Influenced eating habits of the country.
Sandwich Company on Cape Cod began making glassware.

Detroit and Michigan

1826. Wayne County reduced to present boundaries.

Troops stationed at Detroit removed. Fort Shelby and environs, the Military Reserve, donated to city by Congress. Barracks and stockade removed and fort demolished in 1827.
Improvement of river front begun by depositing along its margin earth from the Fort Shelby embankments. Work continued to 1834.
June 24. First Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons organized.

World History

1826. Jedediah Smith made the first overland expedition to California from the Great Salt Lake to San Diego. Smith led the first covered wagons to the Rocky Mountains a few years after this.
First Pan-American Congress in Panama.

Cultural Progress

1826. John Constable (1776-1837) leading English pastoral painter of the period became a member of the Royal Academy.
Edwin Forrest made his New York debut at the Bowery Theater. He had appeared in Philadelphia in 1820. He encouraged native American drama by producing plays by American authors.
James K. Hackett made his debut at Park Theater, New York. Became a leading actor of the times.

70

1826. Last of the Mohicans, most famous of James Fenimore Cooper's novels.

Scientific and, Commercial Progress

1826. The first railroad in the United States built near Quincy, Massachusetts. Horse-drawn wagons carried freight.

Patent leather was made by Seth Boyden in Newark.

First cloth-covered buttons made by Mrs. Samuel Williston, East-hampton, Massachusetts.

Detroit and Michigan

1827. Congress authorized building of roads from Detroit to Chicago, to Saginaw, and to Fort Gratiot (Port Huron). Grand River Road authorized 1833. Improvements consisted of clearing trees and stumps from route, some drainage, and laying logs across marshy places. Some corduroy sections. These roads determined lines of Michigan settlement.

Apr. 4. "The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of Detroit" . became the corporate name.

Detroit city seal adopted. Commemorates 1805 fire as does city motto "Speramus Meliora; Resurget Cineribus," meaning "We hope for better days; it shall arise from its ashes."

Fort Street opened after demolition of Fort Shelby. Cass and Shelby Streets opened same year.

First Baptist Society organized. Dedicated new church on northeast corner of Griswold and Fort in 1835. First Baptist Church at Woodward and Pingree dedicated 1910.

City Council passed ordinance, November 26, requiring sidewalks. Usually built of wooden planks. Cement did not come into use until around 1900.

Water supply obtained by pump house on wharf from which wooden logs conveyed water to wooden reservoir on Randolph Street. Capacity of 9,500 gallons.

First steamboat built at Detroit, The Argo, small vessel used as ferry boat. Consisted of two hollowed-out logs held together by a

deck on which small steam engine was installed.

Mansion House took over the stone building on south side of Jefferson between Shelby and Wayne Streets. A leading hotel for many years.

Stage coaches began regular runs to Ohio. By 1835 Detroit sent 71 (continued on following page)

out two regular stage lines, one to Chicago and one to Toledo, several trips each week. Most stages started from Woodworth's Hotel.

World History

1827. General strike in Philadelphia for 10-hour day. Beginning of modern American labor movement marked by formation of unions and workingmen's parties for political action.

Cultural Progress

1827. Songs by Heinrich Heine, German poet.
"Tamerlane," poem by Edgar Allen Poe.
1827-1838. John J. Audubon's Birds of America published.
1827. Poems by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney were popular.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1827. Ohm demonstrated the principle which governs the flow of electric currents in circuits. Ohm's law is the foundation of electrical science.

Friction matches made in England by John Walker. Phosphorous matches devised in 1831 by Charles Sauria in France and patented in 1836 in the United States by J. D. Phillips.
Mauch Chunk Railroad, 9 miles long, built for the transportation of coal in Pennsylvania.

Hudson & Mohawk Railroad built between Albany and Schenectady.

First successful silk mill established in Gurleyville, Connecticut. Craze for raising mulberry trees to feed silkworms swept Connecticut. Pennsylvania Horticultural Society first such permanent organization.

Detroit and Michigan

1828. May 5. Territorial Capitol and Courthouse on Capitol Square first occupied.

Dec. 25. First stone building occupied by St. Anne's Church. Basement in use since 1820. Twin steeples a landmark. New church on Howard Street first used in 1887.

Michigan State Library created as a law library for the legislature. Now serves all state agencies and also supplies books and information to supplement local libraries or for citizens in communities without a library.

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1828. Historical Society of Michigan founded by Lewis Cass, Henry R. Schoolcraft, and others.

Cultural Progress

1828. National Academy of Design incorporated. Founded 1824.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1828. Electric magnet invented by Joseph Henry. First in America. Mechanical signals could be produced at a distance as in telegraph. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opened, July 4. First railroad in the United States for passengers. Horse-drawn cars over 14 miles of iron-covered wooden rails.

Metal, slip-in, nib pen came into common use after this date when Josiah Mason improved it and began manufacturing it in England. Synthesis of urea by Friedrich Wohler of Germany founded organic chemistry and gave impetus to preparation of organic compounds from inorganic materials, including synthetic dyes and medicines.

Karl von Baer founded science of comparative embryology with his book on that subject.

Detroit and Michigan

1829. Typing machine or "typographer" patented July 23 by William A. Burt of Mount Vernon, Michigan. First letter written on machine sent to Secretary of State Martin Van Buren on May 25 by John P. Sheldon, editor of Detroit Gazette.

Counties in southwestern Michigan named for members of President Jackson's cabinet Calhoun, Van Buren, Eaton, Cass. Northwestern Journal founded. Became Detroit Journal and Michigan Advertiser in 1830. Titled Detroit Journal in 1833, then Detroit Journal and Courier, and later Journal and Advertiser.

World History

1829. Principle of white manhood suffrage established in most states by this time.

Mar. 4. Andrew Jackson inaugurated as President. Marked rise of the common man. Jacksonian politics characterized by the spoils system.

Catholic emancipation in Great Britain a major step in growth of religious freedom.

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1829. Nov. 30. Greece gained independence. Recognized at London Conference.

Cultural Progress

1829. First performance of the opera William Tell by Rossini, in Paris, Aug. 3.

"Serenade," song by Franz Schubert published in Vienna.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1829. George Stephenson's "Rocket" successfully competed in a speed trial on the newly constructed Liverpool and Manchester Railway, traveling over 24 miles an hour. First practical locomotive.

First locomotive for railroad use in the United States was the "Stourbridge Lion." Built in England and purchased by Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. Traveled at speed of 10 miles an hour.

First stone arch railroad bridge was the Carrolton Viaduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad spanning Gwynn's Falls at Baltimore. Still in use.

Canals opened throughout eastern United States Delaware and Chesapeake, Delaware and Hudson, Oswego, Farmington, etc.

Coffee mill patent granted to James Carrington, Wallingford, Connecticut.

Tremont House in Boston, Massachusetts, opened. First modern hotel in the United States.

Detroit and Michigan

1830. Population of Detroit 2,222.

John R. Williams again Mayor. Also in 1844-46.

Feb. 19- First city temperance society organized.

Mar. 18. Detroit Female Seminary incorporated by leading citizens. Obtained land grant and erected building. Opened 1836. Discontinued 1842.

July 31. First railroad charter in Michigan granted Detroit and Pontiac Railroad. Built and operated railroad as far as Royal Oak by 1838. Reached Pontiac in 1843. First railroad station located at Jefferson and Dequindre streets.

Sept. 24. Stephen G. Simmons hanged for murder in Detroit. Last execution in Michigan.

1830. Brick reservoir constructed on Fort Street to supply water. Another added in 1831 to increase capacity.

World History

1830. United States population 12,866,020; area 1,792,223 square miles. First census to exceed ten million. Center of population had moved to 19 miles west of Moorefield, West Virginia. Money in circulation \$87,344,000.

Jan. 19-27. Webster-Hayne debate in Congress on nullification and nature of the union. First consumers co-operative society.

Indian Removal Act for relocation of Indians west of the Mississippi River. Cherokees moved from Georgia. Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs created by Congress in 1832 although a Bureau of Indian Affairs had existed in War Department since 1824. Apr. 6. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) organized at Fayette, New York, by Joseph Smith and 30 members. Book of Mormon published.

June 26. William IV became King of Great Britain. July 5. France took Algiers. Beginning of her empire in Africa. July 28. Revolt in Paris. Abdication of Charles X. Louis Philippe became constitutional King of the French.

Dec. 20. Separation of Holland and Belgium after Belgian revolt of August.

1830-1831. Revolutionary uprisings in Europe against reactionary governments suppressed. Polish struggles for nationality began but failed. Poland incorporated into Russian empire, 1832. Revolts in German states put down by Metternich's repressive measures.

Cultural Progress

1830. Heyday in both England and the United States of the monitorial school devised by Lancaster. Widespread 1810-1830 but waning in 1840. Lancaster had come to the United States in 1818. Poker evolved into a gambling game using a deck of 52 cards. Smartest model in carriages was the cabriolet (one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle) .

Painters of the Barbizon school such as Camille Corot (1796-1875) and Jean-Francois Millet (1814-1874) carried painting out-of-doors, close to nature. Naturalism was the leading influence

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in art from 1830 to about 1875 paralleling romanticism in literature.

First performance on Dec. 5 of "Symphonic Fantastique" by Hector Berlioz, the greatest figure in French romantic music. Berlioz Festival at Weimar in 1855.

Production of *Hernani*, by Victor Hugo, marked climax of stage battle between romanticism and classicism and victory of romantic movement in the theater.

Catholic Telegraph founded in Cincinnati. Oldest existing Roman Catholic journal in the United States.

Godey's *Lady's Book* founded. Continued as a leading women's magazine until 1898, especially influential in the world of fashion.

Poems Chiefly Lyrical by Alfred Tennyson published in England.
"Old Ironsides," poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Peter Parley's *Geography for Children* by Samuel G. Goodrich.
One of early successes of this author of some 170 books for children and textbooks. Widely used in the 19th century.

Scientific and Commercial Progress
1830. Forty miles of railway in the United States.

First steam locomotive built in the United States to carry passengers was the "Tom Thumb" designed and built by Peter Cooper. Carried 26 passengers thirteen miles on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks and returned on Aug. 28.

Sewing machine patented in France by Thimonier.

The first portable steam fire engine built by Brathwaite and Ericsson, England.

First platform scale built by Thaddeus Fairbanks of Vermont. Previously even balance and steel yard types of scales were used.

Soap in individually wrapped cakes of uniform weight introduced by Jessie Oakley of Newburgh, New York. Previously sold to grocers in large cakes from which pieces were cut as desired.

National Observatory established by Navy in Washington, D. C.

Lyell's *Principles of Geology* published. Basic work on that science. Described evolution of the earth.

Mrs. Trollope commented that corn was eaten in many forms in the United States: green, as hominy, and in a dozen different cakes.

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1830. Consumption of coffee in the United States had increased from one pound per capita in 1800 to almost three pounds.

Cincinnati called "Porkopolis" because it was the nation's meat packing center.

Veterinary hospital opened by Charles Grice in New York City.

First graduate of veterinary medicine to practice in the United

States.

Detroit and Michigan

1831. First mention of a Board of Health in Council Proceedings.

Jan. 9- Daily mail service inaugurated between Detroit and the East.

Mar. 22. Michigan Sunday School Union organized.

May 5. Democratic Free Press and Michigan Intelligencer first issued. Predecessor of Detroit Free Press. Weekly until May 19, 1835, when became a semi-weekly, and on September 28, 1835, a daily.

July. Detroit Athenaeum organized to conduct a library and reading room. Occupied quarters on Griswold Street. Merged into Detroit Young Men's Society in 1836.

Stevens T. Mason appointed Territorial Secretary to succeed his father who had resigned in his favor. Only 19 years old but very able. Became acting Governor of Territory when Cass resigned and later also when Governor Porter died. Mason was Territorial Secretary and acting Governor at times until September 20, 1835.

Aug. 6. George B. Porter appointed Territorial Governor to succeed Lewis Cass who became Secretary of War in President Jackson's cabinet. Porter served until his death, July 6, 1834. Alexis de Tocqueville visited Detroit.

World History

1831. Uprisings in Italian states Modena, Parma, and Papal States suppressed by Austrian troops.

First national nominating convention in the United States held by Anti-Masonic party.

The Abolition Movement acquired importance in the United States.

June 4. Leopold I became King of the Belgians. Belgian independence recognized by European powers.
Abolition of hereditary peerage in France.

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Cultural Progress

1831. Trap shooting introduced into the United States by Sportsmen's Club of Cincinnati.

Le Rouge et Noir by Stendhal (Henri Beyle) marked creation of the modern realistic novel.

Abolitionist paper The Liberator founded in Boston by William Lloyd Garrison.

Notre Dame de Paris by Victor Hugo. First American translation of 1834 entitled Hunchback of Notre Dame.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1831. Electro-magnetic induction demonstrated by Michael Faraday in England and by Joseph Henry in America. Basic principle of the dynamo.

Electric bell invented by Joseph Henry. He first made insulated magnetic coil.

Cyrus McCormick built his first reaper for cutting grain. Patented in 1834. Greatest of farm labor-saving machines.

First cylinder printing press made by R. Hoe & Company of New York. Operated by hand power; later steam.

Chloroform first prepared in Europe by J. von Liebig and E. Soubeiran and in the United States by Dr. Samuel Guthrie.

Guernsey cattle first imported into the United States. Herefords, Ayrshires, Jerseys, etc., came about 1845-55. First Aberdeen-Angus bulls imported 1873 for crossing with the Texas longhorns.

1831-1836. Voyage of the Beagle with Charles Darwin as naturalist on board.

Detroit and Michigan

1832. Black Hawk War. Detachment of Detroit militia started across Michigan to Chicago on May 24. Black Hawk himself visited Detroit in 1833.

Cholera epidemic. Disease brought by steamer Henry Clay carrying soldiers to Black Hawk War. Docked at Detroit wharf July 4 and sick were given refuge in Detroit. Among victims was Father Gabriel Richard who died September 13, 1832.

Charter granted Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad which afterward became the Michigan Central.

Episcopal Diocese of Michigan created. State divided into two dioceses in 1874.

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World History

1832. First covered wagons followed Oregon Trail from Independence, Missouri, to Columbia River. Became route for most of settlers to the Pacific Northwest. Peak of emigration to Oregon came 1843-1847.

Henry R. Schoolcraft located source of the Mississippi River in Minnesota (Lake Itasca).

Black Hawk War. Part of struggle between Indians and whites in the west over land cessions.

Nullification crisis in South Carolina.

Kingdom of Greece founded. Otto I, King.
June 4. Reform Act in Great Britain. Gave vote to middle class.

Cultural Progress

1832. Opening of first American school for the blind New England Asylum for the Blind in Boston. Incorporated Mar. 2, 1829. Re-named Perkins Institute, Apr. 1, 1839- Still in operation at Watertown, Mass.

Frederic Chopin played first concert in Paris and began his most successful period (1832-1840) as musician and composer for the piano.

"America," the patriotic song with words by Samuel F. Smith and the tune "God Save the King" first sung in Boston, July 4. The Young Christian, pious novel by Reverend Jacob Abbott, introduced that prolific author. His more than 200 titles included the 28 "Rollo Books" for teaching facts to children through stories. With his brother, John S. C. Abbott, he wrote many short biographies of historical figures.

1832-1837. Contes Prolatiques (Droll Tales) by Honore de Balzac published in France.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1832. Machine for manufacturing pins invented by John I. Home of Derby, Connecticut.

M. W. Baldwin, Philadelphia, completed his first locomotive, called the "Ironsides."

1832-1834. First lock stitch sewing machine made by Walter Hunt. Used two threads, one below and one above cloth, interlocking as stitched.

Did not try to patent his machine until 1854.

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1832. First horse-drawn streetcar began service in New York City, Nov. 26.

First clipper ship Ann McKim built in Baltimore. The great era for these long, speedy wooden sailing vessels was from about 1840 to 1865 when they were used chiefly in voyages to California and in the China Trade.

Soda water machine invented by John Matthews. Opened factory in 1834 to manufacture soda water apparatus. Basis of soft drink industry. (See also 1807)

Cholera epidemic produced fear of eating fresh fruits and vegetables that was not overcome for many years.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, set aside as reservation. First such park.

Detroit and Michigan

1833. Wayne County poorhouse opened in January on land purchased in 1832. Located on Gratiot Avenue west of Mt. Elliott.

Jan. 8. Detroit Young Men's Society formally organized. Dr. Douglass Houghton was one of its leaders. Foremost Detroit literary society. Sponsored lectures and built up a library. Disbanded 1882 and donated books and other effects to Detroit Public Library. Had been a leading cultural influence.

Roman Catholic Diocese of Detroit created. Frederic Rese appointed first bishop but not consecrated until 1837.

Aug. 18. First Lutheran Church organized in Detroit, St. John's German Evangelical Church. Present-day St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church at Russell and Gratiot built in 1873- Oliver Newberry, pioneer of lake transportation, built steamer Michigan at foot of Wayne Street. 156 feet long, largest and finest steamer on the lakes. Trial trip, October 11.

Act providing for common schools in Detroit was passed but little or nothing was actually done. Women organized Free School Society, raised funds, and established a "free school" over grocery store on south side of Woodbridge Street near Shelby. Detroit had 1,350 children of school age. Previously Father Richard had established schools near St. Anne's Church and Spring Hill. At Spring Hill Academy he taught domestic arts and industrial arts.

Apr. 22. Amendment to city charter authorized first city taxes on real and personal property.

June 14-15. Riot over Thornton Blackburn and his wife claimed

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as runaway slaves. Mob got Blackburn and his wife away to Canada. Government troops ordered out to assist in maintaining order. Incident gave impetus to Anti-Slavery Movement in Detroit and Michigan.

Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad chartered. Horse-drawn cars began operation from Toledo to Adrian, October 1, 1836. First locomotive arrived 1837; first railway engine in Michigan. Line from Monroe to Petersburg opened in 1839, to Adrian in 1840, and to Hillsdale in 1843. In 1849 Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad was leased to Michigan Southern.

Chicago Road completed. Had reached Niles in 1832. Ten Eyck Tavern, nine miles west of Detroit, was famous stopping place. Daily stages ran between Detroit and Chicago by 1835. First shoe manufactory established in Detroit. Became a leading industry.

World History

1833. American Anti-Slavery Society organized.

Chicago incorporated as a town. Incorporated as a city in 1837.

Mar. 4. Jackson's second inauguration as President.

Aug. 23. Britain abolished slavery in her empire. William Wilber-

force led the anti-slavery agitation.

Aug. 29. Third English Factory Act first to limit child labor.

Cultural Progress

1833. First tax- supported free public library in the United States established in Peterborough, New Hampshire, Apr. 9.

Oberlin College opened. Became co-educational in 1837 when first women were admitted.

Era of penny newspapers began when New York Sun sold for a penny.

Books on etiquette gaining popularity as exemplified by Mrs. Lydia Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies.

Popular books reflected a taste for adventure: Autobiography by David Crockett; Daniel Boone by Timothy Flint; Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing by Seba Smith.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1833. First vessel crossed the Atlantic propelled entirely by steam. Royal William, a Canadian ship.

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1833. John Lane manufactured a steel-bladed plow.
First collar factory established in Troy, New York.
First state geological survey completed in Massachusetts.

William Beaumont reported his observations of the gastric juices. Made possible by abdominal wall opening in the stomach of his patient.

Avocado imported by Henry Perrine and planted at Santa Barbara, California.

Detroit and Michigan

1834. Detroit population 4,968.

Michigan Territory included all of present states of Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and part of Dakota.

Charles C. Trowbridge served as Mayor of Detroit. In 1837 he was defeated for governorship of Michigan by Mason.

Second Catholic Church organized, Holy Trinity, primarily for Irish Catholic residents. Majority of St. Anne's Church members were of French descent. Holy Trinity used building at northwest corner of Michigan and Bates Street. Father Martin Kiindig was its pastor, July 1839 to May 1842.

Aug.-Sept. Second cholera epidemic. Father Kiindig turned Holy Trinity Church into a hospital. More than one-eighth of the people in the city died.

Catholic Female Association organized for the relief of the sick and poor of Detroit. Cared for children orphaned during cholera epidemic. In 1836 orphans were cared for in a house near the county farm on Gratiot Road. This was basis for later St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.

Father Kiindig appointed supervisor of the poor. Utilized poor-house to care for part of widows and orphans of cholera victims. County funds insufficient so he used his own money and went into debt for supplies for the poor and needy. In 1837 there were 300 poor and resources were exhausted. Creditors stripped poorhouse in 1838.

June. Detroit Mechanics' Society occupied their new two-story, wooden building at corner of Griswold and Lafayette.

David McKinstry conducted various amusement enterprises theater, circus, museum, public garden.

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World History

1834. Whig party formed by anti- Jackson elements.

1834-1839. Carlist Civil War in Spain. Don Carlos claimed throne although Ferdinand had set aside Salic Law in 1833 so his infant daughter Isabella could become queen. Conservatives supported Don Carlos who eventually left Spain.

Cultural Progress

1834. Public education in England received its first parliamentary grant of aid.

"Old Zip Coon," also known as "Turkey in the Straw," first played at this time.

Last Days of Pompeii by Edward Bulwer-Lytton. His Rienzi appeared in 1835. One of the most popular authors of the times.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1834. Michael Faraday discovered principles of electrolytic action and about 1835 formulated laws of electrochemical change during electrolysis.

First crude electric motor made by Thomas Davenport of Vermont.

He patented an electric motor in 1837.

First iron vessel, John Randolph, built at Savannah from iron manufactured in England.

Carbolic acid discovered by Runge of Germany.

The science of fossils was christened "paleontology" by De Bain-

ville and Fisher von Waldheim.

First federal appropriation for a geological and mineralogical survey for the country between Missouri and Red Rivers.

Detroit and Michigan

1835. "Toledo War" over Michigan-Ohio boundary. Dispute over ownership of strip containing City of Toledo and Maumee Bay. Militia called out by both states. Michigan's admission to Union delayed until 1837 because she would not give up claim to Toledo strip. Finally, Michigan surrendered Toledo strip in exchange for Upper Peninsula.

Michigan Territory qualified for statehood when census disclosed population of over 85,000.

First state constitutional convention assembled in Detroit, May 11.

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1835. Constitution approved by voters, October 5, who elected state and national officials.

Stevens T. Mason inaugurated as first state Governor, November 3.
John S. Horner was Territorial Governor, September 20-November 2.
First session of Michigan legislature, November 2.
Gratiot Road completed to Fort Gratiot; Saginaw Road had reached Flint. Grand River Road near Howell by 1837.
First city bonds issued and sold to Oliver Newberry.
First systematic street paving. Atwater Street paved with stones between Woodward and Randolph. Cobblestone paving became general about 1848-9.
Nov. 18. Old City Hall first occupied.

World History

1835-1837. Great Trek of the Boers to the Transvaal in Africa.
1835-1843. The second Seminole War. Fiercest of United States-Indian conflicts. Seminoles led by Osceola.

Cultural Progress

1835. Johann Friedrich Herbart, the influential German educator and philosopher, published his Outlines of Educational Doctrine.

New York Herald launched by James Gordon Bennett.

Lucia de Lammermoor, opera by Gaetano Donizetti first performed in Naples on Sept. 26.

1835. Democracy in America by Alexis de Tocqueville.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1835. Samuel F. B. Morse completed his working model of the telegraph

"Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

which he had conceived as early as 1832. Applied for a patent in 1837 and exhibited his telegraph publicly in New York City. First use of rubber for vehicle tires by Dietz.

Halley's comet reappeared. (See also 1910)

Detroit and Michigan

1836. Michigan a state de facto but not acknowledged by federal government because state refused to accept boundary without Toledo strip. Apr. 2. Congress passed act for admission of Michigan on condition state gave prior assent to boundaries prescribed in the act at a convention elected for this purpose.

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1836. Dec. 14. Convention of Assent at Ann Arbor accepted Congressional terms for admission as a state.

In Treaty of Washington negotiated by Schoolcraft, Indians ceded remaining lands in western part of Lower Peninsula and eastern tip of Upper Peninsula.

First underground sewer built in Detroit. Followed route of the Savoyard River. Named Grand Sewer.

First Negro church in Detroit. Negro Baptists organized Colored American Church. Colored Methodists organized church in 1839-City purchased Hydraulic Company Waterworks and operated it thereafter.

During May, 90 steamboats stopped at Detroit wharves. City Theater opened in May with Charlotte Cushman in Shakespearean repertoire. First building called a "theater" in Detroit. Had been built as a church at Gratiot and Farmer streets. Street names first ordered at street corners.

Washington Allston Bacon conducted a select school for boys in his residence. He was a well-known Detroit private school teacher for nearly 40 years.

May 18. Ladies' Protestant Orphan Asylum organized. Incorporated 1837 and reincorporated 1859.

June 11. Detroit Daily Advertiser first issued. Absorbed Daily Express in 1845. Became Detroit Tribune in 1849.

June 13. Harriet Martineau arrived in Detroit. She wrote about the lack of accommodations for influx of people and commented upon the wooden plank pavements, choice society, Indians on the roads out of Detroit to the west, bad roads. She was traveling by stage to Chicago.

National Hotel opened on site taken over by Russell House in 1857, Cadillac Square at Woodward.

Sixteen Mile House on Grand River Road opened. Became Botsford Tavern later.

Hamlet called Richmond in Ontario renamed Windsor. Incorporated

rated as village in 1854.

World History

1836. Texas revolted against Mexico and declared her independence. Battle of the Alamo, Mar. 6. Republic of Texas organized. Admission of Arkansas as a state.

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Cultural Progress

1836. Union Theological Seminary in New York founded.

McGuffey Readers first issued. Peak sales came after Civil War to the end of century.

First number of Pickwick Papers by Charles Dickens published Mar. 31, introducing a literary career of unrivaled popularity. Oliver Twist appeared in 1838 and Nicholas Nickleby in 1839. Maria Monk created a sensation with her Awful Disclosures of convent life. One of the incidents in the anti-Catholic movement of the era and typical of similar books and a source of much popular controversy.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1836. Patent granted to Samuel Colt for the revolver pistol with revolving barrel which he had invented in 1830.

First sleeping car used on the Cumberland Valley Railroad in Pennsylvania. No bedding; passengers wrapped themselves in shawls and stretched out on bunks.

1836-1841. John Ericsson applied screw propulsion to steam navigation. Use of screw propeller increased speed of ships.

1836. Combined harvester and thresher built and patented by John Hascall and Hiram Moore. First used on farm near Kalamazoo, Mich. Hooks and eyes were successfully manufactured at Waterbury, Connecticut.

First scientific expedition fitted out by the United States government to explore the South Seas.

Detroit and Michigan

1837. Jan. 26. Michigan formally admitted to the Union as the twenty-sixth state.

Michigan General School Law. John D. Pierce became first Michigan State Superintendent of Public Instruction and organized public school system. Constitution required a school in each district.

University of Michigan established at Ann Arbor by the state legislature.

Polish settlers first began to come to Detroit. Greatest Polish

immigration came between 1901 -19 19. Now those of Polish descent constitute the largest of the city's nationality groups, some 350,000.

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1837. Land speculation exemplified in Port Sheldon and other town promotions. Collapsed in panic of 1837.

First Directory of the City of Detroit published by Julius P. B. MacCabe.

Detroit had three fire engine companies and one horse company, all volunteers and keen rivals.

Detroit Anti-Slavery Society organized, April 26. City became station on the "Underground Railroad." Finney barn was a leading hiding place for runaway slaves.

Daniel Webster arrived in Detroit, July 8, on western trip seeking investments. Addressed a large group on July 11. His son had a law office in Detroit.

Bank of Michigan building erected at Jefferson and Griswold Street. First one in Detroit of dressed stone. Purchased by federal government in 1842 for United States courthouse and post office.

World History

1837. Mar. 4. Martin Van Buren inaugurated as President.
June 20. Queen Victoria ascended the British throne.
Panic of 1837.

Michigan admitted as a state.
Rebellion in Canada.

Cultural Progress

1837. First kindergarten, called a "School for Little Children," opened by Froebel in Germany.

First state school for the blind opened in Columbus, Ohio.
First college for women opened Nov. 8. Mount Holyoke Seminary founded by Mary Lyon, Feb. 11, 1836.

First municipal college created when the College of Charleston, South Carolina, (opened in 1790) came under city control. Opened as a municipal college Apr. 1, 1838.
French Revolution by Thomas Carlyle published.
Poems by James Greenleaf Whittier published in the United States.
Lays of My Home and Other Poems appeared in 1843.
Nick of the Woods, by Robert M. Bird, popular historical work for boys and also as a melodrama.
Twice-Told Tales by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1837. Sir Charles Wheatstone and W. F. Cooke patented an electric telegraph in England.

Anthracite used in smelting iron ore in a furnace at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

Carpet power loom patented by Erastus Brigham Bigelow.
Practical threshing machine invented by Hiram and John Pitts.
Separated grain from straw and chaff.

Patent granted to Charles Goodyear for method of destroying adhesive properties of rubber.

John Deere made a steel plow. Soon had a factory at Moline, Illinois.
Studies of osmosis completed by Henri Dutrochet. He also proved that plants utilize carbon dioxide because of their chlorophyll.

Detroit and Michigan

1838. Detroit full of sympathizers for "patriots" cause in Canadian rebellion. They tried to raid Canada and furnish arms to the patriots.
Dr. Douglass Houghton as state geologist filed his first report. He had persuaded legislature to appropriate money for systematic geological survey to locate mineral resources.

Michigan Central Railroad reached Ypsilanti. Detroit terminal was a wooden building at Michigan and Griswold. Later moved to foot of Third Street (1848). Fare to Ypsilanti was \$1.50. Two trains daily left Detroit and returned.

Eaton Chemical and Dyestuff Company founded by Theodore H. Eaton as Eaton-Clark Company. Oldest existing Michigan industrial firm.

First iron water pipes laid on Jefferson Avenue.
Detroit schools organized under state public school law. Three school inspectors elected in April served as school board. City divided into districts. First school census showed 2,097 children between 5 and 17 years of age of whom 507 were enrolled in the seven district schools. Each district levied its own assessment with aid from primary school fund derived from land sales. Schools established under this arrangement had great difficulties, but they can be considered as first public or tax-supported schools in Detroit. Reform came in 1842.

First public district school located in the second-floor room of a store built on piles in the river on Woodbridge Street near Shelby.

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First floor used as a grocery. Occupied until 1842.
Disciples of Christ Society held first meetings in Detroit.

World History

1838. Auguste Comte first used the word sociology for the science of society and first developed social principles in a systematic way.

Cultural Progress

1838. Song "Annie Laurie" appeared in a volume, Vocal Melodies of Scotland.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1838. David Bruce, New York, patented the first successful type-casting machine.

Steam shovel invented by William S. Otis of Philadelphia. Patented as crane for excavating and removing earth in 1839-
Regular steamboat service across the Atlantic Ocean inaugurated by Great Western and Sirius. Both arrived in New York on Apr. 23.
F. W. Bessel discovered measurable stellar parallax (distance).
1838-1839. Cell theory formulated and stated by M. J. Schleiden in 1838 and Theodore Schwann in 1839: that basic organic unit is the cell and that all plants and animals, however complex, are composed of cells.

Detroit and Michigan

1839. Act provided that Board of Aldermen or Common Council be composed of two aldermen from each ward with Mayor and Recorder.

Feb. 18. Detroit Boat Club organized. One of the oldest clubs in Detroit and the oldest river club in the United States.
Mar. 27. Detroit divided into wards. First political subdivision. Previous wards merely fire districts for fire wardens.
Sept. 1. Steamboat Great Western burned at Detroit.
Michigan Medical Society was in existence.

Poorhouse on Gratiot sold by Wayne County and Torbert farm in Nankin Township purchased for poor farm (now part of Eloise tract). Black Horse Tavern on new farm used as new poorhouse to which charges were moved in April. Became known as Wayne County Asylum. First mental patient admitted in 1841. New building was built in 1845. This is origin of Wayne County General Hospital at Eloise.

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World History

1839. Lord Durham's report proposed union of Upper and Lower Canada into a responsible government.
Anti-Corn Law and Chartist agitations in England.

Cultural Progress

1839. Prudery so widespread in America it even became the subject of a joke it was said some people put pantalets on piano legs.
Joseph M. W. Turner (1775-1851), leading painter of the English landscape school and famous for his depiction of sunlight, completed his popular ship painting, "Fighting Temeraire."
Abner Doubleday formulated rules of baseball and laid out first regular diamond at Cooperstown, New York.

Horace Mann established the first normal school in America.
Life of Washington by Jared Sparks supplemented his edition
of Washington's Writings.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1839. Process for vulcanization of rubber discovered by Charles Goodyear.
Patented 1844.

Electrically operated printing press used by Thomas Davenport.
First real bicycle made by Kirkpatrick MacMillan of Scotland. He
added cranks, pedals, driving rods, seat, and handlebars to the
"dandy horse." In 1846 Gavin Dalzell improved the bicycle further.
Louis Daguerre devised process of taking pictures on a light-sensi-
tive prepared metallic plate the daguerrotype.
First photograph taken in America by Samuel F. B. Morse. Daguer-
rotype of church tower in New York City.

First dental college in the United States organized in Baltimore,
Maryland. Incorporated Feb. 1, 1840.
American Statistical Association organized.

Congress appropriated \$1,000 to collect and distribute seeds, con-
duct agricultural investigations, collect agricultural statistics. Patent
Office assumed work.

The Royal Botanic Society incorporated in London.
William Harnden, former conductor on Boston and Worcester
Railway, started "express" service between Boston and New York,
carrying parcels, executing commissions, collecting bills and drafts.

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Detroit and Michigan
1840. Detroit population 9,192.

Tobacco manufacturing in Detroit begun by George Miller. John
J. Bagley and Daniel Scotten, both of whom became important
Detroit tobacco merchants and capitalists, were apprentices in the
Miller factory. Detroit became a leading tobacco manufacturing
center.

Detroit enjoyed presidential campaign of 1840 with many meet-
ings, barbecues, songs, etc.

1840-1841. Dr. Zina Pitcher, Mayor of Detroit. Also in 1843. Known as
the father of Detroit's public school system.

World History

1840. United States population 17,069,453; area 1,792,223 square miles.
United States national debt: 21^ per capita.

In presidential campaign Whigs used log cabin as symbol and
the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."
Jan. 22. First British settlers in New Zealand.
Feb. 10. Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-
Coburg.

July 23- Union of Upper and Lower Canada enacted by British Parliament.

Lieut. Charles Wilkes led American naval expedition which surveyed coast of the Antarctic continent. Dumond D'Urville led French exploring expedition in same region.

1840-1848. Emergence of socialism in France followed industrial development. Leaders: Fourier, St. Simon, Blanc.

Cultural Progress

1840. First recorded bowling match at Knickerbocker Alleys, New York, Jan. 1.

The song "Kathleen Mavourneen" was published in London. Two Years Before the Mast by Richard Henry Dana.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1840. 77.5% of all those gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture.

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1840. 2,775 miles of railway in the United States. 3,320 miles of canal constructed.

Transatlantic steamship line established by Samuel Cunard. Incandescent electric lamp demonstrated in England by Sir William Robert Grove. In 1841 a British patent for an incandescent lamp was granted to Frederick De Moleyns. In 1860 Sir Joseph W. Swan introduced the carbon filament. J. W. Star of Cincinnati was the first American to patent an incandescent lamp in 1845. (See also 1879)

James P. Joule, English physicist, measured heat produced by an electric current in a conductor. He determined the mechanical equivalent of heat. The electrical unit of work, the joule, is named for him.

First nut and bolt factory established by Micah Rugg and Martin Barnes in Connecticut. In 1842 Rugg patented a trimming machine for nuts and bolts.

Method for developing photographic negatives on paper and printing positives therefrom discovered by William H. Fox-Talbot of England. Basis of modern photography. Unlimited prints can be made from a negative.

Liebig published first of his great works on soil chemistry. Founded science of agricultural chemistry.

Alvin Adams started express service in New York and New England. Other firms began in the major cities. The Prairie Farmer, famous agricultural paper, founded.

Detroit and Michigan

1841. Survey of the Great Lakes authorized by federal government. Cornerstone laid for St. Mary's Catholic Church, intended primarily for German Catholics, at corner of St. Antoine and Monroe streets. Colored Methodists who had organized a church society in 1839 reorganized as African M. E. Church. Used old Military Hall for a building. Present Bethel A.M.E. Church on Frederick Street completed in 1925.

University of Michigan held its first classes in Ann Arbor.
Apr. 20. Funeral procession, oration, tolling bells in memory of President Harrison, lately dead.

Orleans Street Waterworks put into operation. Round brick reservoir with iron tank elevated 50 feet. A landmark for visitors until torn down in 1866.

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1841. Sept. 12. Mt. Elliott Cemetery opened.

Dec. 29. Michigan Central Railroad opened through to Jackson.

World History

1841. Brook Farm co-operative venture near West Roxbury, Massachusetts, symbolized interest in Utopian schemes during the era.

Mar. 4. William Henry Harrison inaugurated as President.

Apr. 4. President William Henry Harrison died in office. John Tyler became President.

First Canadian Parliament met at Kingston.

1841-1843- Antarctic explorations of Captain James Clark Ross for the British.

Cultural Progress

1841. Eugene Delacroix (1799-1863), leading painter of the romantic school, completed his "Entrance of the Crusaders into Constantinople" a painting typical of the artist and of the school. Horace Greeley was the famed proprietor of The New York Daily Tribune.

Rugby College began playing the game "Rugby football."
P. T. Barnum opened his museum at Broadway and Ann St., New York City.

Dion Boucicault's first play, London Assurance, produced at Covent Garden, established him on his career of leading melodramatist of the age.

Edgar Allan Poe's story Murders in the Rue Morgue appeared in Graham's Magazine the first detective story of popularity. His story The Gold Bug won a prize in 1843.
Ballads and Other Poems by Henry W. Longfellow published.
Heroes and Hero Worship by Thomas Carlyle published in England.
Old Curiosity Shop and Barnaby Rudge continued and increased Dickens' popularity.

The Deerslayer by James Fenimore Cooper.

Essays, First Series by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Second Series published 1844.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1841. First screw-propelled vessel on the Great Lakes, the Vandalia launched Dec. 1 at Oswego, New York.

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1841. Patent for cornstarch issued to Orlando Jones. First starch made commercially from corn by Thomas Kingsford at Jersey City in 1842.

Detroit and Michigan

1842. Copper mining operations began near Keweenaw Point. Copper fever here and in Ontonagon region in 1846.

Dr. Douglass Houghton, Mayor of Detroit. State geologist who first pointed out Michigan's mineral resources. One of founders of Young Men's Society. Drowned 1845. Michigan named a county, township, lake, city, school of mines, and school in Detroit in honor of Houghton.

Detroit and Pontiac Railroad built new station at Gratiot and Farmer. First Brush Street Station built in 1851 when line was extended to the river.

Indians ceded remaining lands in Upper Peninsula.

Feb. 18. Legislature passed bill enabling Detroit to organize its public school system. Authorized city local tax for support of free schools. Two persons to be elected from each ward as members of Board of Education. Board had power to employ teachers and manage schools. City organized as one school district. Schools free to all children between ages of 5 and 17 years.

Mar. 15. Detroit's first Board of Education organized with 12 members (2 inspectors from each ward) and ex-officio, the Mayor as president and the Recorder as a member.

Books used in primary schools included: Webster's Speller, Sanders' Readers, Parley's History, Davies' Arithmetic, and Smith's Geography and Grammar.

Primary schools opened in May. Six women teachers were paid \$18 a month. Middle schools opened in November. Men teachers here received \$30 a month.

July 8. Ex-President Martin Van Buren visited Detroit where he was tendered many receptions.

Dec. 5. Henry Barnard lectured in Detroit on schools and education. Charles H. Miller began express service in Detroit. Pomeroy Company opened office in 1844. Renamed Wells Company Express in 1845. In 1860 reorganized as American Express Company.

World History

1842. European powers began acquisition of Pacific areas when France

annexed the Marquesas and established protectorate over Tahiti and Society Islands.

Expeditions to California made by John C. Fremont and Kit Carson.

Boer Republic in Natal occupied by the British.

Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island against suffrage restrictions.

Aug. 9- Maine-Canadian boundary settled by Webster- Ashburton

Treaty with England.

Aug. 29. End of Opium War between China and England which

began in 1839- Treaty of Nanking opened Chinese ports to British commerce. Hongkong ceded to British.

Cultural Progress

1842. Feminine vogues: mantillas, black patent leather shoes, lace mitts, large muffs, small parasols.

First business school established in Rochester, New York the Eastman Commercial College.

First American museum devoted wholly to art Wadsworth Ath- enaeum at Hartford, Connecticut.

Charles Dickens visited the United States. His American Notes became a best seller despite its criticism of the country. Second American tour in 1867-8.

Americans were reading poetry. Best sellers were Poets and Poetry of America by Rufus Wilmot Griswold, in its 11th printing, and Female Poets of America reprinted four times in the next seven years.

American taste during the forties for "satanic" or "wicked" books made the melodramatic Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue a tremendous success after 1842 and led to much imitation such as The Quaker City: or The Monks of Monk Hall by George Lippard which had 30 editions in the four years after it appeared in 1843. Dramatic Lyrics by Robert Browning published in England. Poems by Alfred Tennyson.

Followers of William Miller were much disturbed when the world failed to end on Mar. 21. This represented climax of "Millerism."

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1842. Wire rope factory erected by John A. Roebling at Saxonburg, Pennsylvania. Twisting done by hand at first. First sewing machine patent in the United States granted to John

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^5 (continued on following page)

James Greenough. Short thread machine.

First grain elevator constructed at Buffalo.

First successful rubber shoes manufactured by L. Candee Shoe Company at Hampden, Connecticut, using Goodyear vulcanizing patent.

Ether used as an anaesthetic by Dr. Crawford W. Long of Georgia to remove a tumor.

Oregon Trail surveyed.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York chartered. First such company to operate in the United States.

Detroit and Michigan

1843. Construction of Fort Wayne begun. Completed 1851.
Central Market opened in shed in rear of old City Hall.
Dec. 4. First Detroit lodge of Odd Fellows chartered.
Michigan Farmer, chief state agricultural publication, established.

World History

1843. Irish Home Rule and Repeal agitation under O'Connell.

Cultural Progress

1843. Newspapers coined the word "millionaire" upon death of Pierre Lorillard, wealthy tobacco manufacturer.
McGill College of Canada opened. Founded 1821.
First volume of John Ruskin's Modern Painters published. By time fifth volume appeared in 1860 Ruskin's reputation as a foremost art critic was established.

Virginia Minstrels first regularly organized band of Negro minstrels gave their initial performance at Chatham Theater, New York. This form of entertainment originated around 1828.
"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," song written at this time for a theatrical benefit.

William Wordsworth made Poet Laureate of England.
John Stuart Mills' System of Logic published.
Martin Chuzzlewit published. Dickens' novels were pirated by American publishers and installments sold like newspapers on the streets.

Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens published in England six days before Christmas.

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1843. Conquest of Mexico by William H. Prescott, popular historical work.

The Wonders of the World in Nature, Art and Mind, an illustrated compilation for family reading, issued by Richard Sears, became the most successful subscription book of the first half of the 19th century.

Poetical Works by William Cullen Bryant.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1843. First incubator for hatching chickens from eggs by artificial heat patented by Napoleon E. Guerin of New York City.

Typing machine patented by Charles Thurber. Called a "Chirographer" and used an inking roller. Not successful.

O. W. Holmes pointed out contagiousness of puerperal fever.

Detroit and Michigan

1844. Iron ore discovered in Upper Peninsula near Marquette by William A. Burt and associates of state geological survey.

Park development began when Grand Circus Park area was drained, filled, and raised. In 1853 trees were planted and fence put around the park.

First Congregational Society organized. Church built at Jefferson and Beaubien streets in 1846. Present church at Forest and Woodward built in 1891.

World History

1844. Some 850 United States persons were listed as being worth \$100,000 or more. These included John Jacob Astor with \$44,000,000; Stephen Van Rensselaer, \$10,000,000; and Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$1,000,000.

First commercial treaty between China and the United States negotiated.

Rochdale Pioneers Society opened first consumers' co-operative store in England.

Young Men's Christian Association founded in England by Sir George Williams. First American Y.M.C.A. established in Boston in 1851.

Cultural Progress

1844. Ragged school union formed in England. Marked high point of voluntary charitable schools for the poor called "ragged schools."

1844. Felix Mendelssohn completed his "Violin Concerto in E Minor."

Stephen Collins Foster, one of America's greatest song writers, published his first song, "Open Thy Lattice, Love." Other songs of his were: 1848, "Oh! Susanna"; 1851, "Old Folks at Home"; 1853, "My Old Kentucky Home"; 1854, "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair."

One of Thomas Macaulay's finest essays Earl of Chatham marked climax of his career as an historical essayist.

Poems by Elizabeth Barrett published in England. An American best seller in 1850.

Three Musketeers by Alexandre Dumas.

1844-1845. America's literary taste for historical novels exemplified by the huge popularity of Alexandre Dumas and The Wandering Jew by Eugene Sue. Their numerous editions were best sellers.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1844. The first commercial telegraph line in the United States opened officially May 24 between Washington and Baltimore (40 miles). The first message sent by Morse contained the words "What hath God wrought!" Line had been used for messages while under construction.

First mowing machines as distinct from reapers. Previously machines were used for both purposes.

Printing press for polychromatic linear printing patented by Thomas Adams of Philadelphia.

Gasoline engine patented by Stuart Perry of New York City. Air and water-cooled types using turpentine gases as fuel.

Dr. Horace Wells of Hartford, Connecticut, introduced the use of nitrous oxide gas as an anaesthetic when his tooth was pulled by dentist John Riggs.

The first book illustrated with photographs The Pencil of Nature published by William Henry Fox-Talbot in England.

Mathew Brady opened his photograph studio in New York City. A Washington branch was opened about 1849. Brady was the first to make portraits of distinction such as those of Abraham Lincoln. He also gained fame as the photographer of the Civil War for his pictures of the Union Army in action.

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Detroit and Michigan

1845. June 9- St. Vincent's Hospital opened by Sisters of Charity in log building at Larned and Randolph. Name changed to St. Mary's Hospital and moved to Clinton Street near St. Antoine in 1850. Present buildings opened November 21, 1879. Now operated as Detroit Memorial Hospital.

June 9. Wayne County Building at corner of Griswold and Congress first occupied.

July 4. Hog Island renamed Belle Isle.

Nov. 28. Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary founded near Monroe, Michigan. Now one of leading teaching sisterhoods in Michigan.

Horse-drawn public hacks introduced in Detroit. Used chiefly from and to depots and operated by hotels.

Michigan sent agent to New York City to attract newly arrived European immigrants to the state. In 1859 a State Commission of Immigration successfully began to attract Europeans. In 1869 agents were stationed in Germany.

World History

1845. Dorothea Lynde Dix published Prisons and Prison Discipline. This reformer spent her life in relief of paupers, criminals, and the insane. Texas annexed as a state by joint resolution of Congress, Mar. 1. Admitted to the Union, Dec. 29.

Mar. 4. James K. Polk inaugurated as President. Separation of Methodists and Baptists into Northern and Southern groups over slavery issue. Methodists reunited in 1939-Florida admitted into the Union.

Beginning of heavy Irish immigration to the United States because of potato famines in Ireland.

1845-1848. Sir John Franklin's disastrous expedition to seek a northwest passage. Discovered passage but could not navigate it.

Cultural Progress

1845. First baseball organization, Knickerbocker Club of New York, formed Sept. 23.

United States Naval Academy established at Annapolis. Tenpins superseded billiards as a common pastime.

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1845. Polka was the most fashionable dance.

Premiere performance of Tannhauser, opera by Richard Wagner, in Dresden, Oct. 19.

"The Raven," poem by Edgar Allan Poe, a favorite in both the United States and Europe.

The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexandre Dumas.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1845. Pneumatic tire patented by Robert W. Thompson in England and "Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

in 1847 in the United States. First rubber tire patent in United States.
Automatic arc lamp patented by Thomas Wright, London.
Gun-cotton invented by Schonbein.

Soap powder in packages introduced by B. T. Babbitt.

Detroit and Michigan

1846. May 4. Capital punishment abolished by Michigan law. Effective
March 1, 1847.

Iron mining in Upper Peninsula near Negaunee begun by Jackson
Mining Company.

Michigan Central Railroad opened to Kalamazoo.

World History

1846. Admission of Iowa as a state.

Mexican War began. Congress declared war May 13.

June 6. Repeal of British Corn Laws. Beginning of free-trade
policy.

June 15. Treaty with Britain settling Oregon territory boundary
at 49th parallel.

Cultural Progress

1846. American male habit of chewing tobacco deplored by visiting
Englishmen.

First real game of baseball played in Hoboken, New Jersey, between
Knickerbocker Club of New York and New York Club team.
Christy Minstrels appeared in New York.

Vanity Fair made reputation for William Makepeace Thackeray.
Even more popular in America than in England but never reached
Dickens' sales.

Robert Browning published (1841-46) some of his most famous

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poems, such as "Pied Piper of Hamelin," and married Elizabeth
Barrett.

College of the City of New York founded under municipal control.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1846. American agricultural exports increased by repeal of British Corn
Laws.

Smithsonian Institution founded.

Patent for lock stitch sewing machine granted to Elias Howe.

Rotary type printing press, double cylinder, invented by Richard M. Roe of New York City. Patented in 1847.

Gingham factory opened at Clinton, Massachusetts, by Erastus Bigelow. He received patent for gingham-manufacturing machinery in 1845. Previously gingham was made by hand at home.

Telegraph ticker which printed letters patented by Royal E. House. Alfred Vail had invented a printing telegraph in 1837 but did not patent it.

The first telegraph line extending from New York City to Washington, D.C., installed.

Planet "Neptune" discovered by Leverrier and Adams, each independently.

Commercial production of baking soda first undertaken by John Dwight and Dr. Austin Church in New York City.

Substance within cell named protoplasm by von Mohl. Term coined in 1839 by Purkinje. Substance discovered scientifically in 1835 by French naturalist, Felix Dujardin, although had been casually observed as far back as 1755.

Surgery under anaesthetic demonstrated at Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. John Warren operated while patient was under drug, ether, discovered by Dr. William T. G. Morton.

Pennsylvania Railroad chartered. By 1852 completed as far as Pittsburgh from Philadelphia.

First plank road was that between Syracuse and Central Square, New York.

First suspension bridge built across Monongahela River. Designed by John A. Roebling.

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Detroit and Michigan

1847. State capital changed from Detroit to Lansing. Old Capitol building converted to school use.

Apr. 24. First company of soldiers left Detroit for the Mexican War.

Aug. 15. First United States postage stamps received in Detroit.
Nov. 29. Telegraph between Detroit and Ypsilanti first used. Reached Chicago and New York by 1848. The instrument was first exhibited in Detroit in 1845.

First regularly scheduled horse-drawn omnibus line began operating on Jefferson Avenue. Not successful but others followed in coming years.

Detroit campaign for relief of Irish potato famine sufferers. Mich-

igan sent over 2,000 barrels of provisions.

Dutch settlers came to Michigan. Founded Holland and other towns. James Jesse Strang established Mormon settlement on Big Beaver Island in Lake Michigan where it remained for about ten years.

World History

1847. Postage stamps with adhesive backs first issued by the United States. Previously letters were hand-stamped or marked "paid" by the postmaster when the postage fee was paid.

Oneida Community established in New York State by John Humphrey Noyes and the socialist Perfectionists.

Salt Lake City founded by the Mormons led by Brigham Young.
July 26. Liberia established as free and independent republic.

Cultural Progress

1847. Last major public concert by Franz Liszt. Thereafter his composing took precedence. "Hungarian Rhapsodies" Nos. 1-15, 1851-54, and "Les Preludes," 1856, are among his best-known works.

Martha, opera by Friedrich von Flotow, performed in Vienna.

Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte, and Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte published in England. American editions in 1848. Jane Eyre became popular but Wuthering Heights neglected until movie of 1939 made it popular.
Evangeline by Henry W. Longfellow published in the United States.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1847. Hermann von Helmholtz enunciated law of conservation of energy. One of the fundamental scientific laws.

Electric car which operated on current in the rails designed by Moses G. Farmer.

McCormick's reaper factory built in Chicago. Origin of International Harvester Company.

First successful silver plating factory established by Rogers Brothers at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1898 succeeded by International Silver Company.

Artificial fertilizer developed by James Jay Mapes on his farm at Newark, New Jersey. Patented superphosphate of lime in 1859.

Unbolted flour for bread introduced by Sylvester Graham.

Discovery of anesthetic properties of chloroform. Value in obstetrics demonstrated by Sir J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh.

American Medical Association founded.

Detroit and Michigan

1848. Mar. 1. Horace Grceley visited Detroit. First of several visits.

May 9. Area bounded by Bates, Brush, Jefferson streets and river destroyed by fire.

June 29- SS. Peter and Paul Church consecrated. Served as Detroit Cathedral until 1877.

Council Chamber in old City Hall on Cadillac Square used as a theater.

First Detroit building erected as a theater opened on Jefferson Avenue as the National Theater. Renamed Metropolitan Theater in 1854 and later the "Varieties."

Earliest Michigan publication on medicine issued, Michigan Journal of Homeopathy.

First bathtub installed in Detroit.

New Michigan Central Depot built at Michigan and Third Streets replacing station at Michigan and Griswold built in 1836.

Plank Road Act provided for roadways constructed by licensed private companies who received tolls. Tollgates usually placed every ten miles.

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World History

1848. Jan. 24. Gold discovered in California. Gold Rush of 1849 followed. Feb.2. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo closed Mexican War. Fixed southern United States boundary at Rio Grande River. New Mexico and California ceded to United States for 15 million dollars.

Mar. 13. Metternich resigned. Indicated close of era of reaction and restoration.

July 19- First Woman's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, New York.

Free Soil Party organized to oppose slavery. Wisconsin admitted to the Union.

Feb. 22-24. Revolution in France. Louis Philippe abdicated. Second Republic proclaimed. June 23-26, bloody street fighting. Dec. 10, French elections. Louis Napoleon won. Took oath as President of French Republic on Dec. 20.

Sept. 12. New constitution organized Switzerland as federal union. Revolutionary and nationalistic uprisings in Europe: France, Italian states, German states, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Poland. Heavy German immigration to United States after failure of political uprisings.

Dec. 2. Francis Joseph I became Emperor of Austria.

Cultural Progress

1848. Pre-Raphaelitism in art introduced in England by Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti. Continued in vogue to end of century. Opposed academic rules and conventions.

Honore Daumier (1808-1879) was the leading social and political caricaturist of the day.

Washington National Monument authorized by Congress. Dedicated February 21, 1885. Opened to public Oct. 9, 1888.

The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx published.

John Stuart Mill's Principles of Political Economy published.

Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Anderson published in the United States.

James Russell Lowell, a popular author both in prose, The Bigelow Papers, and in poetry, Vision of Sir Launfal.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1848. First railroad to run west out of Chicago, Chicago and North Western Railway, began operations.

Baby carriage made by Charles Burton in New York City. Moved to England and made "perambulators."

Peddlers hawked petroleum as "Seneca oil" with medicinal qualities.

Adhesive medicated plaster invented by Dr. John Parker Maynard of Dedham, Massachusetts.

American Association for the Advancement of Science organized at Philadelphia.

Publication of first edition of Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States by Asa Gray. This book continued to be a basic reference on the subject.

Principles of Zoology by Louis Agassiz published. Remained standard work for many years.

First chewing gum manufactured at Bangor, Maine.
Chicago Board of Trade formed.

Detroit and Michigan

1849. Offices of city clerk, treasurer, marshal, attorney, etc., made elective instead of appointive.

Jefferson Avenue paved with cobblestones between Third and Brush streets.

New county jail at Clinton and Beaubien streets occupied.

Detroit and Pontiac plank road opened. For rest of the century

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nearly every main road to Detroit was a toll road. One tollgate was located at Woodward and Adams. Previously Woodward was a log or corduroy road.

Distinguished Detroit visitors included Vice-President Millard Fillmore in September and George Bancroft, the historian, in October.

Feb. 21. Act providing for city physician.

Mar. City of Detroit Gaslight Company organized. Did not supply gas until after reorganization as Detroit Gaslight Company, March 8, 1851. The first illuminating gas was used in Detroit early in 1850 in a hotel at the foot of Third Street where it was made by the owner, H. R. Johnson.

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1849. June 1. Harmonic Society organized.
July-Sept. Third cholera epidemic.

Sept. 25-27. First Michigan State Fair held in Detroit on grounds on west side of Woodward between Columbia Street and Vernor. Sponsored by newly organized Michigan Agricultural Society.
Nov. 19. Detroit Daily Tribune first issued. Weekly from October 23. Merged with Detroit News in 1915.

Nov. 26. One-cent daily paper Detroit Herald began publication. Lasted only to December, 1850.

Mariners' Church, or Sailors' Bethel, on Woodward Avenue at Woodbridge, dedicated December 23. Oldest church building in Detroit still in use. Lower floor always used for business purposes to produce revenue. Organized 1841. Church built during 1848. Diddle House built. Became a leading hotel.

Mar. 5. Detroit Savings Bank incorporated as the Detroit Savings Fund Institute. Oldest existing bank in Detroit.
First photographic studio established in Detroit by J. E. Martin.

World History

1849. United States Department of the Interior created.
Mar. 4. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President.
William III became King of the Netherlands and led nation in great commercial expansion.
Victor Emmanuel became King of Sardinia.
June 30. Garibaldi's defeat and retreat from Rome.

Cultural Progress

1849. First library law enacted by a state for public libraries in New Hampshire.

Edwin Booth made his debut. Leading American actor of the 19th century until 1891.

First volumes of Thomas Macaulay's History of England published and rivaled his essays in popularity.
The Oregon Trail by Francis Parkman.

Dam Copper field appeared as a twenty-part serial. Became most popular of all Dickens' longer novels. Forty years later still among the most called-for books in public libraries. First edition in book form, 1850.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1849. Safety pin invented by Walter Hunt of New York.

Sir David Brewster improved stereoscope and invented double camera for taking stereoscopic views. In 1861 Oliver W. Holmes developed stereoscope which became standard entertainment device in every American parlor.

Invention of steam pressure gauge by Bourdon of France.

Elizabeth Blackwell became first American woman to receive a medical degree.

Mormons in Utah diverted mountain streams to make first real beginning of irrigation in America.

First stage coach traveled the Santa Fe Trail.

Detroit and Michigan

1850. Detroit's population of 21,019 gave it the rank of 21st in size among United States cities. Of this population 11,055 were native-born and 9,927 foreign-born (44%).

Detroit had about 90 streets. Most of the population lived near the river because of water supply. A few scattered houses were as far north as Grand Circus Park and farms were beyond. Western city limits were extended to about present Eighth Street (east line of Woodbridge farm) in 1849. Eastern limits had been fixed at Dequindre Street in 1842. Lighting was by means of tallow candles or lamps which burned lard or whale oil. Curfew bell rang at six in the morning, noon, and six and nine at night, to give citizens the time.

Popular residential streets were Woodbridge, Jefferson, Congress, Larned, and Fort. General Cass had fine home at northwest corner of Fort and Cass streets.

Main plank roads leading out of Detroit were: Detroit and Saline, or Michigan Avenue; Detroit and Howell, or Grand River Avenue; Detroit and Pontiac, or Woodward Avenue; and Detroit and Erin, or Gratiot Avenue. Stagecoaches carried travelers and settlers over

these routes as well as over the river route (Jefferson) to Toledo. Taverns located along the way.

Michigan constitution revised. Second Constitutional Convention June 3-August 15. Ratified by people November 5. Effective January 1, 1851.

Regular steamship service between Detroit and Cleveland established.

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1850. University of Michigan Medical School founded.

First union school, the Barstow, opened in Detroit.

Apr. 2. Police Court established.

Oct. 6. First Unitarian church organized. First services held in

1849- Church erected in 1853 at Lafayette and Shelby.

Detroit Musical Association formed. Evidence of interest in music.

Traub Brothers jewelry firm established as Duncan and Traub in

its first store. Moved to location on Washington Boulevard at

Clifford in 1933.

World History

1850. United States population 23,191,876; area 2,997,119 square miles;

population per square mile 7.9.

Compromise of 1850. Henry Clay's attempt to settle the slavery controversy.

July 9. Millard Fillmore succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Taylor.

Sept. 9. Admission of California as a state.

Sept. 18. Fugitive Slave Act.

Land grants to railroads by Congress began.

Apr. 19. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between United States and Great

Britain provided for future transisthmian canal.

1850-1864. Taiping Rebellion in China.

Cultural Progress

1850-1870. Empress Eugenie set the fashions during this period which was characterized by extravagance. Skirts were long and full, made with many flounces and worn over hoops or starched petticoats.

Colors were soft, with magenta a new shade, and changeable taffeta a new material. Shoes were buttoned high and had high heels. Hats and bonnets were small and trimmed with plumes. Lace mitts and black lace mantillas worn as shawls were popular.

1850. Black velvet basques were worn with every kind of skirt as the vogue of the year.

1850-1851. Oxford Movement led by Cardinal Newman.

1850. Whist and faro were popular gambling games.

E. W. Bushnell of Philadelphia developed a steel skate; and ice skating in the years following became very popular.

Millet's painting "The Sower."

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1850-1880. Leading French painters were Edouard Manet (1832-1883) and Edgar Degas (1834-1917).

1850. First performance of Lohengrin, opera by Richard Wagner, at Dresden, Aug. 28.

Jenny Lind appeared in Castle Garden, New York, under P. T. Barnum's management.

Alfred Tennyson made Poet Laureate of England.
Harper's Magazine established.

Popularity of Boccaccio's Decameron exemplified American taste for the "sub-rosa" in literature.

The first great American novel, *The Scarlet Letter*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne was published. *The House of Seven Gables* was issued the following year.

The Wide, Wide World by Susan Warner issued in December, became an immediate best seller. Thirteen editions in 2 years and the title became a catchword of the day. It typified the popular domestic novel of the fifties full of sentimental piety, details of family life, and moralistic teachings.

Sentimental sketches by "Ik Marvel," pen-name of Donald G. Mitchell, were exceedingly popular, especially *Reveries of a Bachelor*, which remained favorites to the end of the century and inspired many imitations and parodies.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1850. Invention of mercerized cotton, by John Mercer of England. Gave silky appearance to cotton fabric.

The American Collins Line of transatlantic steamers was established with four American-built boats, the largest, finest, and fastest in the world. They took much of the traffic from the Cunard line. First elevator, platform type, made by Henry Waterman and installed in a mill in New York City. Used for hoisting barrels. Magic lantern slides (glass plate) invented and patented by Fred-

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erick Langenheim of Philadelphia.

A. H. L. Fizeau devised a mechanical method for measurement of velocity of light by the use of toothed wheel and mirrors.
United States Botanical Garden, Washington, D.C., established.
The first eight pairs of English sparrows in America were imported by the directors of the Brooklyn Institute to protect shade trees from caterpillars.

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ca. 1850. About 30 to 35 man-hours were required to produce one acre of corn (40 bushels) with a walking plow, a harrow, and hand planting. (See also 1890)

1850. First derby hats manufactured by Knapp and Gilliam of South Norwalk, Connecticut. Named after English race horse "Derby."

Detroit and Michigan

1851. Apr. 21. Temple Beth El incorporated. First Jewish congregation in Detroit. Organized 1850. Reformed type. First temple building on Rivard Street in 1861. Jews first came to Detroit around 1762.
June 5. St. Vincent's Catholic Female Orphan Asylum opened by Sisters of Charity.

Detroit Gaslight Company began operating. Principal Detroit streets first lighted with coal gas on September 24.
Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant had charge of United States military barracks in Detroit.

Zachariah Chandler, one of Michigan's wealthiest men, served as Mayor of Detroit. He was a United States Senator 1857-75, 1879-81.

World History

1851. May 1-Oct. 15. Crystal Palace Exhibition in London. First great international exposition.

Aug. 9- Discovery of gold in Victoria in Australia.
Dec. 2. Coup d'etat in France; Louis Napoleon elected President of the Republic for ten years.
Livingstone discovered Zambezi River in Africa.

Cultural Progress

1851. Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer agitated for the garment named after her. Bloomers had been introduced at First Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls in 1848. The bloomer dress, introduced in 1851, featured three-quarter length skirt over long, full Turkish trousers. It caused great public amusement.

America won first victory in yacht cup races. "America's Cup" has remained in the United States ever since.

First performance of Rigoletto, opera by Giuseppe Verdi, in Venice, Mar. 11.

New York Times founded, Sept. 18.

1851. Moby Dick by Herman Melville published. Not popular until Melville revival of the 1920's brought many editions and a movie in 1925.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1851. Gyroscope constructed by Foucault to demonstrate the earth's rotation. Principle used now chiefly to stabilize ships and airplanes. Submarine cable laid across the English Channel between Dover and Calais.

Illinois Central Railroad chartered. First to receive a land grant from the government. Completed from Chicago to Cairo by 1856. The New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company was organized, and in 1856 became the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Clipper ship Flying Cloud established record of 89 days 8 hours for trip from New York to San Francisco.

Isaac Singer invented the sewing machine with rocking treadle and started his sewing machine manufacturing business in Boston. First locomotive using electric power made a trial trip (Apr. 29) on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Invented by Charles G. Page and operated on storage batteries. Not practical as limited to very short distances.

Machine for making artificial ice patented by John Gorrie of Florida. Wet collodion plate process in photography introduced by Frederick Scott Archer of London.

First condensed milk produced by Gail Borden in Brooklyn. Patent granted 1856. Condenseries not commercially successful until 1861. Basis of the modern dairy products firm, the Borden Company. First ice cream factory established in Baltimore by Jacob Fussell. Commercial production made possible by hand freezer invented in 1846 by Nancy Johnson. Flavored ices and ice cream as delicacies known in Europe long before. (See also 1904) Invention of the ophthalmoscope by Helmholtz, of Germany, made possible medical examination of the interior of the eye.

1851-1854. William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, formulated the laws of thermodynamics.

Detroit and Michigan

1852. Michigan Central Railroad and Michigan Southern reached Chicago. Sept. 27. First Y.M.C.A. in Detroit organized. Lasted until 1855.

Ill (continued on following page)

Second association 1858-1861. Third and permanent Y.M.C.A. organized August 1, 1864. Ordinance created office of scavenger.

World History

1852. Nov. 4. Cavour became Premier of Sardinia. Led Italy to unification.
Dec. 2. Empire restored in France. Napoleon III proclaimed Emperor.

Constitution for New Zealand promulgated.

First labor law regulating hours of work for women, in Ohio.

First public bath and washhouse, in New York City.

Cultural Progress

1852. First American compulsory school attendance law passed in Massachusetts.

The Boston Public Library was founded. It was opened to the public in 1854 and in 1858 became the first library in a building devoted exclusively to library use.

Camille by Alexandre Dumas, fils, the famous novel and drama that started the vogue for crying or "tear-jerker" heroines.
Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe published in book form after serialization in National Era. Unparalleled influence as a book and play. One of the all-time best sellers and of historical importance in the anti-slavery controversy.

Curse of Clifton by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth "most popular authoress in the annals of American publishing." Wrote over 50 novels and nearly all sold in the hundreds of thousands. Ishmael and Self -Raised published first in 1864 sold more than two million copies each. Melodramatic, moralistic romance with type characters. Mrs. Southworth was the favorite of female readers throughout the latter half of the century.

Henry Esmond by William M. Thackeray.

Roget's Thesaurus first issued in England.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1852. First practical fire engine invented by Alexander Latta and built in Cincinnati. Went into service Jan. 1, 1853. Had three wheels and was drawn by four horses. Threw from one to six streams of water making its own power in a boiler.

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1852. First railroad to run west of the Mississippi River was Pacific Railroad whose tracks were laid west of St. Louis in December.
American Society of Civil Engineers founded in New York City.
American Pharmaceutical Association organized in Philadelphia.

Detroit and Michigan

1853. Board of Water Commissioners established to manage water supply.
Wyandotte Rolling Mills, later the Eureka Iron and Steel Company, established by Eber B. Ward and associates.

John J. Bagley opened his tobacco business. Manufactured a fine cut

chewing tobacco called "Mayflower." Accumulated large fortune.
Elected Governor in 1872.

Company for manufacture of railway cars organized by George B. Russel. Car building had been carried on for some years previously by John G. Hays. Russel firm incorporated in 1868 as Detroit Car and Manufacturing Company.

Apr. 3. Daily Free Democrat first issued. Established in 1852 as a weekly Free-Soil paper.

Oct. 13. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer lectured on women's rights.
Nov. 9. First complete opera performance advertised in newspaper, Lucia di Lammermoor.

State normal school opened at Ypsilanti as Michigan State Normal College. Founded in 1849- Oldest normal school west of the Allegheny Mountains.

World History

1853. Mar. 4. Franklin Pierce inaugurated as President.

July 8. Commodore Perry anchored his ships off Japan. Treaty opening Japan, Mar. 31, 1854.

Oct. 4. Russia began war with Turkey.

Dec. 30. Gadsden Purchase completed present United States boundaries when the United States purchased from Mexico some 50,000 acres along border in Arizona and New Mexico. Chief reason for the purchase was to obtain best southern route for a railroad to the Pacific.

Cultural Progress

1853. Giuseppe Verdi's opera // Trovatore first performed Jan. 19 at Rome followed by the premiere of La Traviata Mar. 6 in Venice.

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1853- Crystal Palace opened in New York. Also Franconi's Hippodrome which seated 4,000. Seats cost 25¢ to \$1. Offered chariot races, clowns, and ostrich races.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1853. New York Central Railroad Company formed by consolidation of ten other companies. First important railroad merger.

Rail connection established between New York and Chicago.
First union railroad passenger station opened in Indianapolis, Indiana. Five railroad companies used it.

First national trade association organized. American Brass Association in Connecticut. Ceased 1869-

Elevator with safety devices to prevent falling of car if ropes broke, made by Elisha G. Otis.

New York Clearing House, first bank clearing house in the United

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States, organized.

Detroit and Michigan

1854. First rail connection with New York and the east achieved when Canadian Great Western Railway was completed to Windsor. Great celebration in Detroit, January 17. Ferry carried freight and passengers between Detroit and Windsor.

June- Aug. Fourth cholera epidemic in Detroit.

Republican Party organizational meeting in Jackson, Michigan, July 6. Preliminary conference of anti-slavery leaders in Detroit had called this Convention of Free-Soilers. Leaders were Jacob M. Howard and Zachariah Chandler.

World History

1854. High point for the American or Know-Nothing Party. Founded in 1852 on the anti-foreigner, anti-Catholic principles originally advocated by the Native-American Party of the forties. Influential in many local and state elections of the period.

Kansas-Nebraska bill enacted.

Republican Party originated as an anti-slavery movement. Name "Republican" suggested at meeting in Ripon, Wisconsin, on Mar. 20. New party attracted the remnants of the Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and other dissolving political parties. Republican Party was formally founded and nominated its first Presidential candidate, John Fremont, in 1856.

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1854. Mar. 28. Outbreak of Crimean War when England and France joined Turkey against Russia. Later, Austria and Sardinia joined allies.

Dec. 8. Dogma of The Immaculate Conception of The Virgin made a Roman Catholic "article of faith."

Organization of battlefield relief work and nursing by Florence Nightingale after Battle of Inkerman.

1854-1858. "Bleeding Kansas." Conflicts between pro- and anti-slavery settlers.

Cultural Progress

1854. Ashmun Institute, the first college for Negroes, chartered. Opened in 1857 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Renamed Lincoln University in 1866.

Opening of the Academy of Music, New York City, Oct. 2.
Walden by Henry David Thoreau.

Phineas T. Barnum issued his autobiography *Struggles and Triumphs* at the height of his career as a showman. Sold by thousands to crowds visiting his museum and circus.

Tempest and Sunshine, first of the Mary Jane Holmes novels; the

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sentimental, moralistic tales so popular with women readers during the fifties and following decades. Lena Rivers published first in 1856 was another Holmes favorite among her 30 annual books. Sold millions of copies, especially in paper covers.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1854. First oil company incorporated: Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company. First blanket factory, Burleigh Blanket Mills, established at South Berwick, Maine.

Adams and Company bought out Harnden's Express. American Express Company organized to operate from East to far West. Had been established in 1841.

1854-1855. Wells Fargo and Company organized. They started express and stage lines, and for many years transported letters, parcels, and money for the government to the West. Organized Overland Mail Company in 1858.

1854. First sleeping car patent granted Henry B. Meyer of Buffalo for method of converting backs of seats into lounges or beds. Walter Hunt patented a paper collar.

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1854. Antiquity of man established by Boucher de Perthes when he found human remains along with those of extinct animals in the caves of northern France.

First state agricultural college authorized (Apr. 13) was Pennsylvania State College. Opened Feb. 16, 1859. First actually to open was Michigan State College which was authorized in 1855 and opened May 13, 1857.

Detroit and Michigan

1855. First ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie opened. Detroiters were leaders in this Soo Canal project.

Detroit Light Guard established. Merged into Michigan National Guard in 1911.

John F. Nichols appointed first superintendent of schools. Well-known Detroit teacher from 1848 until 1883. Famed as a strict disciplinarian.

Fort Street Presbyterian Church built. Survived fires in 1866 and 1914. This second Presbyterian church group in Detroit was organized in 1849.

World History

1855. Mar. 2. Alexander II became Tsar of Russia.

Apr. -June. Attacks on Sebastopol. Sept. 11, Russians abandoned Sebastopol.

May-Nov. Paris International Exhibition to display technical and economic progress of France.

Young Women's Christian Association founded in England. American Y.W.C.A. organized in New York in 1858.
The first "model dwelling" in the United States was erected in New York City by the Workmen's Home Association.
Castle Garden became immigrant reception center in New York City.

Cultural Progress

1855. Charles Blondin crossed Niagara Falls on a wire tightrope.

First publication of Herbert Spencer's Principles of Psychology.
"Listen to the Mocking Bird," song by Alice Hawthorn, published.
Publication of Hiawatha made Henry Wadsworth Longfellow the great popular poet of America.
First edition of Leaves of Grass by Walt Whitman.

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1855. Ten Nights in a Bar-Room, by T. S. Arthur, the great temperance tract of the times. Dramatic version appeared 1858.
Prince of the House of David, by Joseph Holt Ingraham, popular religious novel of the 19th century.
Cloister and the Hearth by Charles Reade.

The Age of Fable by Thomas Bulfinch. Greatest popularity came after 1882.

The Warden by Anthony Trollope began his Barsetshire chronicles. Popular in the United States in the sixties and seventies. Bar Chester Towers appeared in 1857.
Westward Ho! by Charles Kingsley.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1855. Sir Henry Bessemer obtained his first patents on his process for making steel by decarbonization of iron with an air blast.
Bunsen burner invented by Robert W. Bunsen, German scientist. Provided a smokeless, nonluminous, high-temperature flame for the laboratory.

Niagara Falls suspension bridge opened. Built by John A. Roebling. Upper deck for railroad trains and lower a highway.
Safety matches made by J. D. Lundstrom of Sweden. The combustible material was on the box with an oxidizing agent on the match tip.

Kerosene (oil for illuminating purposes) obtained from bituminous shale and cannel coal by Dr. Abraham Gesner who patented the process in 1855.

First actual battlefield photographs taken by Roger Fenton during Crimean War.

First veterinary college incorporated was the Boston Veterinary Institute.

Other express companies organized, such as National Express Company, operating between eastern United States and Canada, and

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the Southern Express Company in 1861. Phenomenal growth of express service after 1865 came with growth of West and rise of industry.

Detroit and Michigan

1856. Railway connection between Detroit and Toledo completed. Detroit Board of Trade organized. Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade of 1847, short-lived.

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1856. Daniel Scotten started tobacco business with Granger Lovett. Manufactured "Hiawatha" brand chewing tobacco. Scotten sole owner by 1882. Built Hotel Cadillac.

Frederick Stearns began manufacturing drug specialties as sideline to his retail drug store. Frederick Stearns and Company incorporated 1882. Marked beginning of Detroit's great pharmaceutical industry.

Manufacture of matches began in factory built by D. M. Richardson. Sold to Diamond Match Company, 1881.

World History

1856. Feb. 18. The Hatt-I Humayun. Turkish reform edict guaranteeing Christian subjects security of life, honor, and property, etc. Mar. 10. Crimean War ended by Treaty of Paris. Turkey admitted to concert of Europe.

Cultural Progress

1856. Tom Thumb featured at Barnum's Museum.

The Academy of Music in Philadelphia opened.

"Darling Nelly Gray," song by Benjamin Russel Hanby.

John Halifax, Gentleman by Dinah M. Mulock gained popularity at once.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1856. Sir Henry Bessemer read paper before British Association "The Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel Without Fuel." His process made possible the production of steel rapidly, cheaply, and in large quantities and hence its wide use.

First commercially important aniline dye, mauve, discovered by W. H. Perkin in England.

Sir William Siemens invented the regenerative furnace and applied it to steel making and later to other industrial processes such as glass making.

First railway bridge across the Mississippi River completed between Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. Built of wood on stone piers.

Borax discovered by Dr. John A. Veatch in mineral water from Tuscan Springs, Tehama City, California. Commercial production began in 1864 at Borax Lake, Lake City, California.

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1856. Tintype camera patented by Hamilton L. Smith of Ohio.

First fish commission was authorized by state of Massachusetts to look into matter of artificial propagation of fishes.

Detroit and Michigan

1857. Feb. 5. New city charter. Official name to be "City of Detroit." Recorder's Court created. Provided salary for Mayor for first time. May 13. Michigan State Agricultural College opened in Lansing. Authorized 1855. Oldest state agricultural school in the United States.

July 16. First telegraph cable laid across the Detroit River.

July 22. The bark /. C. Kershaw left Detroit for Liverpool. Other

Great Lakes vessels made ocean trip in following years.

Sept. 28. Russell House opened. Replaced National Hotel. One of leading Detroit hotels of its day.

Nov. 30. Marine Hospital opened.

New water reservoir on Dequindre Street first used. Completed

1860. Capacity nine million gallons.

Jacob Beller operated a concert hall on site of present county building until 1863. Later he built resort called Beller's Garden near Belle Isle Bridge.

World History

1857. Mar. 4. James Buchanan inaugurated as President.

Mar. 6. Dred Scott decision of United States Supreme Court held that a Negro slave was not a citizen and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Financial panic.

Sepoy mutiny in India. Crown took over duties of East India Company and assumed government of India, Sept. 1858.

Cultural Progress

1857. Cooper Union was opened in New York. Offered free day and evening classes to men and women.

Nathaniel Currier and J. Merritt Ives formed partnership as lithog-

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raphy firm. Their prints depicted American life during the last half of the 19th century.

"Jingle Bells; or, The One Horse Open Sleigh," song by J. S. Pierpont.

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1857. First governing body of baseball organized National Association of Baseball Players.

Atlantic Monthly established.

Tom Brown's School Days by Thomas Hughes.

Madame Bovary by Gustave Flaubert published in France.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1857. First passenger elevator installed by Elisha G. Otis in store in New York City. Elevator made possible building of skyscrapers. Otis patented steam elevator in 1861 and invented hydraulic elevator in 1872.

Reinforced concrete metal framework embedded in cement patented by its French inventor, Joseph Monier.

Lamp for burning kerosene developed by A. C. Ferris and Company.

First box spring imported from France by James Boyle, bedding manufacturer of New York.

Discovery of prehistoric Neanderthal Man by workmen in Germany.

Detroit and Michigan

1858. Jan. 12. Recorder's Court organized to supersede Mayor's Court. Had jurisdiction over state offenses committed within city limits and over violations of city ordinances. In 1919 assumed jurisdiction of Police Court also.

Aug. 30. First session of high school in upper story of building on Broadway site now occupied by Board of Education. Twenty-three boys enrolled.

First varnish factory established by Berry Brothers. The firm is still operating.

World History

1858. Ottawa made capital of Canada.

End of property qualifications for members of Parliament and removal of disabilities on Jews in England.

Admission of Minnesota to the Union.

Aug. 21 -Oct. 15. Lincoln-Douglas debates during Illinois senatorial campaign.

Benito Juarez became President of Mexico. Reforms followed.

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Cultural Progress

1858. Novels and tales by Alphonse Daudet began appearing in France. Courtship of Miles Standish by Henry W. Longfellow. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1858. Cable across the Atlantic Ocean successfully completed Aug. 5. Cyrus W. Field chiefly responsible for this first transatlantic submarine cable. Messages exchanged by President Buchanan and Queen Victoria on Aug. 16. Terminals in Newfoundland and Ireland. Cable car invented by Eleazer A. Gardner of Philadelphia. Machine for stitching soles and uppers of shoes invented by Lyman Blake. Bought and developed by Gordon McKay. Revolutionized shoe manufacturing methods.

Steel pens first commercially manufactured by Richard Esterbrook in Camden, New Jersey. Company is still producing pens. Pencil with eraser attached patented by H. L. Lipman of Philadelphia.

"Arctics" patented by Thomas Crane Wales of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Waterproof gaiter of rubber and cloth. First successful baby carriage factory started in Leominster, Massachusetts by F. W. and F. A. Whitney.

Two papers read to the Linnean Society on July 1 announced evolutionary theories of Alfred R. Wallace and Charles Darwin.

Detroit and Michigan

1859- Jan. 25. Centennial celebration of Robert Burns' birthday.

Mar. 12. John Brown came to Detroit and brought fourteen slaves to smuggle across the river. Frederick Douglass delivered a lecture in Detroit that night.

Apr. 12. First national championship billiard match held in Detroit.

Michael Phelan defeated John Seereiter.

Railroad from Detroit to Port Huron completed connection with Grand Trunk system.

Dr. Herman Kiefer became one of the city physicians of Detroit.

World History

1859- Admission of Oregon as a state.

Apr. -Nov. Sardinia gained recognition of her independence after

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defeating Austria with aid of France.

Oct. 16. The John Brown raid at Harpers Ferry.

Cultural Progress

1859. Adelina Patti made her operatic debut at New York Academy of Music. Had appeared in 1851 at Niblo's Gardens as a child star. Faust, opera by Charles Gounod, first performed in Paris, Mar. 19. New York premiere, Nov. 26, 1868.

"Dixie" sung for first time Sept. 19, by Daniel Emmett of Bryants' Minstrels, New York. Published in 1860.

Joseph Jefferson began playing Rip Van Winkle. Continued in the role until 1904.

Idylls of the King by Alfred Tennyson.

Important English novels appeared: Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens, Ordeal of Richard Feverel by George Meredith, Adam Bede by George Eliot, The Virginians by William M. Thackeray. All became best sellers in the United States.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayam translated by Edward Fitzgerald. Became popular in the United States after 1870.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1859- Darwin published Origin of Species setting forth theory of evolution. Practical storage or secondary battery devised by Gaston Plante of France.

1859-1860. Spectroscope developed by Kirchhoff and Bunsen and principles of spectrum analysis established.

1859. First commercially productive oil well drilled at Titusville, Pennsylvania, by Edwin L. Drake.

Comstock Lode, great silver deposit, discovered in Nevada. First Pullman sleeping car built and put into service on Chicago and Alton Railroad. First comfortable car "The Pioneer" came in 1865.

First rotary-motion washing machine made by Hamilton E. Smith of Philadelphia. Patented in 1858.

George F. Gilman opened his first store in New York City. The first chain store. Soon had several stores operating as The Great American Tea Company. In 1869 renamed the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. George H. Hartford took over the man-

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agement of the company in 1878 and by 1881 it had 100 stores.

Groceries were added in the 1890's.

Milk inspectors required by law in Massachusetts.

Florence Nightingale published Notes on Nursing.

First mastoid operation performed at Brooklyn City Hospital by
Dr. Joseph Hutchison.

Detroit and Michigan

1860. Detroit ranked nineteenth in size among United States cities with a population of 45,619-

Total value of Detroit manufactured products exceeded \$5,000,000 for the first time.

Jan. 16. High School moved into its own building on Gratiot Street. Girls were permitted to enroll for the first time. Eighty-five pupils.

Jan. 30. New federal post office and customhouse in Detroit opened on corner of Griswold and Larned streets. Cornerstone of this first government-built federal building laid May 18, 1858.

July 1. Adelina Patti sang in Detroit.

July 10. Land now occupied by Cass Park given to city by General Lewis Cass.

Sept. 4. Big Republican gathering and torchlight procession. Speech by William Seward.

Sept. 20. The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, on his tour of Canada and the United States, arrived in Detroit. Stayed at the Russell House.

Sept. 28. Dorothea Lynde Dix inspected Wayne County Poor House and Asylum at Eloise and found conditions there deplorable. The worst such place she had yet seen. Reforms did not begin until 1868.

Oct. 15. Big Democratic meeting with Stephen A. Douglas as speaker.

City contracted for its first steam fire engine. In 1861 a paid fire department was established replacing the volunteer companies used previously.

Salt mining industry began in Saginaw region. Salt in commercial quantities discovered in 1859-

Nov. Michigan's six electoral votes went to Abraham Lincoln for President.

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World History

1860. United States population 31,443,321 including about 4,000,000 slaves; area 3,026,789 square miles. Center of population 20 miles southeast of Chillicothe, Ohio.
National debt \$64,842,287.

Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) visited the United States.
Mar. 13-15. Italian states of Parma, Modena, Romagna, and
Tuscany voted for annexation to Sardinia.
Mar. 24. Treaty of Turin. Savoy and Nice ceded to France.
Garibaldi and his Thousand Redshirts sailed for Sicily, May 5.
Took Naples, Sept. 7.

Nov. Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States.
Dec. 20. South Carolina adopted Ordinance of Secession.

Cultural Progress

1860. Hoop skirt or crinoline grew very expansive. Women also preferred
little round hats.

Men started to wear knickers for sports.

Architecture became frilly and exaggerated included Baroque,
French and Italian Renaissance, etc.

The first golf tournament was held at the Prestwick Course in Scot-
land. Willie Park, Sr., won it. This later became known as the
British Open.

"Old Black Joe," song by Stephen Collins Foster.
First dime novel published by Erastus F. Beadle started rage which
continued until 1890's. Malaeska, the Indian Wife of the White
Hunter, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, was the first dime novel in the
Beadle series and best seller of the genre.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1860. Internal trade in the United States shifted from north-south to
east-west about this time.
30,000 miles of railroad in the United States.

Pony Express started Apr. 3. Route between Sacramento, Califor-
nia, and St. Joseph, Missouri, covered by riders in 10 days usually.
First commercial oil refinery erected in Oil Creek Valley, Pennsyl-
vania, by William Barnsdall and William H. Abbott. Kerosene the
product.

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1860. Repeating rifle introduced by Oliver F. Winchester.

United States Secret Service created to suppress counterfeiting.
New York City Police Department established first police traffic
squad to escort pedestrians across the streets full of horse-drawn
vehicles.

Detroit and Michigan

1861. Mar. 12. First police commission created. Consisted of Mayor and
two others. Authorized to employ policemen. Ineffective during
draft and anti-Negro riots of 1863.

First Michigan Infantry Regiment mustered into service on May 2

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and departed for Civil War on May 13. Second Regiment left Detroit June 16. Military activities became chief interest in Detroit.

Sept. 27. Shaarey Zedek Jewish Society organized. First orthodox Jewish synagogue and second oldest Jewish congregation in Detroit. Built synagogue on Congress Street in 1878. Congregation Shaarey Zedek's synagogue at Chicago and Lawton Avenue dedicated in 1931.

Young Men's Society building on Woodbridge Street opened. Contained hall seating 1,500 persons. Served as leading Detroit theater for a decade.

Stove manufacturing begun by Jeremiah and James Dwyer. Hydraulic Iron Works had manufactured stoves and parts on a small scale as far back as 1830's.

July 6. House of Correction completed.

World History

1861. Kansas admitted as a free state.

Feb. 4-9. Confederate States of America organized provisionally. Eleven states seceded by June. Permanent Confederate government became effective Feb. 22, 1862, with Jefferson Davis as President.

1861-1865. Civil War in the United States.

1861. Mar. 4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President.

Firing on Fort Sumter, Apr. 12-13, and its fall Apr. 14.

Emancipation of serfs in Russia by edict of Alexander II.

Mar. 17. Kingdom of Italy proclaimed by first Italian parliament with Victor Emmanuel as King. June 6, death of Cavour, leader in the unification of Italy.

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1861. July 21. First Battle of Bull Run. Confederate victory.

William I became King of Prussia. Had been regent since 1858.

Dec. 23. Death of Albert, Prince Consort, husband of Queen Victoria.

Cultural Progress

1861. First American Doctor of Philosophy degree granted by Yale University.

Herbert Spencer published his essays on education. Favored broadening curriculum to include sciences.

Vassar College founded.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology founded.

Song: "Maryland! My Maryland!"

First American edition of Grimm's Fairy Tales (Germany, 1812 and 1815) issued as Popular Tales and Household Stories. Rivalled in popularity only by Hans Christian Anderson.
East Lynne, by Mrs. Henry Wood, first issued in book form. Became sentimental sensation of the cheap novels and dramatic thriller of the "op'ry" house and tent show.
Silas Marner by George Eliot. Followed Mill on the Floss (1860).

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1861. New York to San Francisco telegraph connection completed. The first transcontinental telegraph message was sent Oct. 24 by Stephen J. Field, Chief Justice of California, to President Lincoln.

Central Pacific Railroad incorporated in California by Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, and others. Began to build railroad eastward from San Francisco.

Process for manufacturing soda from salt devised by Ernest Solvay. First plant set up in Belgium in 1863. Many industrial demands for sodium carbonate could now be met.

Cell defined as mass of protoplasm containing a nucleus by Max Schultze.

Detroit and Michigan

1862. July. Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry recruited chiefly from Detroit and Wayne County.

July 8. Detroit Daily Advertiser and Detroit Daily Tribune consolidated.

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World History

1862. France acquired Cochinchina. Beginning of her colonies in Indo-China. Confirmed by Treaty of Saigon, 1874.

Mar. 2. Naval battle between ironclad vessels, the Union Monitor and the Confederate Virginia, (formerly the Merrimac).

Western campaign. Apr. 6-7, Grant's victory at Battle of Shiloh gave Union forces control of Mississippi River to Vicksburg. Apr. 25, Farragut captured New Orleans.

June 1. Robert E. Lee named commander in chief of Confederate eastern armies. Made commander in chief of all Confederate armies, Jan. 31, 1865.

Peninsula campaign. May 31- July 1, Fighting around Richmond.

Aug. 30, Second Battle of Bull Run Union army defeated by

"Stonewall" Jackson. Sept. 17, Battle of Antietam. Dec. 13, Lee's

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victory at Battle of Fredericksburg.

First Homestead Act.

Medal of Honor authorized by Congress.

First federal income tax levied by Congress for war needs.

International Exposition, London.

Sept. 2. Bismarck became Premier of Prussia.

Cultural Progress

1862. Morrill Act passed. Provided land grants to states to support agricultural and mechanical arts colleges.

"Battle Hymn of the Republic," song with words by Julia Ward Howe published.

Artemus Ward (Charles F. Browne) the popular humorist.

Publication of Les Miserables by Victor Hugo a literary event of world magnitude. Appeared simultaneously in the major capitals and was translated into nine languages before publication. Immediate literary and popular success.

Fathers and Sons by Ivan S. Turgenev published in Russia.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1862. Union Pacific Railroad chartered by Congress with huge land grant to build railroad via central route from Omaha, Nebraska, to meet Central Pacific Railroad on California-Nevada border.

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1862. Revolving machine gun invented and patented by Richard J. Catling. Nitroglycerin produced commercially by Alfred Nobel. Substance discovered in 1846 by Ascanio Sobrero. Invention of mercury fulminating cap in 1864 by Nobel provided safe method for exploding the nitroglycerin.

Scientific proof of photosynthesis in green leaves first produced by Julius von Sachs, German botanist.

United States Department of Agriculture created.

Paper money "Greenbacks" first issued by the United States government (authorized 1861). Printed at newly established Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Chicago surpassed Cincinnati as nation's meat-packing center.

Detroit and Michigan

1863. Aug. 3. First horsecars ran on Jefferson Avenue. Detroit City Railway incorporated to operate the cars which ran on rails. Soon other companies operated cars on other principal streets. Fare usually five cents.

High School conducted on second floor of old Capitol Building.

Remained in these quarters until 1875.

Dec. 26. Clinton Street jail completed.

First National Bank opened under new national banking act.

Detroit Bridge and Iron Works established. Erected many bridges over Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

World History

1863. Jan. 1. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued freeing slaves in states which were in rebellion.

Admission of West Virginia as the 35th state. Formed from section of Virginia remaining loyal to the Union.

Mar. 3. First wartime conscription bill adopted in North. Provoked anti-draft riots in New York and other cities.

May 1-4. Battle of Chancellorsville a Confederate victory but "Stonewall" Jackson was killed.

June 7. France conquered Mexico City. Proclaimed an empire with Maximilian of Austria as Emperor, 1864.

July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg. Turning point of the Civil War.

July 4. Vicksburg surrendered to Union Army. Siege began May 18.

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1863. Nov. 19- Lincoln's address at Gettysburg.

Nov. 23-25. Battle of Chattanooga. (Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.) Union won Tennessee.

First state board of charities established in Massachusetts.

City mail delivery service inaugurated.

Cultural Progress

1863. Crinoline dress reached its most exaggerated dimension and then began to decrease in size. Invisible nets of human hair introduced for the coiffure.

First school for crippled children a private one in New York City.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," song, published.

The famous short story Man Without a Country by Edward Everett Hale made first appearance in December Atlantic Monthly.

Lady Audley's Secret by Mary E. Braddon became one of the great successes of the fourth-rate feminine fiction of the era. Miss Braddon wrote 80 such novels before her death in 1915.

Romola by George Eliot.

John Stuart Mill's Utilitarianism published.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1863- National Academy of Sciences incorporated by Act of Congress.
Gasoline as a distillate of oil appeared.

Manufacture of paper from wood pulp instead of from rags as formerly introduced. Meant increased paper supply.
Paper patterns practical for dressmaking devised and manufactured by Ebenezer Butterick in Sterling, Massachusetts.
National bank system created by Congress.

First American accident insurance company chartered Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.
Knitting machine by which garments and hosiery could be shaped as knit invented by William Cotton.

Detroit and Michigan

1864. Apr. 24. Shakespeare tercentenary celebration at Young Men's Hall.

Sept. 27. First draft to fill Detroit quota for Union Army. Second draft, March 21, 1865.

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1864. Oct. Free mail delivery by carriers began in Detroit.

First Bessemer steel made in United States at Wyandotte, Michigan, by Eureka Iron and Steel Works. Used Kelly pneumatic process.

Detroit Stove Works organized by Jeremiah Dwyer and his partners.
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad entered Detroit.

World History

1864. Jan. 16- June 26. Prussia and Austria made war on Denmark over Schleswig-Holstein.

Mar. 9- Ulysses S. Grant named commander in chief of Union Armies.

May 5. General Sherman began his march through Georgia; Sept. 2, captured Atlanta; Nov. 16, began march to the sea; Dec. 22, Sherman occupied Savannah, Georgia.

July 4. Immigration Act regulating importation of contract labor. Beginning of federal restrictions on immigration.

Admission of Nevada as a state.

Nov. 8. Re-election of Lincoln. Second inauguration, Mar. 4, 1865.

Nov. President Lincoln revived custom of a national Thanksgiving Day by proclaiming last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving. President Washington had proclaimed such a day for Nov. 26, 1789. Sarah Josepha Hale led the agitation for national celebration of Thanksgiving Day.

Taming of the Plains Indians began. Cheyenne on warpath. Troops massacred Indians at Sand Creek, Colorado.

Motto "In God We Trust" first appeared on American coins receiving Congressional sanction the following year.

First Catholic Negro parish, Baltimore.
International Red Cross founded.
Postal money order system established.

Cultural Progress

1864. New York became the first state to require a hunting license.
"Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!" song by George Frederick Root.

"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" song by Walter Kittredge.
Sung by both the South and North during the Civil War.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1864. Periscope invented by Thomas Doughty of the United States Navy.

Louis Pasteur proved that organisms causing fermentation came from the air full of such organisms and were not spontaneously generated. Demonstrated existence of microbes.

Detroit and Michigan

1865. Michigan supplied 90,747 men for Union Army from 1861-1865. Wayne County sent 9,213 of which 6,000 were from city of Detroit. 14,343 Michigan soldiers died.

Mar. 25. School District Library opened to public in rear of old Capitol Building in Capitol Park. Beginning of present Detroit Public Library.

Metropolitan police department organized under state authority with four-member police commission appointed by the Governor. Patrol wagon service introduced in 1871, and telegraph signal boxes in 1885. Changed to one commissioner appointed by the Council in 1901. Charter of 1918 vested appointment of the police commissioner in the Mayor.

Apr. 3 and 10. Celebrations at news of fall of Richmond and surrender of Confederacy.

Apr. 25. Mourning services for President Lincoln in Detroit including funeral procession and oration.

Aug. 12. General Ulysses S. Grant visited Detroit. Honored by reception at Biddle House.

Richard H. Fyfe established his shoe store by purchase of C. C. Tyler store. Present building completed in 1919. America's largest shoe store.

Michigan Car Company Works established.

World History

1865. Apr. 9. Surrender of Lee and Confederate forces at Appomattox.
Apr. 14. Assassination of Lincoln. Died April 15 at 7:22 A.M.
Apr. 15. Andrew Johnson became President.
Dec. 18. Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery ratified.
Leopold II became King of the Belgians.
American Social Science Association founded.

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Cultural Progress

1865. Society dividing into old conservative families and the flashy set or "swells" typified by "Diamond Jim" Brady.
Front lawns decorated with iron statuary.
Marquis of Queensbury boxing rules were first published.
Pari-mutuel wagering originated in France.

George Inness, a leading American painter of the Hudson River School, offered a typical landscape "Peace and Plenty."
First performance of Tristan and Isolde, opera by Richard Wagner, at Munich, June 10.

"Marching Through Georgia," song, published.
Nation magazine established.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll.
Essays in Criticism by Matthew Arnold.

Hans Brinker and His Silver Skates by Mary Mapes Dodge published. Became favorite when its author won fame as editor of St. Nicholas Magazine.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1865. Open-hearth steel process introduced. Using regenerative gas furnace of Sir William Siemens, Pierre Martin combined scrap steel with the pig iron instead of fresh ore.

First pipe line to transport crude petroleum completed in Pennsylvania. About five miles long.

First printing press in America to use a continuous web or roll of paper produced by William Bullock. Used by the New York Sun.
First two-wheeled velocipede or crank-driven bicycle perfected by Pierre Lallemond, a worker in the shop of M. Ernst Michaux in Paris. Lallemond sold his patent to Michaux and emigrated to the U.S.A. where he built velocipedes or "boneshakers."
Sir Joseph Lister began practice of antiseptic surgery.
Pasteur's studies on heat sterilization. The beginning of pasteurization as method of killing germs.

Gregor Mendel discovered the laws of heredity but knowledge was not utilized until 1900.

Coffee percolator patent granted to James H. Nason.
Sweet crackers first manufactured in America by Belcher and Larrabee of Albany. To compete with imported English varieties.

Detroit and Michigan

1866. Jan. Harper Hospital opened for civilian patients. Funds provided in 1859 by Walter Harper and Nancy Martin. Incorporated May 4, 1863. Frame building on Woodward Avenue at Martin Place used for wounded soldiers after October, 1864, was later taken over by the Harper Hospital trustees.

Feb. 7. General William T. Sherman visited Detroit.

Mar. 27. Detroit Daily Post first issued. First eight-page daily in Detroit. Consolidated with Advertiser and Tribune in 1877.

May. Wayne County Medical Society organized. Disbanded after ten years. New Society reorganized August 17, 1876.

June 20. Funeral of General Lewis Cass.

Sept. 4. President Andrew Johnson visited Detroit.

Oct. 26. Parke, Davis & Company originated when Dr. Samuel P. Duffield, a druggist, and Hervey C. Parke formed a partnership as Duffield, Parke and Company. George S. Davis joined the firm in 1867 and the present name was adopted in 1871. The manufacturing drug business established in a drug store at the corner of Cass and Henry Street moved to a specially built laboratory on the present river front site in 1873 and shortly thereafter began its pharmaceutical research program.

James Vernor and Company established when James Vernor concocted and sold his first ginger ale at his drug store.

Boot and shoe factory established by Hazen S. Pingree and Charles H. Smith.

World History

1866. Reconstruction of the Southern States under way. Struggle between President Johnson who favored lenient reconstruction methods and the Radical Reconstructionists in Congress who wanted a harsh policy.

Apr. Civil Rights Bill passed over Johnson veto.

Ku Klux Klan organized. Movement spread rapidly in the former Confederate states.

Grand Army of the Republic founded.

War with Sioux Indians began.

United States public debt reached \$2,755,000,000 or \$77.69 per capita highest until 1916.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals organized by Henry Bergh.

1866. Municipal Board of Health established in New York City. Epidemics of war years led to efforts for better public health control. National Labor Union one of first attempts at federating labor. Lasted six years.

Fenians from United States invaded Canada.

June-Aug. Seven Weeks' War. Prussians defeated Austrians.
Meant recognition of Prussia as leader of German states.

Cultural Progress

1866. Croquet a very popular game.

Fisk University (for Negroes) opened in Nashville, Tennessee.

Another Negro college, Howard Theological Seminary, founded in
Washington, D.C, was renamed Howard University and opened
in 1867.

Jacques Offenbach, typical composer of the Second Empire period,
presented his La Vie Parisienne. His most famous opera, Tales
of Hoffman, was first performed Feb. 10, 1881, after his death in
1880.

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie," song.

Crime and Punishment by Feodor M. Dostoevski.

"Snow-Bound" made John Greenleaf Whittier one of America's
best loved poets during last quarter of 19th century.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1866. Second and successful Atlantic cable laid between United States
and Great Britain.

First American steam automobile invented by Henry A. House of
Bridgeport, Connecticut. Used for several months.

Printing press with stereotype plates curved to form the cylinder
patented in England by J. C. MacDonald and J. Calverley.

Patent to J. Osterhoudt for tin can with key opener.

Nickel or 5 -cent piece authorized.

Detroit and Michigan

1867. Jan. 1. Central Police Station on Woodbridge east of Woodward
first occupied.

Mar. 26. Board of Fire Commissioners created.

D. M. Ferry and Company, the seed company, was established.

Origin dated back to 1856 when Dexter M. Ferry began selling seeds in packets. Incorporated in 1879. In 1930 D. M. Ferry and Company merged with C. C. Morse and Company of California (breeder and grower) to form Ferry-Morse Seed Company.

July 10. Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company organized.
Nov. 17. Central Methodist Church completed at Woodward and Adams Street. Chapel dedicated September 21, 1865. When Woodward Avenue was widened in 1936, front and spire were moved back by removing section of the nave.

First railroad car ferry across Detroit River put into operation by Great Western Railway.

World History

1867. Admission of Nebraska as a state.

Mar. 2. Reconstruction Bill passed. South divided into five military districts. Victory for Radical Reconstructionists.

Mar. 30. Purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia for \$7,200,000.

Massachusetts limited child labor to 10 hours a day.

British North American Act passed Mar. 29. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia united into Dominion of Canada. Effective July 1.

June 19- Maximilian executed in Mexico. He was deserted by Napoleon III after firm stand by the United States.

Second Reform Act in England extended suffrage.

North German Confederation formed.

Sept.-Nov. Garibaldi's expedition to Rome ended in his defeat.

Last of the English convicts sent to Australia.

Discovery of diamonds in South Africa.

Cultural Progress

1867. United States Bureau of Education established. Henry Barnard was the first Commissioner of Education. He was a leader in the common school movement and the training of teachers.

Baseball becoming the national game. William Cummings invented the curve ball.

"The Beautiful Blue Danube," most famous of Johann Strauss

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waltzes, played for the first time. The Waltz King appeared in

Boston and New York in 1872. Toured Europe with his band 1849.

First performance on Feb. 24 of Ibsen's play, Peer Gynt, with music by Edvard Grieg.

Publication of first volume of Marx's Das Kapital.

Elsie Dinsmore by Martha Finley began a long series.

St. Elmo by Augusta J. Evans became such a popular book that the name was applied to children, towns, streets, etc. Typical of the paragon girl novels of the period.

Ragged Dick first of the Horatio Alger books. The 135 written on this formula made Alger's name a synonym for the rags-to-riches success story.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1867. Automatic electric block safety signal system for railroads invented by Thomas S. Hall. Installed on New York and Harlem Railroad. Alfred Nobel produced dynamite most useful explosive.

First stock ticker printing telegraph installed in brokerage firm on New York Stock Exchange.

Sulphite process for making wood pulp for paper discovered by Benjamin Tilghaman, American chemist. Made possible plentiful supply of paper.

First elevated railway opened in New York City. Real development came after transit study of 1875.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry formed. Leading agricultural organization of the latter 19th century.

Detroit and Michigan

1868. William Davis of Detroit obtained a patent for an "icebox on wheels" or refrigerator car which he used for shipping fruits and fish. At request of George H. Hammond, a meat dealer, Davis designed a refrigerator car for meat which was first used in April, 1869.

Wards of city divided into polling precincts for first time. Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company incorporated.

World History

1868. Feb. 24-May 26. Impeachment and trial of President Andrew Johnson. Acquitted by one vote.

1868. May 30. First observance of Memorial or Decoration Day. Promoted by Grand Army of the Republic.

July 28. Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution ratified. Granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States. Civil rights not to be denied on account of race.

Shogunate of Japan overthrown. Emperor assumed control. Westernization of Japan began.

1868-1894. Disraeli vs. Gladstone in Britain. Chief problems were extension of the franchise and Irish Home Rule. Feb. 29-Dec. 2, 1868, First Disraeli ministry. Dec. 9, 1868-Feb. 17, 1874, First Gladstone liberal ministry.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) organized in New York City.

Cultural Progress

1868. The "bustle" was the important new feminine fashion.

Theodore Thomas established his Symphony Orchestra in New York City. Began his annual tours in 1869.

Luck of Roaring Camp, the story that made Bret Harte's reputation, appeared in Overland Monthly, the magazine he edited. Appeared in book form with other Western stories by Harte in 1870.

The Moonstone by Wilkie Collins began its popular career as a mystery.

Little Women by Louisa M. Alcott published. Became most popular girls' story in American literature. Brought world fame and fortune to its author. Little Men, 1871.

The Ring and the Book by Robert Browning.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1868. First practical typing machine patented by Christopher L. Sholes. He named it the typewriter when he invented it in 1867. In 1873 E. Remington and Sons began to manufacture the typewriter. German scientists began synthesizing a series of aniline dyes from coal tar. A. W. von Hofmann had identified and named aniline in 1858.

Cro-Magnon man discovered by Louis Lartet. Another important step in evolution of man revealed.

First American open-hearth furnace for manufacture of steel by the

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Siemens-Martin process built for Cooper Hewitt and Company at Trenton, New Jersey.

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1868. First dining car, "the Delmonico," built by Pullman Company and placed in service on Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Lawn mower invented by A. M. Hills.

Oleomargarine made by H. Mege of France. First successful American manufacturer was Alfred Paraf who organized firm in 1871. Compressed fresh yeast introduced by Charles Fleischmann whose firm manufactured it near Cincinnati, Ohio. Armour Company began meat packing in Chicago.

Detroit and Michigan

1869. Feb. 2 Detroit Medical College opened. Founded May 18, 1868. Mar. 29. Detroit Opera House facing Campus Martius opened. Burned Oct. 7, 1897.

May 29- Memorial or Decoration Day first celebrated in Detroit with parade by Civil War veterans, oration, and scattering of flowers on graves in the cemeteries.

June 5. Women's Hospital and- Foundlings' Home incorporated. Society organized 1868. In 1927 renamed Woman's Hospital.

Oct. 11. Colored children first admitted to public schools.

Nov. 25. First symphony concert given by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra at the Detroit Opera House.

Providence Hospital founded.

World History

1869. Prohibition Party organized.

National Woman Suffrage Association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as president organized to work for a federal woman suffrage amendment. American Woman Suffrage Association founded to win suffrage by state law.

First state board of health established in Massachusetts. Epidemic showed need of sanitation.

The first Bureau of Labor in the American sense of the word was the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

United States Board of Indian Commissioners created.

Mar. 4. Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated as President.

Sept. 24. Black Friday Jay Gould failed to corner the gold market. Panic on Wall Street.

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1869. Nov. 17. Official opening of Suez Canal. Opened to navigation in "Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

1867.

Nov. 19. British government purchased Northwest Territories in Canada from Hudson's Bay Company.

Dec. 9. Noble Order of the Knights of Labor founded.

Cultural Progress

1869. Charles W. Eliot became president of Harvard College.

Cincinnati baseball team became first outright professional club.

First intercollegiate football game between Princeton and Rutgers,

Nov. 6.

New songs: "The Little Brown Jug," and "Sweet Genevieve."

Innocents Abroad by Mark Twain published as a subscription book

and had phenomenal door-to-door sale. Roughing It sold by same

method in 1872.

Lorna Do one by Richard D. Blackmore.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1869- Air brake for railways patented by George Westinghouse, Jr. First used in 1868. Improved brake enabling all cars to stop at same

time patented in 1872. Made possible high-speed railway travel.

Chilled steel plow patented by James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana.

Made the surface hard and smooth. Oliver made many other improvements in the plow.

Mendeleev worked out periodic table of elements.

Francis Galton published his work Hereditary Genius. He founded and named the science of eugenics and introduced the statistical method into the study of heredity.

The first plastic celluloid invented by John and Isaiah Hyatt.

Name derived from "cellulose" and "oid" meaning "like."

First suction-type vacuum cleaner patented by Ives W. McGaffey of Chicago as a "sweeping machine."

Hydraulic tunneling shield invented by Beach and Greathead. Made possible subaqueous tunnels such as the New York subway tunnels

under the East River and Hudson River opened in 1908, the Hol-

land Tunnel under the Hudson River opened in 1927, and the

Detroit- Windsor Tunnel opened in 1930.

Thomas A. Edison obtained his first patent for an electric vote recorder or voting machine.

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1869. Transcontinental railroad completed when tracks laid eastward by Central Pacific Railroad and westward by Union Pacific Railroad joined at Promontary Point, Utah. A nation-wide celebration marked the event on May 10.

Henry John Heinz opened a factory at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, to become the first commercially successful foodstuffs producer. His first product was grated and prepared horse-radish. H. J. Heinz Company now manufactures several hundred varieties of products.

Detroit and Michigan

1870. Detroit population 79,577. Ranked eighteenth in size among United States cities.

R. L. Polk and Company incorporated. First "Polk" directory issued 1872.

Fire alarm system installed.

Women admitted to the University of Michigan.

1870's. Business crossed Campus Martius, and section between Campus and Grand Circus Park began shifting from residential to business use. Washington and Madison Avenues were fashionable residential streets.

World History

1870. United States population 38,558,371. Center of population near Hillsboro, Ohio, about 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati.

Illiteracy in United States, 20%.

Two million women were gainfully employed. They constituted 15% of the nation's workers. By 1949, 17 million women were in the labor force, or 28%.

Mar. 30. Fifteenth Amendment to United States Constitution ratified. Voting privileges not to be denied on account of race.

June 22. Federal Department of Justice established.

Civil service reform in England. Competitive examinations made the basis for government service.

Manitoba became a province of Canada.

July 18. Vatican council proclaimed the Dogma of Papal Infallibility.

Unification of Italy completed. Aug. 19, French troops withdrew from Rome. Oct. 2, Rome annexed and became capital of Italy.

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1870. Franco-Prussian War. July 19, France declared war. Sept. 2, Defeat of Napoleon III at Sedan.

Sept. 4. Third French Republic proclaimed. Napoleon III deposed. Sept. 19 1871, Jan. 28. Siege of Paris by Germans.

Cultural Progress

1870. Women's fashions: hoops reduced to padding over hips and bustle in back; skirts were draped with fullness drawn to the back and

profusely trimmed; stiff taffeta a favorite material; bodices were tight, buttoned to the neck, with collars and jabots of lace. A popular style was the polonaise waist and skirt of one piece, plain and close-fitting, draped over a pleated underskirt of contrasting color and material. Accessories: small hats, cameo jewelry, pleated fans, fancy parasols.

National Education Association founded.

The first game refuge was established in California. The second state to establish one was Indiana in 1903.
Metropolitan and Boston Art Museums founded.

1870-1895. John Rogers' miniature sculptures, known as Rogers' Groups, and representing familiar scenes and incidents of home life, were popular in the United States.

1870. Opera houses, music halls, and theaters opening everywhere even in the smallest towns.
McCall's Magazine established.

Death of Charles Dickens world's most popular author. Publishers began issuing sets of his works which sold in the hundreds of thousands.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1870. 47.4% of all persons gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture. First census to show farmers a minority among the gainfully employed.

49,168 miles of railroad in the United States.

Z. T. Gramme of Paris produced direct current dynamo based on Antonio Pacinotti's ring dynamo of 1860. By 1873 dynamo was recognized as an electric motor. Made electricity available for industrial uses.

Cement introduced into the United States from England. Brought as ship ballast. Use of European cement exceeded American-made until 1897.

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1870. B. F. Goodrich started his rubber company at Akron. First really successful American rubber company.

Petroleum jelly manufactured by Robert A. Chesebrough who named it "vaseline" and registered this name in 1878 as trade-mark of his brand.

Standard Oil Company incorporated in Ohio with John D. Rockefeller as principal stockholder.

United States Weather Service authorized by Congress. Signal Corps began meteorological observations Nov. 1.

Baking powder introduced to American cooks by Benjamin T. Babbitt who manufactured Star Yeast Powder.

First American trade-mark registration act. Declared unconstitutional but another trade-mark law was enacted in 1881. This was superseded by act of 1905 and supplemented by acts of 1906 and

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1920 which now govern trade-mark registration.
United States Public Health Service reorganized.

Detroit and Michigan
1871-1875. Park and boulevard question agitated Detroiters.

1871. July 4. City Hall dedicated. Occupied July 18. Cornerstone laid
August 6, 1868.

Oct. 9- Citizens' meeting raised \$25,000 to aid victims of Chi-
cago fire.

Mutual Gaslight Company established on east side.
Detroit Car and Manufacturing Company bought by George M.
Pullman and Detroit was center for Pullman car manufacture until
Pullman plant near Chicago was built. Detroit plant abandoned
in 1893.

First compulsory school attendance law in Michigan. All children
between eight and fourteen years required to attend school at least
twelve weeks each year.

World History

1871. Jan. 18. German Empire proclaimed at Versailles. William I be-
came Emperor of the German states united by treaties.
Mar. 1-3. Paris Commune.

May 13. Pope refused to accept loss of temporal power in law
defining his relations to the Italian government, and thereafter con-
fined himself to the Vatican in protest.

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1871. Oct. 8. Great Chicago fire. Allegedly caused by Mrs. O'Leary's cow
kicking over a lantern.

Home Rule for Ireland party formed. Parnell became its leader.
British Columbia joined Dominion of Canada.
Henry M. Stanley found Dr. David Livingstone in Africa.

Corruption of Tweed Ring in New York City exposed by Thomas
Nast's cartoons in the New York Times and Harper's Weekly.
Boss Tweed convicted in 1873.

1871-1883. Kulturkampf in Germany Bismarck's fight against the
Catholic church. "May" laws repressing church passed in 1873.
Struggle of state versus church lessened after Bismarck turned his
opposition towards Socialists.

Cultural Progress

1871. Popular novelty in men's hats the derby.
Smith College for women founded.

Beginning of high school accreditation for college admission instead
of entrance examinations. Introduced by Michigan.

Dwight L. Moody (preacher) and Ira D. Sankey (singer) began

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their great revivalist movement.

Baseball assumed real professional status when nine teams organized as the National Association of Professional Ball Players.

P. T. Barnum's traveling circus and menagerie "Greatest Show on Earth" got under way.

Premiere of opera Aida by Giuseppe Verdi, in Cairo, Dec. 24.
The Hoosier Schoolmaster by Edward Eggleston.

Horatio Alger's Tattered Tom series. Dime novels were the popular reading matter of the times.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1871. Dry-plate photography introduced by R. L. Maddox. George Eastman began manufacturing photographic dry-plate in 1878.

Rotary printing press with continuous roll feed perfected by R. Hoe and Company. Installed in the New York Tribune plant. Produced as many as 18,000 newspapers an hour.

Darwin published The Descent of Man.

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Detroit and Michigan

1872. Apr. 9. Soldiers and Sailors Monument to Michigan men in Civil War dedicated on Campus Martius.

Moffat Building finished. Had first passenger elevator in Detroit. Jewelry firm of Roehm and Wright established. When Roehm sold his share in 1886, John Kay became Henry M. Wright's partner in the firm of Wright, Kay and Company.

Michigan Stove Company organized by Jeremiah Dwyer and partners in 1871, began manufacturing. The "Garland" stove was one of their products.

World History

1872. British Ballot Act provided for secret vote for the first time.

Geneva Convention settled Alabama claims in favor of the United States.

Credit mobilier scandal followed by others in the Grant administration.

Cultural Progress

1872. James A. McNeill Whistler first exhibited his painting, "Arrangement in Gray and Black," better known as "Portrait of the Artist's Mother." The painting probably best known to the average person. E. P. Roe started his best-selling author's career with Barriers Burned Away. His stories were sermons wherein a religious hero or heroine sought to convert a doubter of the opposite sex and succeeded through the intervention of some great disaster.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1872. Mail-order house established by Montgomery Ward in Chicago.

Cigarette manufacturing machine invented by Albert H. Hook. Patented in 1876 but not used commercially until 1882. Machine-made cigarettes became the basis of the great tobacco industry of today.

First photograph showing motion taken by Edward Muybridge. Used series of cameras taking photos at regular intervals of a race horse in action.

Yellowstone National Park established.

First federal fish hatchery established in Maine.

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University established with Charles

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S. Sargent as the first director. Contains the largest number of species of woody plants in any one place in America.

Principles of Physiological Psychology by Wilhelm Wundt created modern experimental psychology.

Popular Science Monthly founded.

1872-1885. The popular bicycle was the "Ordinary" featuring high front wheel and small rear wheel.

Detroit and Michigan

1873. Board of Public Works established. Became Department of Public Works under single commissioner in 1901.

Board of Estimates created to replace citizens' meetings in matters of city expenditures. Abolished 1881 but re-established 1887.

Superior Court established for civil actions.

Detroit and Bay City Railroad completed to Bay City.

Aug. 23. Detroit Evening News first issued. Founded by James E. Scripps.

All stage lines from Detroit ceased operation.

St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Parish acquired the Presbyterian Church and rectory on Washington Boulevard. Present St. Aloysius Church on this site built and dedicated in 1930.

Michigan State Board of Health established.

World History

1873. Feb. 12. "Crime of 1873" Coinage act which demonetized silver.

Mar. 4. Grant inaugurated for second term as President.

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Sept. Financial panic precipitated by failure of Jay Cooke bank.
Depression lasted through 1879.

The Gilded Age, a novel by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, published this year, gave its name to the period 1865-1873. It was a period marked by speculation, industrial expansion, sudden new wealth, loose business and political morals, and flashy manners and modes.

British courts reformed by Judicature Act.

Prince Edward Island joined Dominion of Canada.

Postal cards first issued in the United States. Introduced in Vienna in 1869 and first used in Great Britain in 1870.

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1873. Austrian International Exposition in Vienna.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations formed.

Cultural Progress

1873. Lawn tennis was introduced in England by its inventor Major Walter C. Wingfield.

First permanent public school kindergarten in the United States founded in St. Louis.

"Silver Threads Among the Gold," song.

Woman's Home Companion established.

Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days* and *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea* became popular with young and old readers.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1873. Barbed wire made by Joseph F. Glidden of DeKalb, Illinois. Made possible fencing of the plains.

Automatic grain-binding attachment came into use on harvesters.

The Appleby Knotter of 1878 became the standard tying device.

First cable streetcar in the world put into service in San Francisco.

Invented by Andrew Hallidie in 1871.

Linoleum first manufactured by American Linoleum Manufacturing Company on Staten Island.

Seedless navel oranges began to be cultivated in Riverside, California, by Jonathan and Eliza Tibbets from orange saplings brought from Brazil in 1871.

Detroit and Michigan

1874. Detroit Conservatory of Music established.

"Kalamazoo" decision by Justice Thomas M. Cooley upheld right

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of school boards to use primary school money for high schools.

Meant that scope of public education was not limited.

Michigan state school for underprivileged children opened at

Coldwater. First of its kind in the world.

Webster School on Twenty-first Street near Howard built. Oldest

school building still in use.

Apr. 16. Detroit Scientific Association organized.

June 2. American Medical Association held its 25th meeting in

Detroit.

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World History

1874. Universal Postal Union established. One of the earliest international agencies.

Great Britain followed other European powers with Pacific annexationist policy. Acquired Fiji Islands.

Women's Christian Temperance Union formed.

Cultural Progress

1874. Chautauqua organized. Originally established for Bible study and the training of Sunday school teachers. In 1878 began offering home study courses.

First Christmas cards engraved by Louis Prang at Roxbury, Mass., for export to England where the custom of sending card greetings was established. Introduced to American trade in 1875.

First Impressionist exhibition in Paris. Impressionism was the name given to work of painters like Claude Monet (1840-1926) and Auguste Renoir (1841-1919) which tried to depict the world of ephemeral appearance and the influence of light on color. The name came from a painting of Monet's titled "Impression Soleil Levant."

Peter Tschaikowsky composed his "Piano Concerto in B-Flat Minor." His "Violin Concerto in D Major" appeared in 1878 and his "Fifth Symphony in E Minor" was finished in 1888.

Far from the Madding Crowd by Thomas Hardy.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1874. Edison made a practical quadruplex telegraph. Four messages could be sent over same wire at same time. J. B. Stearns had invented a duplex telegraph in 1866 and Wilhelm Ginol had made a duplex as early as 1853 in Vienna.

First successful manufacture of adhesive and medicated plaster

by Robert W. Johnson and George J. Seabury at East Orange, New Jersey. In 1886 Johnson separated and formed Johnson and Johnson Company of New Brunswick to make full line of pharmaceutical plasters with rubber base.

Washburn and Pillsbury flour mills introduced process of reducing wheat to flour by chilled steel rollers.

Dr. Andrew Taylor Still of Kirksville, Missouri, founded osteopathy. Philadelphia Zoological Garden opened to public. First zoo in the United States. Founded 1859.

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Detroit and Michigan

1875. Jan. 2. Death of Eber Brock Ward, Detroit's first millionaire industrialist.

Aug. 11. American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Detroit.

Sept. 13. C. J. Whitney's Opera House opened on northwest corner of Fort and Shelby.

New high school building erected in front of old Capitol structure. Evening schools first maintained for children unable to attend during day.

Fred Sanders established his confectionery store. Reputedly among the first in the United States to introduce the ice cream soda.

World History

1875. Greenback Party organized to oppose redemption of greenbacks. Supported by Western and Southern groups who wanted easier credit and plenty of currency in circulation. Joined by labor groups in 1878 to form Greenback-Labor Party. Prominent political issue through 1884.

Alfonso XIII became King of Spain.

Nov. 25. Great Britain acquired control of the Suez Canal. Purchased shares from Khedive of Egypt.

Christian Science Church founded by Mary Baker Eddy. Science and Health first published.

First United States cardinal named, John, Cardinal McCloskey. Theosophical Society formed.

Cultural Progress

1875. The Arts & Crafts Movement began to flourish in England and America and lasted well beyond the turn of the century. Soft felt hat was adopted for business and informal wear by men. Delmonico's and Sherry's were the fashionable New York restaurants.

First Kentucky Derby run. Won by "Aristides."
First performance of Carmen, opera by Georges Bizet, in Paris,
June 3. First performed in United States in 1878. Not successful
until 1883.

Debut of Mary Anderson, stage beauty of the seventies and eighties,
famous for her "pure and innocent" roles.

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1875. Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoi. Vogue for the author in the United
States came in the nineties and after.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1875. International Bureau of Weights and Measures established.
Rotary perfecting press developed. Printed both sides of a sheet
at once and delivered cut and folded newspaper.

The combine the combined harvester and thresher came into
use on the western wheat fields. Had been thought of as early
as 1836.

Luther Burbank moved to California and began breeding new
varieties of plants by crossing and selection. His experimental farm
was established in 1893.

First state agricultural experiment station established at Middle-
town, Connecticut.

Detroit and Michigan

1876. July 4. Independence centennial celebration in Detroit proces-
sion, street decorations, boat races, illuminations, etc.

Russel Wheel and Foundry Company established by George H.
and Walter S. Russel. Their father, George B. Russel, at his Ham-
tramck Iron Works, had manufactured the first car wheels in the
west.

World History

1876. Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
Admission of Colorado to the Union.

June 25. General George Custer defeated at Little Big Horn by
Sioux Indians led by Sitting Bull.

Nov. Disputed Hayes-Tilden Presidential election. Electoral Com-
mission decided for Hayes, Mar. 2, 1877.

International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of
Africa founded.

Cultural Progress

1876. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition gave a strong impetus to
art education, and was followed by a rapid growth of art schools:
School of Drawing and Painting of the Boston Museum, 1876;

School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, 1877; Rhode Island School of Design, 1877; and St. Louis School of Fine Arts, 1879.

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1876. Philadelphia Art Museum founded.

Johns Hopkins University opened in Baltimore. First real graduate school in the United States.

Modern football rules formulated at an intercollegiate meeting. Touchdown became the deciding factor.

Game of polo introduced to the United States.

National Baseball League organized when old Professional Ball Players League broke up.

The whole cycle of *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, sequence of four music-dramas by Richard Wagner, first produced at Bayreuth, Aug. 13-16.

American Library Association organized.

Johannes Brahms "First Symphony" performed. "Symphony No. 4" first performed 1885.

"I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," song.
American Magazine established.

The Royal Path of Life; or Aims and Aids to Success and Happiness, essays and quotations on homely subjects, was the great subscription book success of the time reflecting popular taste for sentimental morality.

Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain.

Scientific and Commercial Progress
1876. Telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Internal combustion gas engine made practical by Nikolaus Otto when he introduced his four-stroke cycle engine. Adopted for automobile and airplane motors.

First practical pipe or screw wrench invented by Daniel C. Stillson.

First practical carpet sweeper patented by Melville Reuben Bissell of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Thomas A. Edison patented the mimeograph.

One-day, back-wind alarm clock in metal case patented by Seth E. Thomas.

The "safety" (rear wheel driven) bicycle invented by H. J. Lawson.

Wheels of nearly equal size. (See also 1885)

Charles E. Hires started his root beer business on a national scale.

He first made the drink in 1866.

Merchant Shipping Act passed in Britain to prevent overloading

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ships or use of unseaworthy vessels. Result of efforts of Samuel

Plimsoll.

American Chemical Society organized.

Robert Koch proved the germ theory of disease that germs cause

disease through studies on anthrax. Based on Pasteur's work.

Cesare Lombroso founded science of criminal psychology.

Detroit and Michigan

1877. Two-day rowing regatta on the river indicative of popularity of rowing and boating as sports.

First telephones installed in Detroit. First business telephone connected Frederick Stearns Company office and laboratory.

Jan. 22. Public Library formally opened at Gratiot and Farmer Streets. Cornerstone laid May 29, 1875. Site now occupied by Downtown Library.

Feb. 9. Henry Ward Beecher lectured at Detroit Opera House.

Detroit College founded by the Jesuits. Opened in September in house on south side of Jefferson Avenue but moved to new building across the street in 1885. Renamed University of Detroit in 1911.

Oct. 14. Detroit Post and Tribune first issued. Consolidation of Detroit Daily Tribune (founded 1849), which had previously united with Detroit Advertiser, and Detroit Daily Post (founded 1866). On November 1, 1885, became The Tribune.

Dec. 15. New waterworks on Jefferson at foot of Cadillac Avenue began supplying water. Construction began December, 1874.

World History

1877. Jan. 1. Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.

Mar. 5. Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated as President.

Last of the federal troops withdrawn from Southern states causing their "carpetbag" governments to fall. Former Confederate states now again controlled by Southerners. The Democratic "Solid South" resulted.

1877-1878. Russo-Turkish War. Russia declared war on Turkey, Apr. 24. Treaty of San Stefano, Mar. 3, 1878.

1877. June 14. First observance of Flag Day in honor of 100th anniversary of the American flag.

Porfirio Diaz became President of Mexico. Remained as dictator

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until 1911. Encouraged foreign investments and development of Mexico.

Henry M. Stanley completed his exploration of the Congo River to the Atlantic Ocean.

Desert Land Act to encourage private irrigation of arid areas in the United States.

"Molly Maguires" terrorism in Pennsylvania coal fields.

Cultural Progress

1877. First modern-type dog show held in New York.

With the advent of Howard Pyle there began a golden age of book illustration in America.

Madame Modjeska made her American debut in San Francisco.

Sarah Bernhardt was acclaimed in Hugo's *Hernani* and soon established herself as the best known of French actresses.

"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," song by James H. Bland.

"The Lost Chord," song; words by A. Proctor, music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

"Swan Lake" first of Tschaikowsky's great ballets first performed in Moscow, Feb. 20.

Birds and Poets by John Burroughs, popular nature writer of the times.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1877. Phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. Sounds permanently recorded and reproduced. Patented 1878.

Microphone invented by Emile Berliner. This was loose-contact telephone transmitter or radio microphone.

Bicycle making industry started in the United States when Albert A. Pope organized Pope Manufacturing Company of Boston.

Hydroelectric power first developed at Niagara Falls by Nikola Tesla who had discovered method for long-distance transmission of electric power.

Flour rolling mill invented by John Stevens of Wisconsin increased production seventy per cent and obtained a superior flour.

Detroit and Michigan

1878. First telephone exchange opened. First telephone directory issued listing 124 customers. 1950 directory lists about a million.

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1878. Detroit had 26 lamplighters to light its gas street lamps. Detroit Athletic Club organized.

June 16. First phonograph exhibited in Detroit.

Nov. 16. Detroit Evening Telegraph ceased publication.

Dec. 12. Madame Modjeska, the actress, performed in Detroit.

World History

1878. Leo XIII chosen Pope.

Humbert I became King of Italy.

June 13-July 13. Congress of Berlin attempted to solve the Near Eastern question. Treaty of Berlin recognized autonomy of Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania, and Bulgaria from the Ottoman Empire which was left only a few fragments in Europe.

Bland-Allison Act required government to purchase silver for coinage.

June 18. United States Life Saving Service authorized.

1878-1879. Nordenskjold, Swedish explorer, navigated the Northeast Passage, Arctic Ocean.

1878. Salvation Army established in England by William Booth. Work began in 1865 as Christian Missions. American branch founded in 1880.

Braille system of reading for the blind accepted as standard by the Blind and Deaf-Mute Congress. Its inventor, Louis Braille, died in 1852.

Cultural Progress

1878. Gilbert and Sullivan's HM.S. Pinafore first produced in London, May 25. This writer and composer began collaboration in 1875 with Trial by Jury.

Dame Ellen Terry's performance as Olivia in Vicar of Wakefield made her Sir Henry Irving's leading lady. Stayed his partner until 1905.

Return of the Native by Thomas Hardy.

The Leavenworth Case by Anna Katharine Green helped make the detective story popular.

Emile Zola gaining reputation as leading French novelist and dramatist with such works as L'Assomoir.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1878. Electric arc lights invented by Charles F. Brush. They were installed in Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1878, and were first used for street lighting in Public Square of Cleveland, Apr. 29, 1879. Sir William Crookes, English physicist and chemist, demonstrated the properties of cathode rays and invented the Crookes tube.

ca. 1878. Otto Lilienthal of Germany made pioneer glider flights.

Rotary disk cultivator invented by Mallon of United States.

First practical half-tone process of photoengraving devised by Frederic Ives, American inventor. By 1886 developed into process in general use revolutionizing engraving methods.

Tidewater Oil firm began pumping oil over Alleghenies in pipes instead of shipping it in barrels.

About 3,000 telephones in the United States.

First milk delivery in glass bottles, in Brooklyn.

Detroit and Michigan

1879. Electric arc light first exhibited in Detroit. Some business firms had lighting service by September, 1880, supplied by Brush Electric Lighting Company.

Belle Isle purchased by city for a park from Campau heirs. Bill authorizing Grand Boulevard passed by legislature. Route located in 1883 and formal dedication made. First house on the Boulevard line built in 1884 by James A. Randall who was largely responsible for the successful completion of the project. Ground-breaking ceremony on August 10, 1891, at John R Street intersection marked beginning of paving improvements. Apr. 27. A "Tent" of the Knights of the Maccabees established in Detroit.

May. Universalist Church organized in Detroit.

Act providing for Poor Commission to supervise poor relief.

Sept. 18. President Rutherford B. Hayes visited Detroit.

Nov. 17. Michigan College of Medicine opened in Detroit. Organized in June.

New State Capitol Building at Lansing dedicated.

World History

1879. Jan. 1. Specie payment resumed in United States.

1879. Oct. 7. Alliance treaty between Germany and Austria.

First factory inspection law in Massachusetts.
1879-1884. Stanley ascended the Congo River to its source.

Cultural Progress

1879. Wilhelm Wundt opened first psychological laboratory at Leipzig.
Ibsen's play, A Doll's House gave impetus to the feminist movement.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1879. First practical and commercially successful incandescent electric light invented by Thomas Edison. Used carbon filament in a vacuum glass bulb. Incandescent lamp provided the safest and most useful artificial light.

Electric streetcar or railway introduced by Werner von Siemens.

First used in America in Baltimore in 1885. Made possible rapid transit in cities.

Electric furnace invented by Sir William Siemens. Made possible very high temperatures.

Chemical standardization of pharmaceutical products introduced by Parke, Davis & Company with "Liquid Ergotae Purificatus," the first standardized preparation.

Centrifugal cream separator invented by Carl de Laval of Sweden.

Cie de Fives Lilies had made a separator in France in 1876. P. M.

Sharpies began manufacturing cream separators in the United States in 1887 and revolutionized the dairy industry.

Cash register invented by J. J. Ritty of Dayton, Ohio. Business taken over by National Cash Register Company in 1884.

Procter & Gamble began to make "Ivory" soap the first floating soap in Cincinnati.

First five-and-ten-cent store opened by Frank W. Woolworth in Utica, New York. Soon moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

United States Geological Survey established.

Detroit and Michigan

1880. Population of 116,340 gave Detroit the rank of 17th among cities of the United States.

Detroit manufactured products totaled more than \$33,000,000.
Detroit Council of Trades and Labor Unions formed. Reorganized

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and renamed Detroit Federation of Labor in 1906.

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1880. Apr. 22. Detroit Association of Charities formally organized.

May 29- Common Council adopted ordinance prohibiting the running at large of cattle in parks and other public places.

World History

1880. United States population 50,155,783. First census to exceed 50 million.

First Employers' Liability Act granting compensation to workers for injuries not their own fault.

Cultural Progress

1880. Continuing popularity of history with American readers evidenced by heavy sales of such books as John Richard Green's Short History of the English People (1874) and Justin M'Carthy's History of Our Times.

Era highlighted by mandolin, banjo and guitar, family album, croquet, horsehair furniture, the parlor, the chaperon. Ice hockey introduced as a sport in the United States. League of American Wheelmen (first national bicycle society) formed.

1880-1905. Postimpressionist period in painting, as exemplified by Cezanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin.

1880. James A. Bailey, the master circus showman who introduced the third ring, combined his show with P. T. Barnum's to form the famous Barnum and Bailey circus.

Sarah Bernhardt appeared at Booth's Theater, New York. Progress and Poverty by Henry George became immediate success when issued in a trade edition. (Author's edition, 1879.) Has remained influential work on economics and the bible of the single-tax supporters.

1880-1881. French novels became popular with American readers when issued in cheap editions. Nana by Emile Zola (1880) and Madame Bovary by Gustave Flaubert (1881) exemplified the vogue.

1880. Uncle Remus stories by Joel Chandler Harris first appeared in book form. Already familiar to newspaper readers. The stories and their animal characters have become popular classics, especially for children.

Five Little Peppers and How They Grew by Margaret Sidney began the popular children's series.

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1880. Ben Hur by Lew Wallace published. Became one of the top half-dozen best sellers by American authors. Dramatization produced in 1889 became the great national spectacle for over two decades. Movie version of 1926 became a box-office hit.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1880. Paint prepared from standard formulas first manufactured by Sherwin-Williams Company of Cleveland.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers founded.

Freezing of meat to preserve it became widespread after shipment of meat from Australia to Great Britain inadvertently froze on the refrigerated ship.

Typhoidal bacillus or germ identified by Karl Eberth and Robert

Koch. Anti-typhoid inoculation introduced by Sir A. E. Wright in 1896.

Detroit and Michigan

1881. First professional baseball played in Detroit. Detroit Baseball Club organized November 29, 1880. A member of National League from 1881-88.

School board of 26 members unwieldy (city had 13 wards). New law abolished ward representation and provided for 12 -member board elected at large.

Administration of the Public Library turned over to Library Commission by Board of Education.

Normal Training School established to train teachers for Detroit city schools. Became Detroit Teachers College in 1921. Now Wayne University School of Education.

Mar. 8-9. Sarah Bernhardt acted at Whitney's Opera House, and Fanny Davenport at the Detroit Opera House.

Apr. 2. Grand opening of Joseph L. Hudson's clothing store in old Opera House vacated by Newcomb Endicott and Company.

Apr. 21. Board of Estimates abolished and Board of Councilmen created. Twelve persons elected from city at large. Levied taxes, controlled expenditures.

May 26. First systematic provision made for Board of Health.

Aug. 14. Wabash Railroad entered Detroit when first through train from St. Louis arrived.

Peninsular Stove Company organized by James Dwyer. After this time Detroit was recognized as the nation's center for the stove industry.

World History

1881. Mar. 4. James A. Garfield inaugurated as 20th President.

May 21. American Red Cross organized with Clara Barton as president.

July 2. Assassination of President Garfield. Died Sept. 19-

Sept. 20. Chester A. Arthur became President.

Assassination of reformist Tsar Alexander II of Russia. The new Tsar, Alexander III, anti-reform.

French established protectorate over Tunis. Marked emergence of French imperialism.

Samuel Gompers led formation of Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions. Reorganized as American Federation of Labor, Dec. 8, 1886.

Cultural Progress

1881. Tuskegee Institute founded by Booker T. Washington. U. S. Lawn Tennis Association founded.

Ibsen's Ghosts was one of the first plays to deal with the subject of heredity.

Life, humor magazine, first issued. Century Magazine established.

Children's classic story, Pinocchio, by Carlo Collodi published in Italy.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1881. Consolidation of Western Union, American Union, Atlantic and Pacific telegraph companies into Western Union Telegraph. Typical of this period of business combination and consolidation to eliminate competition. Standard Oil Trust was organized by Rockefeller in 1882.

Southern Pacific Railroad completed between New Orleans and California. Santa Fe Railroad built from Kansas joined the Southern Pacific in Deming, New Mexico, for another transcontinental line to the Pacific.

Louis Pasteur demonstrated principle of immunization through inoculation against disease. Proved by anthrax vaccine used on sheep.

Robert Koch introduced bacteriological technique of using pure gelatin medium for germ cultures and staining them with aniline

dyes to make them visible through the microscope. Discovery of germs causing specific diseases followed rapidly.

Detroit and Michigan

1882. Board of Park Commissioners engaged Detroit Opera House Orchestra for weekly band concerts at Belle Isle.
Detroit theatergoers saw Edwin Booth act in Hamlet on March 15.
"Tom Thumb" and his troupe performed December 12.
Oct. 26. Detroit Daily Times succeeded Evening Telegraph.
Dec. 19. Woodward Avenue between Campus Martius and Grand River was so crowded policemen were needed at crosswalks to escort ladies and children across the street.

Grinnell Brothers, Ira and Clayton, opened Detroit music store. Present building on Woodward Avenue erected in 1908. Began piano manufacture in 1902 at Holly, Michigan.
Dec. Well-cooked and well-served dinner could be obtained in Detroit for thirty cents. Included soup, beef, pork, mutton, and fish, three kinds of vegetables, bread and butter, pies, pudding, coffee.
Solid rock salt discovered at Marine City. First deposit found in Michigan.

World History

1882. Anti-polygamy bill enacted in United States.

Apr. 3. Jesse James, American outlaw, killed in St. Joseph, Missouri. Shot by one of his associates, Robert Ford. The many train and bank robberies led by Jesse and his brother, Frank James, made them famous, and legend has built them into the prototype of the frontier outlaw.

May 6. Chinese Exclusion Act.

May 20. Triple Alliance completed. Italy joined Austria and Germany.

United States secured trading and other rights in Korea. Other nations followed.

British intervened in Egypt after riots and assumed control. New government organic law (May 1, 1883) provided for British Resident to control through Khedive. Lord Cromer, first Resident.
Establishment of international polar stations. United States expedition led by Adolphus W. Greely reached farthest northern point in Greenland (83° 24').

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Cultural Progress

1882. Oscar Wilde lectured in New York. Exemplified popular vogue for lectures by visiting Europeans.

Lillie Langtry made her American debut at Wallack's Theater, New York.

The historical romances of F. Marion Crawford gained many readers

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during the next two decades. His Mr. Isaacs appeared this year.
The Prince and the Pauper by Mark Twain.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1882. Electrical Review founded, the first weekly magazine in the United States devoted to the field of electricity.

Electric fan invented by Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler.

Electric flatiron invented by Henry W. Seely of New York.

Edison system of central-station power production introduced in New York City. Made electric power production commercially feasible.

Koch isolated tuberculosis bacillus.

Malted milk invented by William Horlick of Racine, Wisconsin.

Named it "malted milk" in 1886.

American Forestry Association organized to further conservation and development of forests and spread knowledge about trees.

Detroit and Michigan

1883. Jan. 27. Incandescent lights first used in Detroit in Metcalf's dry goods store.

June 5. Revised city charter enacted. Board of Assessors created.

July 3. "Jumbo," the elephant, chief attraction of Barnum, Bailey and Hutchinson shows in Detroit.

Sept. 1. Detroit Evening Journal first issued.

Sept. 1-Nov. 10. Art Loan Exhibition in its building on Larned Street near Bates attracted some 134,000 visitors and resulted in founding of Museum of Art.

Sept. 5. Detroit Zoological Garden established on Michigan Avenue near 10th Street when a traveling circus auctioned off its menagerie in Detroit. The animals were purchased and exhibited for a small admission fee. Besides the wild animals, an aquarium, and birds, the garden offered band concerts. This privately-operated amusement center closed July 29, 1884, for lack of financial success.

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1883. First electric arc street lighting in Detroit on Jefferson and Woodward.

Woven wire fence industry started when John Wallace Page put up a fence of horizontally and vertically interlaced wires on his farm in Lenawee County, Michigan. When neighbors wanted similar fences, he opened a factory in Adrian, Michigan.

Construction began on new Michigan Central Depot at Third and Woodbridge. Station opened in 1884.

World History

1883. Jan. 16. Civil service reform bill passed by Congress. Federal government jobs to be obtained through competitive examinations.

Fabian Society founded in England.

German sickness insurance law, first in the comprehensive system of social insurance, promoted by Bismarck through 1889 to win adherence of workers to the German state.

Cultural Progress

1883. G. Stanley Hall founded the Child Study Movement when he began to apply psychological methods to the study of education. He founded the first psychological laboratory in the United States at Johns Hopkins University.

Joseph Pulitzer bought The New York World.

Colonel "Buffalo Bill" Cody launched his Wild West Show.

Ladies' Home Journal established.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Poems of Passion followed her Maurine (1882) . Both received much publicity.

Life on the Mississippi by Mark Twain.

James Whitcomb Riley issued his volume of poems The Old Swimmin' Hole and Seven More Poems. He was the favorite poet by the end of the century. Thousands of children memorized and recited his poems and illustrated editions of his work were on every parlor table.

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson published in England. An American best seller by 1884 and now a classic.

Metropolitan Opera House opened Oct. 22 with Gounod's opera

Faust.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1883. Brooklyn Bridge opened. Designed by John A. Roebling and begun in 1867.

Northern Pacific Railroad completed. Chartered with huge land grant in 1864.

Plate glass first produced on a commercial scale by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Standard time zones adopted in United States.

Function of the blood phagocytes in fighting infection announced by Elie Metchnikoff. Received 1908 Nobel Prize for his work on immunity.

Law of equal contribution in heredity announced by Van Beneden chromosomes received equally from each parent. Foundation of scientific theory of heredity. W. S. Sutton in 1900 proved the pairing and division of chromosomes that each parent contributed equally to inheritance.

Detroit and Michigan

1884. June 19. New Harper Hospital building on John R Street opened for patients. Nurses' home and school opened 1922.

Oct. 14. Republican gathering with national leaders James G. Blaine and John C. Fremont present.

World History

1884. Panic and bank failures followed by industrial depression. 1884-1886. Geronimo led Apache Indian raids in Arizona and New

Mexico.

1884. Manhood suffrage made almost universal in Great Britain by the Franchise Bill.

A Bureau of Labor was established in the United States Department of Interior.

. 15 1885, Feb. 26. Berlin Conference on African Affairs.

Cultural Progress

1884. Ringling Brothers organized circus.

Chauncey Olcott the popular singer. Starring in The Irish Artist.

Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain.

Heidi by Johanna Spyri published in the United States. Original Swiss edition, 1881. Has become a children's favorite.

Ramona by Helen Hunt Jackson.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1884. Invention of first artificial fiber by Hilaire de Chardonnet of France. Manufactured by nitrocellulose process in 1889. Called artificial silk.

Compound rotary steam turbine developed by Sir Charles Parsons. Another pioneer in steam turbines was Gustav de Laval. Their work made possible low-cost steam power.

First practical fountain pen invented and manufactured by L. E.

Waterman. Also invented the machinery to produce pens in quantities.

Automatic machine gun invented by Hiram S. Maxim.

George Eastman invented and patented transparent paper strip photographic film paper coated with insoluble sensitive gelatin emulsion.

Glider flight first made in America by John J. Montgomery from hill near Otay, California.

First long-distance telephone call made between Boston and New York City. New York and Chicago connection completed in 1892.

United States Bureau of Animal Industry established. Federal help needed to fight farm animal diseases.

Cholera germ or bacillus isolated by Robert Koch.

Tetanus or lockjaw germs discovered by Nicolaier of France.

Detroit and Michigan

1885. Detroit Museum of Art incorporated. Funds were raised and a site purchased at Jefferson and Hastings Street for a building. Museum formally opened September 1, 1888.

Jan. 1. Russell A. Alger of Detroit inaugurated as Governor of Michigan. In 1897 Alger was appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley.

June 6. "Buffalo Bill" Cody and his Wild West Company in Detroit. Sitting Bull the star.

June. Detroit College of Medicine incorporated by merger of Detroit Medical College and Michigan College of Medicine. New charter in 1893 renamed it Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1918 came under control of city Board of Education. Sept. 19- Newspaper reader complained about reckless Detroit drivers who "bang through the streets at six miles an hour or over." Roller skating a favorite recreation in Detroit.

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World History

1885. Jan. 26. Gordon garrison massacred at Khartum by The Mahdi.

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Mar. 4. Grover Cleveland inaugurated as President.

May 2. Congo Free State established.

American Economic Association founded.

First Visiting Nurse group in the United States was organized in Buffalo.

1885-1890. Heyday of the cowboy and the cattle business in the West.

The great plains began to be used for cattle ranges in the sixties.

Cultural Progress

1885. The introduction of "two-a-day" or continuous vaudeville by B. F. Keith revolutionized the entertainment world. Variety entertainment had been introduced into the United States about the time of the Civil War for male audiences. Tony Pastor's Opera House was opened to women and children also in 1865, and the sponsorship of men like Keith and F. F. Proctor brought respectability to variety. Continuous variety or vaudeville brought greatly increased popularity to this type of theatrical entertainment.

Roller skating popular.

Child's Garden of Verses by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Mikado* produced Mar. 14 at Savoy Theatre, London.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1885. "Safety" bicycle first manufactured in England by James Starley. Featured low wheels of equal size. Introduced in the United States by 1889. Within a few years bicycling was the most popular sport. Gottlieb Daimler developed a high-speed internal combustion gasoline engine suitable for automobiles. Had built a model in 1883 now added carburetor.

Karl Benz in Mannheim, Germany, built the first gasoline automobile powered by an internal combustion engine. Patented in 1886. Had three wheels. Used Daimler's engine and Forest's carburetor and an electric ignition.

Linotype machine patented by Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore. Cast line of type in one piece; hence greatly speeded type setting. Heinrich Hertz discovered photoelectricity. Also verified existence of electro-magnetic or radio waves.

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1885. First skyscraper, Home Insurance Building in Chicago, erected. Ten-story, steel-skeleton structure.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company organized.

Gas "mantle" incandescent gas light invented by Carl Auer, Baron von Welsbach of Austria. Provided more efficient gas burner. First motorcycles introduced in France and Germany.

First American school savings bank established in schools of Long

Island City. Idea imported from Belgium.
Pasteur developed treatment for rabies or hydrophobia.
First modern tuberculosis sanitarium opened at Saranac Lake, New York, by Dr. Edward L. Trudeau.

First successful appendectomy in United States performed at Davenport, Iowa, by Dr. William W. Grant.

Detroit and Michigan

1886. Belle Isle Zoo probably originated with the establishment of a deer park. Park Commissioners report for 1889 disclosed ownership of 19 deer. By 1892 the 30 deer had been joined by 4 prairie dogs, 4 owls, 5 eagles, and 3 wild turkeys.

Electric streetcars of the Highland Park Railway began operation on Woodward Avenue.

Michigan College of Mines opened at Houghton.

World History

1886. Presidential Succession Law enacted. Provided for Secretary of State to succeed in absence of a Vice-President. (See also 1947)
May 4. Haymarket Square riot in Chicago.
Oct. 28. Statue of Liberty dedicated.

Many strikes occurred during this period as workers tried to gain better pay and shorter hours. American Federation of Labor organized.

Due process clause of 14th Amendment used to shield a corporation in court decision in case of Santa Clara County vs. Southern Pacific Railroad. Became a barrier to social and labor legislation which was held unconstitutional by the courts on "due process" grounds.

Pacification of Indians with end of Apache fighting. Indians removed to reservations or Indian Territory.

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1886. Discovery of gold in the Transvaal, South Africa. Johannesburg founded.
First National Congress in India.

Cultural Progress

1886. Tuxedo coat introduced from England when a gentleman wore a tailless dress coat at the Tuxedo Club.

Boston became the first city to provide for public child recreation when it opened a playground containing sand piles. This could be said to mark the beginning of the public recreation movement in the United States.

"La Grande Jatte," prime example of the pointillism technique, painted by Georges Seurat (1859-1891).

Scribner's Magazine and Cosmopolitan Magazine established.

Little Lord Fauntleroy, the popular St. Nicholas magazine serial, by Frances Hodgson Burnett was first published in book form. The illustrations helped make the book popular and set a fashion in boys' clothes black velvet suit, sash, white collar and cuffs, long curls.

Furor created in Paris by publication there in 1885 of Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace, led to American printings of this work and the earlier Anna Karenina and the beginning of the Tolstoy vogue in the United States. War and Peace, regarded by many as the world's greatest novel, was written in Russia between 1864-66.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson.

1886-1887. H. Rider Haggard's melodramatic adventure tales became popular, especially in cheap editions. King Solomon's Mines was followed by She, both best sellers.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1886. Electrolytic process for reducing aluminum invented by Charles Martin Hall. First commercially produced in 1888 by Pittsburgh company which later became Aluminum Company of America. Made aluminum available for kitchen and industrial uses by cutting cost of refinement. Similar process developed in France by Paul Heroult.

Electric welding invented by Elihu Thomson of Massachusetts. Patented process Aug. 10.

First practical phonograph, the graphophone, patented and man-

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ufactured by C. Bell and C S. Tainter. Used wax removable records. United States Forest Service organized as Division of Forestry. First national forest reserve designated 1891.

Detroit and Michigan

1887. Detroit baseball team won the National League championship.

Ransom E. Olds built and drove in Lansing a three-wheeled vehicle self-propelled by steam.

Present-day St. Anne's Church at Howard and Nineteenth streets completed.

World History

1887. Centenary of United States Constitution celebrated.

Dawes Act allotted land to Indians in individual holdings under certain conditions.

Interstate Commerce Act passed.

Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration. 50th anniversary of Queen's accession.

Stanley's second expedition through Africa.

Indo-China formed by French by administrative union of Cambodia, Cochinchina, Annam, and Tonkin.

Cultural Progress

1887. Catholic University of America founded in Washington, D.C., the first pontifical university in the United States. Opened 1889.
Saint-Gaudens' statue of Lincoln unveiled in Chicago.
Naturalism in theater marked by opening of Theatre Libre in Paris, directed by Andre Antoine.

Arthur Strindberg's naturalistic drama, *The Father*, the play which established his reputation in Europe as a powerful dramatist.
"Rock-a-bye Baby," song by Effie I. Canning.
The Brownies, Their Book by Palmer Cox.

Marie Corelli, queen of the "cheap" novels during the nineties, published *Thelma*, the tale of the Norse princess. This book and others made Corelli one of the leading English woman novelists and fabulously popular in America.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1887. Disk phonograph records invented by Emile Berliner. Made possible permanent records. His machine called a gramophone. Berliner

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also invented the matrix record from which unlimited duplicates could be pressed.

Theory of ionization or electrolytic dissociation of salts in solution proved by Svante Arrhenius, Swedish chemist. Awarded 1903 Nobel Prize for this.

Celluloid photographic film invented by H. W. Goodwin of Newark, New Jersey.

Comptometer key driven calculator patented by Dorr Eugene Felt of Chicago who invented it in 1884.

Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroads created by Interstate Commerce Act.

Agricultural experiment station act (Hatch Act) authorized federal aid to states in establishing stations for experiments in agriculture.

Detroit and Michigan

1888. Apr. 17. Hotel Cadillac opened.

Dec. 2. Detroit milkmen met to try to raise price of milk to 7^

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per quart.

Dec. 6. Grace Hospital opened for patients. Founded in 1886 with donations from James McMillan and John S. Newberry. Beecher, Peck and Lewis paper company established.

World History

1888. William II became Emperor of Germany.

First crossing of Greenland by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and others.

National Geographic Society organized.

Last religious disability for British Parliamentary membership removed with legalizing of affirmation.

Australian (secret) ballot introduced for American local elections.

Cultural Progress

1888. Golf introduced to the United States. First golf club founded at Yonkers, New York.

DeWolf Hopper recited "Casey at the Bat" for first time at Wallack's Theater, New York.

Edward H. Sothorn began starring in play The Highest Bidder under Daniel Frohman.

Popular plays included: An American Beauty, Our Jennie, Shadows of a Great City, Brass Monkey, Little Lord Fauntleroy.

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1888. Collier's Magazine and National Geographic Magazine established. Robert Elsmere by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, English novelist, became both a popular best seller and one of the controversial books of its time.

Looking Backward by Edward Bellamy. By 1890 its Utopian ideas were so popular Bellamy societies were formed and imitations and parodies appeared.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1888. Induction motor patented by Nikola Tesla. Also invented alternating current power transmission system.

Roll film box camera patented by George Eastman and named "Kodak." Roll film for cameras had been patented in 1881 by David H. Houston of Wisconsin.

Pneumatic rubber tires for bicycles introduced by John B. Dunlop of Belfast.

Adding machine key set with crank patented by William S. Burroughs. Invented in 1885 and successfully marketed. Geological Society of America organized.

Detroit and Michigan

1889- Michigan the leading copper producing state in the United States. Mined more than any foreign country. Declined after 1910. First Presbyterian Church at Woodward and Edmund Place built. First Belle Isle Bridge constructed. Opened to public May 12. Ten-story Hammond Building built at Fort and Griswold. One of first skyscrapers in the United States.

Board of Education returned to ward representation system. One inspector elected for each of the wards.

Raise in pay for teachers favored. Salary at this time \$30 per month to start, increasing to maximum of \$70 at end of nine and one-half years.

Sept. 13. Projected strike of streetcar conductors and drivers postponed. Men worked 14 1/2 hours for two days and 9 hours on third day, seven days per week. Desired a reduction to 11 hours daily for 6 days.

Detroit International Fair and Exposition incorporated. Buildings erected in Delray and fairs were held each year until 1893. Michigan Federation of Labor organized with Joseph Labadie as president. Village of Highland Park incorporated. Became a city in 1919.

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World History

1889- Mar. 4. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated as President.

States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington admitted to the Union.

Apr. 22. Oklahoma in Indian Territory opened to settlers. Cherokee Strip opened to "boomers" in 1893-

May. 31. Flood devastated Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Over 2,000 lives lost.

Brazil revolted, deposed its monarch Dom Pedro II, and proclaimed a republic.

Hull House, one of the first American settlement houses, was established in Chicago by Jane Addams.

Loyal Order of Moose founded.

Cultural Progress

1889. Last bare-knuckle championship prize fight in the United States. John L. Sullivan defeated Jake Kilrain in 75 rounds, retaining the championship he won in 1882.

Vogue of amateur photography began. Kodak made it simple. "The Washington Post," march by John Philip Sousa.

Popular plays of the season: A Ruling Passion, Margery Daw,

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She, The Prince and the Pauper, and Richard III with Richard Mansfield.

Guy de Maupassant's real popularity in the United States began with *Odd Number*, collection of his short stories. Over 50 such collections have been made by American publishers since.

First performance on Feb. 17 of Cesar Franck's "Symphony in D Minor."

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1889. Thomas A. Edison developed the Kinetoscope (projection apparatus for showing pictures of moving objects). Public demonstrations in 1893 in New York City.

First electric sewing machine manufactured by Singer Company.
Electric elevator first successfully operated by Otis Brothers and Company in Demarest Building, New York City. More efficient than hydraulic elevator for vertical transportation.
Automatic telephone invented by Almon B. Strowger.

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1889- Tabulating machine invented by Dr. Herman Hollerith. Statistical items punched on cards and then tallied on the machine. First used extensively in tabulating census of 1890.

Great Northern Railroad organized by James J. Hill.

Eiffel Tower completed in Paris.

Mayo Clinic founded at Rochester, Minnesota. Great medical center.

Detroit and Michigan

1890. Population of Detroit, 205,876. Ranked 15th among United States cities in size. City area 29² sq. miles.

Jan. 15. Hazen S. Pingree took office as Mayor. Leading political and civic reform influence for next decade.

Nov. 15. Local store advertised roast pork at 8[¢] per lb., and butter at 25[¢] per lb.

Nov. Michigan elected a Democratic governor for the first time in forty years. Edwin B. Winans inaugurated January 1, 1891.

Dec. 7. National convention of American Federation of Labor met in Detroit with Samuel Gompers presiding. The first woman delegate to a national labor convention attended. She was Mary Burke of Detroit.

Midland Chemical Company, predecessor of Dow Chemical Company, organized for extraction of chemicals from salt brine.
1890's. Streetcar riding became a popular recreation. Cars were chartered by evening parties.

World History

1890. United States population 62,947,714. Center of population had moved westward to 20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana.

Idaho and Wyoming admitted as states.

Apr. 14. Pan American Union established at First International Conference of American States held in Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1889-Apr. 19, 1890.

July 2. Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed.

July 10. Wyoming's constitution allowed women to vote.

July 14. Sherman Silver Purchase Act passed.

Oct. 1. McKinley tariff enacted providing highest protection.

Wilhelmina became Queen of the Netherlands.

Dismissal of Bismarck as Prime Minister of Germany.

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Cultural Progress

1890. Dark tailored suits increasingly popular with women. Worn with white shirtwaist, sailor hat, high laced shoes, fancy embroidered hose.

Bicycling entered its heyday when "drop frame" model with pneumatic tires superseded high type bicycles. Women now took up the sport also and wore divided skirts.

The bathing suit for ladies began to rise from ankle to knee in length.

Pugs and Newfoundlands were the popular dog breeds.

"Nellie Bly," American journalist, returned to New York on Jan. 25 after circling globe in 72 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes, 58 seconds.

General Federation of Women's Clubs established.

Popular dances: grand march, polka, lancers, quadrille, waltz, Portland fancy, Caledonia, Virginia reel.

Death of Vincent van Gogh (born 1853) painter whose chief fame came after his death. He is known for the vivid intensity of his colors.

Hedda Gabler, drama by Henrick Ibsen (1828-1906).

Popular stage figures: Edwin Booth, Lillian Russell, Ada Rehan, Marie Jansen.

Principles of Psychology by William James.

Thais by Anatole France.

Sherlock Holmes introduced to American readers in Study in Scarlet and Sign of the Four by A. Conan Doyle. Vogue for the detective developed after 1892 when Adventures of Sherlock Holmes appeared. Already popular in England.

Black Beauty by Anna Sewell became popular in the United States.

Published in England in 1877.

1890-1891. Kipling "craze" of the nineties began with his Plain Tales from the Hills; Barrack Room Ballads; The Light that Failed;

Mine Own People.

1890-1895. Women's fashions featured the hour-glass figure achieved by full, gored, bell-shaped skirts and huge puffed sleeves, first leg-of-mutton, then balloon. Made waist appear very small.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

ca. 1890. Many automobiles built in France. Makers included DeDion and Bouton (1885); Serpollet (1887); Pengeot (1889); Panhard and Levassor (1891) and Renault (1898). Most used Daimler engine. Many automobile terms are of French origin.

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1890. 8 to 10 man-hours of labor were required to produce 1 acre (20 bushels) of wheat with gang plow, seeder, harrow, binder, thresher, wagons and horses. 14 to 16 man-hours of labor were required to produce 1 acre (40 bushels) of corn with a two-bottom gang plow, a disk and peg tooth harrow, and a two-row planter. (See also 1850) Sherman Anti-Trust Act declared illegal combinations or trusts in restraint of trade.

Open-pit mining begun in Mesabi Iron Range in Minnesota by Merritt Brothers. First shipment of ore made in 1892. Greatest iron-ore producing region in the world. Yosemite National Park established.

Word "tractor" coined when a patent was granted for a "tractor or traction engine." Steam tractor patented by Daniel Best of California and endless chain tractor patented by Charles Dinsmoor of Pennsylvania in 1886. Early wheel type gasoline tractor manufactured by John Froelich of Iowa in 1892.

Test for determining butterfat in milk and cream devised by Stephen M. Babcock at University of Wisconsin. Suitable for use in creamery or milk plant. John Davey introduced tree surgery.

National Zoological Park opened in Washington, D.C. Bronx

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Zoo, largest in the world, opened in 1899.

Detroit and Michigan

1891. Streetcar employees struck for a 10-hour day against Detroit City Railway, April 21. Agreement reached May 12 provided 18¢ an hour for a 10-hour day for conductors and \$1.50 a day for drivers. Struggle for municipal ownership of street railways began in July when Mayor Pingree vetoed franchise extension granted to Detroit City Railway Company by the Council. Detroit Citizens Street Railway organized and the new company took over Detroit City Railway franchise.

May 12. Detroit barbers raised price of a shave from 10¢ to 15¢.
Sept. 17. J. L. Hudson Company opened its new eight-story building on Gratiot and Farmer Streets.

Grand Trunk Railway Tunnel under St. Clair River at Port Huron opened.

Y.M.C.A. established vocational education classes which grew into Detroit Institute of Technology, chartered November 10, 1909, to grant degrees.

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1891. J. B. Ford drilled successfully for salt at Wyandotte. In 1895 Solvay Process Company established plant in the area. Many industries based on chemical treatment of salt followed. Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation organized January 1, 1943, by consolidation of Michigan Alkali Company (founded 1890) and J. B. Ford Company (founded 1898).

World History

1891. Mar. 4 1893, Mar. 3. Fifty-Second Congress, the first to appropriate a billion dollars. The Fifty-First Congress was often referred to as the "billion-dollar Congress" because of its lavish expenditures.
May 15. Encyclical Rerum Novarum issued by Pope Leo XIII on the relations of capital and labor.

Ellis Island opened to handle increased immigration to the United States. Castle Garden Depot closed.

Populist or People's Party organized by farmer and labor groups to advocate free coinage of silver.

Cultural Progress

1891. Daughters of American Revolution founded.

International Correspondence Schools founded for education by mail.

Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) went to Tahiti to paint. His colorful works from this period created a furor when exhibited.

"Little Boy Blue," song; words by Eugene Field, music by Ethelbert

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Nevin.

Short stories, especially those dealing with American life, were popular. New books were: Gallagher and Other Stories by Richard Harding Davis; A New England Nun by Mary E. W. Freeman; Main Travelled Roads by Hamlin Garland.

International copyright agreement passed in the United States. Now foreign as well as American authors and publishers received protection.

Tschaikowsky conducted a concert of his works at the opening of Carnegie Hall in New York City, May 5.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1891. Carborundum invented by Edward G. Acheson. Provided more efficient abrasive and grinding material for industry. Patented 1893. Practical disk plow developed by M. T. Hancock. First United States patent for a disk plow granted in 1847.

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1891. Electric storage battery automobile designed and built by William Morrison of Des Moines, Iowa. Fiske Warren of Boston was among the first to make an electric car in 1892.

Transformer or Tesla coil invented by Nikola Tesla.
Travelers' checks devised by Marcellus Berry of American Express Company.

1891-1892. Pithecanthropus Erectus, commonly called ape-man of Java, discovered by Professor Eugene Dubois.

Detroit and Michigan

1892. Jan. 12. Paderewski performed at Detroit Opera House.

Only four Detroit streets were paved with asphalt: Jefferson, Lafayette, Cass, and Second. Woodward paved with cedar blocks. Jefferson streetcar line electrified after Court of Appeals declared valid the franchise extension to 1909 gained by Detroit Citizens Street Railway Company.

Henry Ford produced his first car (2 -cylinder machine) in workshop back of his home at 58 Bagley Avenue. Began experimenting in 1891.

Charles B. King of Detroit applied for a patent on his new invention, a pneumatic hammer. Patent granted 1894.

World History

1892. Great Britain and the United States agreed to arbitration of dispute regarding Bering Sea seals. Arbitration Court decision in 1893 forbade killing of seals near Pribilof Islands during certain seasons.
July 6. Strike at Homestead, Pennsylvania, plant of Carnegie Steel Company resulted in violence between Pinkerton detectives and striking workers.
Dalton Boys, outlaws, wiped out in Coffeyville, Kansas.

Cultural Progress

1892. Ward McAllister named the four hundred of society for Mrs. Astor's ball.

Founding of American Psychological Association.
Popularity of his "Prelude in C-Sharp Minor" made Sergei Rachmaninoff a well-known musical name.

"After the Ball," and "Daisy Bell, or A Bicycle Built for Two" were new songs.
Lady Windermere's Fan, play by Oscar Wilde.

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1892. First official game of basketball played Jan. 20. Invented late in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith at the Y.M.C.A. college in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Premiere of Pagliacci, opera by Leoncavallo, in Milan, May 21.
First heavyweight championship fight under Marquis of Queensberry rules; James J. Corbett knocked out John L. Sullivan.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1892. Process for manufacturing acetylene or carbide gas found by Thomas L. Willson.

Method for photographic reproduction of colors through an interference process discovered by Gabriel Lippman, French physicist. Received Nobel Prize in 1908. Frederic Ives developed trichromatic plates in 1881.

Charles E. Duryea claimed that his gasoline engine motor vehicle was successfully operated on Apr. 19 in Springfield, Massachusetts. Recognized by Smithsonian Institution as first American gasoline automobile. Patent applied for Apr. 30, 1894, and granted June 11, 1895. (See also 1893)

Viscose process for manufacturing artificial textile fiber appeared. Acetate process invented in 1918.

First concrete road built in Bellefontaine, Ohio. Part of Main Street.
August Weismann announced his theory of continuity of the germ plasm.

American Psychological Association organized. Indicative of growing importance of psychology.

Detroit and Michigan

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1893. Jan. 27. Old Capitol Building and additions which were being used as schools burned. Site became a small park.

Mar. 16. Detroit Y.W.C.A. organized.

Public Lighting Commission created. Voters approved Pingree proposal for municipal lighting in April.

Detroit College of Law chartered. Absorbed by Detroit Institute of Technology in 1915.

June 30. Detroiters lined river bank to see replicas of Columbus' ships sail up the river en route to Chicago Columbian Exposition.

Sept. 19. People's Outfitting Company opened.

Nov. 7. Hazen S. Pingree elected Mayor for third time.

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1893. Dec. 19. Adelina Patti sang in Detroit.

First policewoman in the United States appointed by Detroit Bureau of Police, Mrs. Marie Owen.

Palmer Park presented to the city by Thomas W. Palmer, former United States Senator and Minister to Spain and President of World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Long-distance telephone service from Detroit to New York City and Chicago inaugurated. Detroit had about 4,000 telephones at this time.

Detroit Gas Company organized through merger of Detroit and Mutual Gaslight Companies.

First train arrived at new Fort Street Union Depot, January 21.

World History

1893. Severe financial panic. Depression lasted through 1896.

Mar. 4. Grover Cleveland inaugurated as President for second time.

Chicago Columbian Exposition, World's Fair and Parliament of Religions.

Franco-Russian convention for military assistance. Renewed in 1899.

Formation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America
all Protestant Societies and boards in U. S. and Canada joining
for co-operation and interdenominational control of work in mission
fields.

Phillips Brooks, the recognized prince of the American pulpit
during last half of 19th century, died.

Cultural Progress

1893. First college extension courses granting college credits offered by
Home Study department of the new University of Chicago.
Frederick Jackson Turner's paper "The Significance of the Frontier
in American History" introduced an important historical interpre-
tation.

Thomson Jay Hudson published The Law of Psychic Phenomena.
100,000 copies were sold and the terms "subjective mind" and "sug-
gestion" became household words.

Pseudo-classicism of Chicago World's Fair buildings influenced
American architecture.

Second Mrs. Tanqueray, play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, leading
dramatist of the nineties.

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1893- The Weavers, Gerhart Hauptmann's humanitarian play, was pro-
duced. It won the 1912 Nobel Prize for this foremost modern
German dramatist.

Stage personalities: John Drew starring in The Masked Ball;

Lillian Russell in Princess Nicotine; Marie Jansen in Delmonico's
at Six; Bessie Bonehill, the popular burlesque performer; Maggie
Cline singing "Throw Him Down, McClosky."

The first movie studio, the Kinetographic Theatre, was built for
the Edison Company in West Orange, New Jersey, at a cost of
\$637.67.

The first movie actor (though "first" has been disputed) was Fred
Ott who was photographed while he was sneezing.

McClure's Magazine established by S. S. McClure.

The Empire Theatre, one of the oldest still in use on Broadway,
opened Jan. 25 with The Girl I Left Behind Me.

First performance of Anton Dvorak's symphony "From the New World" in New York, Dec. 15.

Scientific and Commercial Progress
1893. Five transcontinental railroad lines completed.

J. Frank Duryea claimed that the Duryea motor vehicle was first successfully operated on Sept. 21 of this year rather than in 1892; that he made essential contributions such as gear and clutch transmission system.

First foreign automobile shown at World's Fair in Chicago by Karl Benz. Built by Gottlieb Daimler of Germany and named Mercedes.

Visible typewriter on which line of writing could be seen as written invented by Herman L. Wagner of Brooklyn. Underwood Typewriter Company incorporated in 1895 to manufacture this machine. Sears Roebuck and Company founded. Second great mail-order house.

Ready-to-eat breakfast foods industry began when a machine for shredding wheat was patented by Henry Perky and William Ford of Watertown, New York, and they began to make shredded wheat biscuits. Charles W. Post began his breakfast food business in 1897 with the granular cereal "grape nuts." Puffed rice was introduced in 1904. W. K. Kellogg began making such foods for the patients in his Battle Creek sanitarium in 1899 and established his factory for making toasted corn flakes in 1906.

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1893. Theobald Smith published his classic parasitology account of cattle tick fever how a parasite, the tick, transmitted the disease-causing organism. Appeared as first Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Johns Hopkins University Medical School founded.

Detroit and Michigan

1894. Mayor Pingree sponsored vegetable gardens to provide work and food for poor and unemployed.

Detroit Yacht Club founded. Occupied present clubhouse on Belle Isle in 1923.

American Electric Company founded in Detroit to make electric soldering irons. In 1896 it was the pioneer maker of electric flat-irons. Now a leading manufacturer of electrical irons for industrial and commercial use as well as of electrical home appliances.

World History

1894. Jacob Coxey's army of 20,000 unemployed marched to Washington. May 11-July 20. Pullman strike in Chicago led by Eugene Debs. Strike crushed by government injunction and use of troops.

Aug. 1. Chinese- Japanese War began over Korea.
Nicholas II became Tsar of Russia. Weak, anti-liberal.
Dec. 22. Dreyfus condemned and sent to Devil's Island. Marked
beginning of the Dreyfus Affair which rocked French government
and society for two decades. Dreyfus' eventual victory in 1906
signified victory of republican and liberal forces in France.

1894-1895. Armenian massacres.

Cultural Progress

1894. Bridge introduced in Portland Club in London by Lord Brougham
about this time.

First United States golf tournament held at Yonkers, New York.
United States Golf Association formed as the controlling body
for amateur golf.

Victor Herbert was established as a composer of light opera when
his Prince Ananias was performed Nov. 20. More than 30 operettas
followed until his death in 1924. They included: The Fortune
Teller, 1898; Babes in Toyland, 1903; Mile. Modiste, 1905; Red
Mill, 1906; Naughty Marietta, 1910; Sweethearts, 1913; Eileen, 1917.

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1894. "The Sidewalks of New York," song.

Arms and the Man, play by George Bernard Shaw.

First Kinetoscope peep-show opened by Holland Brothers at 1155
Broadway, New York.

Bill Nye, popular humorist.

Trilby by George du Maurier the literary sensation. A Trilby mania
raged in the United States for a decade and added new words to
the language. The play was as successful as the novel.

Romantic historical fiction was the popular reading in America
during the next decade. The procession of such best-selling novels
began with Prisoner of Zenda by Anthony Hope and Under the
Red Robe by Stanley J. Weyman.

Tales of Scottish village life were popular with American readers
in the nineties. Favorites were James M. Barrie's Auld Licht Idylls
(1891); A Window in Thrums (1892); and The Little Minister
(1891). Most popular of all was Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush

by Ian Maclaren, published in 1894. Its author made a successful

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lecture tour of the United States in 1896.

Beautiful Joe, dog classic, by Margaret Marshall Saunders.

1894-1895. Jungle Books by Rudyard Kipling.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1894. Diphtheria antitoxin perfected by Emil von Behring. Edwin Klebs had identified the germ in 1883 and it had been isolated by Friedrich Löffler in 1884. Pierre Roux in 1889 demonstrated that the diphtheria bacillus produced a toxin.

Germ of bubonic plague discovered by S. Kitasato and A. Yersin.

Detroit and Michigan

1895. Three-cent crosstown streetcar line began operating. Built by Detroit Railway Company organized by Pack Brothers under Pingree sponsorship.

Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs organized.

Kindergartens established in Detroit public schools.

City Board of Health organized.

Apr. 1. Power first supplied to street lighting system and public buildings from municipal power station.

Nov. 6. Disastrous explosion and fire in Detroit Journal building.

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World History

1895. Cuba revolted against Spain.

Apr. 17. Treaty of Shimonoseki ended China-Japanese War.

Venezuela boundary dispute. Treaty providing for arbitration signed February 2, 1897, by Great Britain and Venezuela.

Anti-Saloon League of America organized on national basis following founding of the League in Ohio in 1893.

Congress passed the Lottery Act excluding lottery tickets from interstate commerce. An 1890 act had made illegal the distribution of lottery tickets or advertising through the mails. When the Supreme Court declared the Lottery Act constitutional in 1903 it approved the principle of federal "police" power under which Congress has excluded from interstate commerce articles deemed injurious to public health and morals such as impure food or obscene literature.

Cultural Progress

1895. Height of the leg-of-mutton sleeve vogue in women's fashions. Candida, play by George Bernard Shaw.

American Bowling Congress organized. The first national A.B.C.

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tournament was held in Chicago in 1901.

First open golf championship held in America, at Newport, won by Horace Rawlins. United States golf clubs increased from about 40 to 100 during year.

Volleyball invented by William G. Morton of Holyoke, Mass. New York Public Library reference departments formed from combination of Astor, Lenox, and Tilden endowed libraries. (See also 1911)

William Randolph Hearst, owner of San Francisco Journal, acquired the New York Journal "Yellow journalism" practiced by Hearst's paper and Pulitzer's New York World in their struggle to dominate the New York newspaper field.

Freud published his first book dealing with psychoanalysis. "The Band Played On," song. Field and Stream magazine established.

The Importance of Being Earnest, probably the most popular of all of Oscar Wilde's comedies, produced Feb. 14 at the St. James's Theatre, London.

The first film, Lunch Hour at the Lumiere Factory, was shown

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Mar. 28 before the Societe d'Encouragement de L'Industrie Nationale. The film was 50 feet long.

Motion pictures projected on May 20 on screen at 156 Broadway, New York. Demonstration of "Pantoptikon" by Woodville Latham. A moving picture was shown using Edison's Vitascope at Koster and Bial's Music Hall in New York on Apr. 23, 1896. First American auto magazine, The Horseless Age, issued and American Motor League, first auto club, organized.

1895-1900. New silhouette for women had sharply-defined rounded hips, high bust, and small waist pulled down in front. Effect attained with a straight-front corset. Skirts fitted to knee with many gores then flared into circular or pleated flounces long enough for trains. Tight bodice, collars fitted high, sleeves tight at shoulders and puffed at elbows later bishop sleeves, puffed at wrist. Tailored tweed suits and shirtwaists or shirtwaists with separate skirts popular. Higher, stiffer pompadours. Large hats anchored on top. Accessories: long feather boas and muffs, mesh bags, pumps.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1895. Wilhelm Roentgen of Germany discovered X-rays.

Wireless telegraphy developed by Marconi.

Sigmund Freud published his first work on psychoanalysis, a study of the subconscious.

Patent granted on Nov. 5 to George B. Selden of Rochester for application of internal combustion hydro-carbon motor to a road vehicle. Application filed May 8, 1879. First automobile patent, Duryea patent, filed 1894.

First gasoline automobile manufactured for sale by Duryea Motor Wagon Company which was organized in Springfield, Massachusetts. First American auto race held in Chicago, Nov. 28. J. Frank Duryea drove a Duryea car to win.

First automobile pneumatic tire made by Hartford (Connecticut) Rubber Works. Used on Duryea auto.

First automobile catalog issued by Duryea Company. One-sheet, four-page circular. "Two-seater" auto priced at \$1,000; "four-seater" at \$2,000.

First auto club, Automobile Motor League, organized in Chicago. American Automobile Association created in 1902 by the nine auto clubs then in existence. Process for liquefying air discovered by Carl Linde of Germany.

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1895. First computing scale manufactured by Edward Canby in Dayton, Ohio. Computing Scale Company incorporated in 1891 and brought out first scale in 1895.

Safety razor using throw-away thin steel blades invented by King Gillette. Gillette Company incorporated 1901.

Glass blowing machine patented by Michael J. Owens of Toledo, Ohio.

National Association of Manufacturers organized.

Motion picture projectors offered in the cinematographe of Louis and Auguste Lumiere and the Vitascope of Thomas Armat.

First cafeteria opened in Chicago by Ernest Kimball.

Detroit and Michigan

1896. Last horsecar operated on Detroit streets. All electric streetcars hereafter.

Mar. 6. First automobile driven on streets of Detroit by Charles Brady King.

June 4. Henry Ford successfully operated his first motor vehicle in Detroit.

July 1. Edison's Vitascope demonstrated to newspapermen at Opera House.

During summer Detroit Opera House exhibited several reels of film through an eidoloscope. Showed bullfight in Mexico.

Sept. 8. Central High School opened in new building at Cass and Warren. Cornerstone was laid May 13. Now occupied by Wayne University.

Nov. 5. Pingree elected Governor of Michigan while Mayor of Detroit.

World History

1896. Utah admitted as a state.

Rural free delivery inaugurated. Boon to mail-order business.

Mar. 1. Abyssinians defeated Italians at Battle of Adowa. Independence of Abyssinia recognized in peace treaty concluded Oct. 26.

July 8. William Jennings Bryan delivered his "Cross of Gold" speech at the Democratic National Convention and won the Democratic nomination for President.

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1896. Aug. 6. France proclaimed Madagascar a French colony.

1896-1898. Reconquest of the Sudan by Kitchener.

Cultural Progress

1896. Olympic Games revived at Athens, Greece.

Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his lecture "Why I am an Agnostic."
"A Hot Time in the Old Town," song.

Weber & Fields opened vaudeville house in New York.

House Beautiful magazine established.

Fannie Farmer's Boston Cooking School Cook Book appeared. Best-selling of all cook books.

The Little Colonel, by Annie Fellows Johnston, first of this popular children's series.

Quo Vadis by Henryk Sienkiewicz the great best seller of the era.

LaBoheme, opera by Giacomo Puccini, first performed Feb. 1 in Turin, Italy.

Scientific and, Commercial Progress

1896. Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity in uranium.

Samuel P. Langley tested his airplane. First heavier-than-air model to make a sustained flight unmanned. Driven by one-horsepower steam engine.

The "Pianola" or first practical player piano was invented by Edwin Votey. An earlier patent for a mechanical musical instrument had been granted in 1881 to John McTammany.

Detroit and Michigan

1897. Mar. 20. Michigan Supreme Court ruled Hazen Pingree could not hold offices of Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan at same time, so he resigned as Mayor.

Apr. 5. William C. Maybury elected Mayor and held the office through 1904.

Oct. 7. Detroit Opera House burned. Rebuilt and reopened September 12, 1898.

Oct. 29. Ernst Kern store opened.

Nov. 27. New post office and federal building occupied.
Olds Motor Vehicle Company, Inc. established in Lansing for purpose of manufacturing and selling automobiles. The first auto com-

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pany in Michigan. Made one car but failed to raise needed capital. Sebastian S. Kresge opened store in Detroit in partnership with J. G. McCory. Kresge took over full interest in 1899. Store slogan was "Nothing over ten cents." Main office of Kresge Company still in Detroit.

Florence Crittenton work started in Detroit. Present hospital built in 1929.

World History

1897. Mar. 4. William McKinley inaugurated as President.
Klondike gold rush.
Diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria.
Apr. 17-Sept. 18. Greco-Turkish War.

Nov. 14. Scramble for concessions in China precipitated by German occupation of Kiaochow Bay. Port Arthur leased to Russia in 1898.

Cultural Progress

1897. Bob Fitzsimmons won heavyweight title from Jim Corbett.

"The Stars and Stripes Forever," march by John Philip Sousa.
Popular stage stars: Maude Adams in *The Little Minister*; Minnie Maddern Fiske in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, James K. Hackett, Maxine Elliott, Julia Marlowe, and Lizzie B. Raymond, the vaudeville headliner.

Captains Courageous by Rudyard Kipling.

In His Steps, or What Would Jesus Do by Charles M. Sheldon began its career as the all-time United States best seller.
First performance of *Cyrano de Bergerac* by Edmond Rostand with the famous Coquelin in the role on Dec. 28 in Paris.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1897. Electron theory electrical constitution of matter began to be generally accepted as result of experiments by J. J. Thomson in England, Lenard in Germany, and Zeeman and Lorentz in Holland. Elementary electrical charge had been designated the electron in 1891 by Dr. G. J. Stoney.

Rudolf Diesel of Germany completed successful Diesel oil engine. First model built and patented in 1892. Provided internal combustion engine using cheap, unrefined fuel. Widely used as a marine and locomotive motor.

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1897. Stanley Steam Car Company was among the automobile manufacturing plants being established in the United States. The Winton and Oldsmobile plants also began to make cars.

Paul Sabatier, French chemist, devised method for hydrogenation of oils by using nickel as a catalyst. Made possible conversion of vegetable oils into solid fats for cooking, etc.

Submarine fitted with an internal combustion engine invented and built by Simon Lake. His Argonaut was used to salvage sunken treasure.

First municipal subway opened in Boston.

First vending machines produced. One built by Pulver Company of Rochester sold gum in a penny package. One invented by T. S. Wheatcraft of Rush, Pennsylvania, dispensed hot peanuts in bags.
Detroit and Michigan

1898. Jan. 17. Average wage of Michigan laborers \$1.62 per day.

Feb. 8. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children organized Detroit chapter.

Feb. 14. First Church of Christ Scientist organized in Detroit. Church building at southwest corner of Cass and Hancock erected in 1916.

Apr. 6. William Jennings Bryan spoke in Detroit.

Apr. 19- First Michigan troops left for Cuba. Michigan raised five infantry regiments for service in Spanish-American War. Michigan Naval Reserves served on the cruiser Yosemite.

May 15. Bread prices increased. One-pound loaf rose from 4^ to 5^ and 6^ while two-pound loaf went from 7^ and 8^ to 10^.

The Light Guard Armory at Brush and Larned streets completed.

Used as an auditorium for concerts and social affairs until it burned April 17, 1945.

William E. Metzger established the first independent automobile dealership at 274 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit Automobile Company organized by local capital to produce Ford-designed cars. Ford withdrew after three years during which time two cars had been produced.

World History

1898. Jan. 1. Greater New York came into existence when the five boroughs were united into one municipality. Legislation for this had been signed May 11, 1896.

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1898. Feb. 15. U.S. battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor.

Mar. 28. First German naval law. Beginning of naval rivalry with Great Britain.

Spanish- American War. Apr. 25, Congress declared war against Spain. May 1, Battle of Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey defeated Spanish fleet. July 1-3, Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba. July 3, Naval Battle of Santiago. Aug. 12, Hostilities suspended. Aug. 12. Hawaiian Islands annexed by joint resolution of Congress. Organized as a U. S. territory, Apr. 30, 1900. Sept. 19- Fashoda crisis. French occupying Fashoda when British arrived. Settled by Anglo-French Convention of Mar. 2, 1899- Dec. 10. Treaty of Paris ended Spanish- American War. Spain withdrew from Cuba, and ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands to the U. S., the last for \$20,000,000. South Dakota became first state to adopt initiative and referendum as part of its constitution.

Cultural Progress

1898. William James formulated the philosophic theory known as pragmatism.

First season of Moscow Art Theatre. Its repertory featured plays by Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky. Naturalistic style of acting developed by its founder and director, Stanislavsky, influenced the entire dramatic world.

George M. Cohan and Al Sheean were stage favorites. "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away," song by Paul Dresser. Popular religious novels were those by Ralph Connor, such as Black Rock and The Sky Pilot, 1899.

Bob, Son of Battle by Alfred Ollivant, a popular dog story. David Hamm by Edward Westcott published. Became popular as a novel, play, and movie. Started a vogue for novels of country life.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1898. Discovery of radium by Pierre and Marie Curie.

Alberto Santos-Dumont was first to construct and fly a gasoline-
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motored airship. Lighter-than-air, non-rigid craft.
First submarine practical for war purposes launched and submerged
off Staten Island by John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company.
Purchased by the United States Navy.

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1898. First automobile insurance policy issued by Travelers Insurance
Company of Hartford to Dr. Truman J. Martin of Buffalo.

The Scientific American in its July 30 issue carried the first auto-
mobile advertisement, a small one for the Winton Motor Carriage.
The first automobile advertisement in a major national magazine
appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of Mar. 31, 1900, for the
W. E. Roach Company.

Sir Ronald Ross demonstrated that malaria was transmitted by
mosquitoes. Charles Laveran had identified malaria germ in 1880.
In 1900, Giovanni Grassi proved disease was carried by the
Anopheles mosquito.

Detroit and Michigan

1899. Olds Motor Works established in Detroit with local capital. Auto-
mobile manufacturing began in Detroit when the Olds Company
built its first automobile for sale.

Edgar A. Guest began writing occasional verse for the Detroit Free
Press. In 1905 he began a column which became daily in 1906,
featuring poems about homely common things. His first com-
mercially published book, A Heap O' Limn' appeared in 1916.
Apr. 10. Evangelist Dwight L. Moody drew Detroit crowds.
Dec. 30. Excursion steamer Tashmoo launched.
River Rouge incorporated as a village and as a city in 1922.

World History

1899. Jan. 19. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan established.

Feb. 1902, Apr. Philippine insurrection against U. S.

May 18- July 29- First International Peace Conference at the Hague.

Secretary of State John Hay sent "open-door" note on China to
the Powers.

Oct. 12 1902, May 31. Boer War in South Africa.

Dec. 4. Samoan Islands divided by U. S. and Germany.

First juvenile court established by Cook County in Chicago.

Food prices: round steak 13# lb., pork chops 11^ lb., bacon 14^ lb.,
eggs 20^ doz., butter 26^ lb., sugar 6^ lb.

Cultural Progress

1899- School and Society by John Dewey set forth his progressive educa-
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tion ideas.

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1899. James J. Jeffries won heavyweight title from Bob Fitzsimmons at Coney Island.

Sir Thomas Lipton with his yacht "Shamrock I" made his first unsuccessful challenge for the America's Cup.

"Finlandia," tone poem by Jean Sibelius.

"So Long, Mary" was a favorite song as sung by Fay Templeton, the comic-opera star. Other songs published were "Hearts and Flowers" and "My Wild Irish Rose."

Irish Literary Theater opened. Organized by Lady Gregory, William B. Yeats, George Moore, and Edward Martyn. Became Irish National Theater after World War, popularly known as Abbey Theater. Developed dramatists John M. Synge and Sean O'Casey. Popular plays: Ben Hur, Sag Harbor, Becky Sharp, Girl from Maxim's.

Sherlock Holmes, play by William Gillette and Conan Doyle began its long run.

First of Rover Boys series by Arthur M. Winfield (Edward Stratemeyer) published.

Thorstein Veblen's Theory of the Leisure Class published. Mr. Dooley in Peace and War by Finley Peter Dunne, America's popular humorist.

Elbert Hubbard's pamphlet A Message to Garcia was read by almost everyone.

"The Man with the Hoe," poem by Edwin Markham published. Gentleman from Indiana introduced Booth Tarkington to American readers.

Heyday of the historical novel as exemplified by such best sellers as When Knighthood Was in Flower by Charles Major; Janice Meredith by Paul Leicester Ford; and Richard Carvel by Winston Churchill. All became successful plays, also.

1899-1901. Clyde Fitch was the popular dramatist of the period. His plays included: Barbara Frietchie, 1899; The Cowboy and the Lady, 1899; Sappho, 1900; Lovers' Lane, 1901.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1899- Marconi transmitted wireless messages across the English Channel. Automatic computing pendulum-type scale invented by Allen de Vilbiss of Toledo, Ohio. Organized company which later became the Toledo Scale Company, leading firm in this field.

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1899- First automobile truck designed and built in Pittsburgh by Louis S. Clarke and his associates.

J. A. Packard built the first Packard car. In 1900 the Ohio Automobile Company was organized to build the Packard car. The company name was changed to Packard in 1902.

Motor-driven vacuum cleaner invented and patented by John S. Theirman of St. Louis.

Rubber heel patented by Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Canned condensed soup originated by Dr. John T. Dorrance and marketed by Joseph Campbell Preserve Company of Camden, New Jersey. This firm became Campbell Soup Company in 1915. United Fruit Company incorporated. Important in development of Central American countries and in American trade in Latin America. 1899-1900. Drought and rust-resistant varieties of hard durum wheat introduced into the United States by Mark A. Carleton of the United States Agriculture Department.

Detroit and Michigan

1900. Population within city limits of Detroit was 285,704 (13th city in the United States in size). Greater Detroit area numbered 304,132. Michigan population was 2,420,982.

Detroit had largest percentage of population who could not speak English of any of 15 largest cities 11.98%.

Beginning of period of peak immigration for many Detroit nationality groups. By 1920 great numbers of Italians, Armenians, Russians, Lithuanians, Finns, Hungarians, and Greeks had settled in Detroit although the first immigrants from these nations came earlier.

Jerome H. Remick became sole owner of the Detroit music publishing firm that he had built into largest music publishing house in the world. He retired in 1928.

All streetcar lines united into one corporation, the Detroit United Railway. Efficiently managed but would not expand to meet needs of growing population because not sure of new franchise.

Apr. 2. Henry M. Utley Library opened as Branch No. 1 in Central High School Building. Moved to present building on Woodward at Alger, May 20, 1913.

June 8. Admiral Dewey visited Detroit.

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1900. Detroit became a member of the newly formed American League in professional baseball. First league game played April 19. Sept. 29- Detroit Golf Club links formally opened.

World History

1900. United States population 75,994,575; per square mile 25.6. Illiteracy in United States 10.7 per cent.

American trade union membership totaled 868,500.
Typical working week consisted of 6 days of 10 or more hours
per day.

Carrie Nation began her hatchet crusade against saloons in Kansas.
Mar. 14. Gold standard established in United States. Other forms
of money redeemable in gold.

Sept. 9. Disastrous hurricane and tidal wave at Galveston, Texas,
took some 6,000 lives.

Nov. 6. Bryan vs. McKinley Presidential election over issues of
free silver and imperialism.

Feb. Origin of British Labour Party in formation of Labour Repre-
sentation Committee with J. Ramsay MacDonald as secretary. Taff
Vale case of 1902 consolidated ranks of British labor and led to the
creation of the party. In election of 1906 the Labour Party won 29
seats in Parliament.

May- Aug. 14. Boxer Uprising in China; siege and relief of the
foreign legations.

July 29- King Humbert assassinated. Victor Emmanuel II became
King of Italy.

Dec. 14. Franco-Italian agreement. Free hand in Morocco for
France exchanged for free hand in Tripoli for Italy.

Cultural Progress

1900. Americans liked baseball, poker, early ragtime music, rocking
chairs, the bicycle, the cakewalk, and chow dogs. Also popular were
dream books, palm-reading, and fortune-telling guides.
Men wore: cloth- topped button shoes, high collars and stiff cuffs,
derby hats, and bow ties.

Platoon school organized at Bluffton, Indiana, by William Wirt.
Later (1908) included in his Gary Plan.

John Singer Sargent, popular society portrait painter, completed
one of his finest works "The Three Graces" (The Wyndham Sisters).

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1900. Floradora Sextette and their song "Tell Me Pretty Maiden."
"A Bird in a Gilded Cage," song.
George Ade's Fables in Slang amused American readers.
Sister Carrie by Theodore Dreiser shocked American readers.
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum.
Historical romances remained the fiction favorites of the era. This
year saw the publication of To Have and To Hold by Mary John-
ston and Alice of Old Vincennes by Maurice Thompson.
American Baseball League organized.

Ping-pong or table tennis was a popular pastime for the next decade.
Its popularity was revived around 1928.

1900-1901. Women wore shirtwaists with high collars and full trailing

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skirts with a tight waist. Shoes were pointed. The pompadour was the popular coiffure, and about this time the marcel wave was introduced.

1900. Eben H olden, by Irving Bacheller, exemplified continued popularity of novels of country life.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1900. 35.7 percent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture.

4,192 autos produced. By 1902 some 9,000 cars per year were being produced.

National Automobile Manufacturers Association organized. By 1902 had 112 members who manufactured gasoline, electric, and steam automobiles. Over 40 makes of cars were introduced in 1900, about 40 in 1901, and over 50 in 1902. Most of these are no longer in existence.

1900-1910. Major automobile companies were organized in the decade following 1900. These included Pierce- Arrow in 1901, Packard and Cadillac in 1902, Buick and Ford in 1903, Reo in 1904, General Motors in 1908, Hudson and Hupp in 1909.

1900. First national automobile show held at Madison Square Garden in New York City, Nov. 3. 31 exhibitors showed cars and 20 showed accessories.

Caterpillar tractor invented by Benjamin Holt of Stockton, California. Used flexible steel belt or track or endless chain to support weight of the machine. Especially useful on soft ground or in areas without roads. Holt manufactured tractors in 1906.

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1900. Escalator first manufactured by Otis Elevator Company.

First practical motorcycle manufactured by E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo. Gasoline engine attached to bicycle. In 1901 George Hendee Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, manufactured a motorcycle named the "Indian" with a built-in gasoline engine.

ca. 1900. Process for manufacture of cellophane discovered by J. E. Brandenburger of France. Not perfected until about 1912.

1900. Trans-Siberian Railroad completed.

Importance of Mendel's laws of heredity, published in 1865, rediscovered. Inheritance of dominant and recessive characteristics in a fixed ratio.

Yellow fever traced to bite of female Stegomyia mosquito by Dr. Walter Reed.

1900-1912. California mission became the favorite furniture style.

Detroit and Michigan

1901. Jan. 15. Memorial Hall, Grand River at Cass, dedicated for veterans of Civil War.

Feb. 2. Fire in Free Press building.

Mar. 11. Pro-Boer mass meeting in Detroit Light Guard Armory.

May 4. Single commissioner placed at head of public works, parks and boulevards, and police departments by so-called "Ripper" Act.

May 30. Memorial Day observance included strewing flowers on water from Belle Isle Bridge in memory of naval heroes.

June 18. Death of Hazen S. Pingree, great reform Mayor and Governor of the 1890's.

July 24. Celebration of Detroit's bi-centenary. Cadillac "Chair of Justice" erected in Cadillac Square.

Dec. 18. Eastern High School dedicated.

Atkinson Bill for ad valorem taxation of railroad property in Michigan finally passed after hard fight initiated by Pingree. Court battles kept it inoperative until 1905. Added greatly to school fund.

Henry Ford Automobile Company organized to manufacture his automobile but was dissolved in less than a year.

Olds plant in Detroit burned, March 9, and was relocated in Lansing. In 1902, 2,500 Olds cars were made in this Lansing factory.

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World History

1901. Jan. 1. Australia became a Commonwealth.

Jan. 22. Death of Queen Victoria. Edward VII became King of Great Britain.

Mar. 4. Second inauguration of William McKinley as President. Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 6. President McKinley shot by anarchist, Leon Czolgosz. He died Sept. 14, and was succeeded by Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt.

Nov. 18. Second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty giving United States sole right of construction, maintenance, and control of Isthmian Canal. Federal government established eight-hour day for workers on government contracts. Eight-hour law extended to all federal service in 1912.

President Roosevelt recommended regulation of trusts and corporations. Era of so-called "trust-busting" which followed led to increased regulation of railroads, etc., but big business continued to grow "bigger!"

Cultural Progress

1901. "Just A-Wearyin' for You" song with music by Carrie Jacobs Bond. Kim by Rudyard Kipling published in England.

Up From Slavery by Booker T. Washington published.

The Crisis by Winston Churchill topped the best-seller lists continuing the popularity of the author's Richard Carvel (1899) and preceding The Crossing which led the best sellers in 1904.

Graustark by George Barr McCutcheon. Sequel Beverly of Graustark was a best seller in 1904.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch by Alice Hegan Rice.

First Nobel Prizes awarded Dec. 10 on the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1901. Max Planck stated the quantum theory a basic contribution to physics.

Radio signal first sent across the Atlantic Ocean from Cornwall to Newfoundland by Marconi. Wireless telegraph system between the United States and Ireland opened in 1907.

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1901. United States Steel Corporation organized. First billion-dollar corporation.

First state motor car legislation was a Connecticut speed law.

First United States automobile license plates required by New York State. In 1889 Leon Serpollet obtained the first auto license in the world in Paris.

Adrenalin prepared by J. Takamine. First hormone to be isolated.

Introduced commercially by Parke, Davis & Company.

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research incorporated. Laboratory opened in New York City 1904.

National Bureau of Standards established.

Importance of science in agriculture marked by establishment of three federal government agencies: Bureaus of Chemistry, of Soils, and of Plant Industry.

Detroit and Michigan

1902. Detroit Automobile Company became Cadillac Automobile Company. In 1904 merged with Leland and Faulconer Manufacturing Company to become Cadillac Motor Car Company headed by Henry M. Leland. In 1910 became Cadillac Division of General Motors

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(purchased July 7, 1909).

Feb. 2. A list of 74 millionaires in Michigan included 44 in Detroit.

Feb. 27. First annual automobile and sportsmen's show held at Detroit Armory.

Mar. Detroit union carpenters proposed 30^ an hour as their minimum wage. House painters asked \$2.50 per day.

Apr. 29. Voigt Farm (30,000 feet frontage in vicinity of Woodward, Calvert, and Chicago Boulevard) sold for \$800,000. Eighteen years before, Voigt paid \$55,000 for the land.

May 3. Carrie Nation lectured in Detroit.

June 6. Protest against proposed \$3 license fee for auto owners.

Aug. 17. Marie Dressier appeared at Avenue Theater.

Sept. 21. President Theodore Roosevelt in Detroit to address Spanish- American War Veterans Convention.

Oct. 11. Wayne County Building dedicated. Cornerstone laid October 20, 1897.

World History

1902. Alfonso XIII became King of Spain.

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1902. Republic of Cuba established.

Jan. 30. First Anglo- Japanese alliance formed.

June 28. Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy renewed.

Permanent Court for International Arbitration, established at the Hague by 1899 Conference, tried its first case.

May 9-Oct. 21. Anthracite coal strike. Finally settled by President's commission. One of the most far-reaching strikes in the history of the U. S.

June 28. Congress authorized Isthmian Canal.

Maryland enacted first state workmen's compensation law. All but 5 states had such laws by 1920.

Cultural Progress

1902. New songs: "Because" and "In the Good Old Summer Time." Cherry Sisters were popular vaudeville entertainers. Just-So Stories by Rudyard Kipling. The Virginian by Owen Wister.

First Rose Bowl football game played Jan. 1. University of Michigan defeated Stanford University 49-0.

Rhodes Scholarships for study by American young men at Oxford

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University established by will of Cecil Rhodes.
General Education Board established with funds from John D. Rockefeller and Carnegie Institution founded by Andrew Carnegie.
First performance of the "Second Symphony" by Jean Sibelius, at Helsingfors, Mar. 8.

First motion-picture theater showings in Los Angeles, Apr. 2.
Admission 10 cents. (See also 1905)

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1902. Mutation theory propounded by Hugo de Vries. Important in science of heredity.

Hormone doctrine explained by W. M. Bayliss and E. H. Starling. Hormones revealed as specific chemical substances contributed to the blood by definite organs or glands. These internal secretions control growth or activities of other parts of the body.
Ivan Pavlov began his experiments on the conditioned reflex. Of great importance in psychology and education. His Work of the Digestive Glands was published in 1897.

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1902. Albert A. Michelson measured the velocity of light. In 1907 he became the first American scientist to win a Nobel Prize.

Nitrogen fixation on a commercial scale attempted by C. S. Bradley and R. Lovejoy using Niagara Falls power and an arc process. Fertilizer and many other industries benefited by nitrogen obtained from the atmosphere.

Arc transmitter invented by Valdemar Poulsen. Great value in wireless.

First automat restaurant opened by Horn and Hardart Company in Philadelphia.

Studebaker Company sold its first electric car. The firm had been founded in 1852 in South Bend, Indiana, as a blacksmith and wagon shop by the Studebaker Brothers. Its first gasoline automobile was sold in 1904 and the Studebaker Corporation organized in 1911.

United States Reclamation Service for irrigation of arid lands created. Newlands Act authorized construction of huge dams in the West.

English Pacific cable from Canada to Australia laid.

Detroit and Michigan

1903. Buick Company organized in Flint by Benjamin Briscoe to manufacture automobile designed by David Buick. William C. Durant soon became manager.

Ford Motor Company incorporated, June 16, with Henry Ford holding 25% of the stock. First factory located at Bellevue and Mack Avenues. By 1906 Ford had 51% of the stock. Recapitalized in 1919 with Ford family holding all stock in the company.

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Packard Motor Car Company moved to Detroit from Warren, Ohio.
Its new auto plant was designed by Albert Kahn.

Jan. 20. Detroit Edison Company incorporated.

Feb. First automobile sections appearing in Detroit newspapers.

May 5. Booker T. Washington spoke in Detroit on race problem
in the South.

June 30. Detroit Board of Commerce formally organized.

Oct. 25. Belle Isle Horticultural Building opened for inspection.
Exhibits of plants being placed. Aquarium opened August 18, 1904.

Nov. 13. Milk raised to 7[¢] per quart.

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World History

1903. May 1-4. Visit of King Edward VII to Paris. Beginning of French-British reconciliation.

King Alexander I of Serbia (Obrenovitch) assassinated. Peter I (Karageorgevitch) succeeded him.

Feb. 14. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created
by Congress.

Oct. 20. Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London decided in favor
of the United States.

Nov. 3. Panama revolted against Colombia and declared her inde-
pendence. Nov. 6, Recognized by United States.

Nov. 18. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty between United States and
Panama allowed ten-mile-wide zone for American canal. Ratified
Feb. 26, 1904.

Dec. 30. Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago. Nearly 600 dead. Led to
fire and safety regulations in theaters.

Beginning of anti-child-labor movement.

Wisconsin enacted first direct primary law.

American Political Science Association organized.

1903-1906. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, sailed through North-
west Passage.

Cultural Progress

1903. Religious Education Association organized.

First baseball World Series. Boston defeated Pittsburgh. 5 games
to 3. First Harmsworth Trophy boat race won by Napier.

Enrico Caruso made his American debut at the Metropolitan Opera
House, New York. Italian debut made in 1884.

Several famous plays appeared including The Lower Depths by
Maxim Gorky and Man and Superman by G. B. Shaw.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norwegian dramatist, awarded the Nobel
Prize for literature.

The Great Train Robbery, an epoch-making film, generally considered the first motion picture to tell a story.

Top best seller among fiction: Lady Rose's Daughter by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Other popular books: Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son by George Horace Lorimer; The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come by John Fox, Jr.; The Call of the Wild by Jack London; Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

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1903-1904. First wholly professional ice hockey league was formed in northern Michigan the International Hockey League.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1903. American Pacific Cable completed. Reached Honolulu from San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902. Reached Manila, July 3, 1903. Successful flights by Wilbur and Orville Wright in a motor-driven, heavier-than-air plane, carrying a man, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Dec. 17.

Patent for automobile electric self-starter granted to Clyde J. Coleman of New York City. Impractical. License purchased by Delco Company. First commercially successful starter patented later by Charles F. Kettering. (See 1911)

First transcontinental trip in a gasoline automobile made by Dr. Horatio N. Jackson and Sewall K. Crocker, his mechanic. Left San Francisco in a Winton auto on May 23 and arrived in New York City on July 26.

Frederick W. Taylor published Shop Management embodying his principles of scientific management for industry. He had introduced "Taylorization" or scientific management as far back as 1882. Sleeping sickness shown by Bruce to be transmitted by the tsetse fly. First national bird reservation established by President Theodore Roosevelt on Pelican Island, Florida.

Detroit and Michigan

1904. Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company organized to manufacture Maxwell car. Eventually became the Maxwell Motor Company which was purchased by Walter Chrysler in 1919 and later absorbed into the Chrysler Corporation.

Adding machine manufacture began in Detroit when Arithmometer

Company moved here from St. Louis. Incorporated as Burroughs

Adding Machine Company under laws of Michigan in 1905.

Salt mining began in Detroit Rock Salt Company mine near River

Rouge. Now owned by International Salt Company.

City ordinance requiring licensing of automobiles. Upheld by State

Supreme Court April 22, 1905.

May 30. Governor Pingree statue in Grand Circus Park unveiled.

World History

1904. Feb. 8. Russo-Japanese War began.

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1904. Apr. 8. Entente Cordiale between Britain and France.

Dec. 6. Theodore Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The United States would have to exercise an international police power in the Western Hemisphere.

Eugene Debs made second of five tries for Presidency as Socialist candidate.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri.
Baltimore fire burned over 140 acres and caused damage amounting to \$125,000,000.

Cultural Progress

1904. Shirtwaist still at its zenith in women's fashions.
Rodin's statue: "The Thinker."
Olympic Games held in St. Louis, Missouri.
"Give My Regards to Broadway," song by George M. Cohan.
Several outstanding plays appeared during the year: Anton Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*; Arthur Schnitzler's *The Lonely Way*; Sir James Barrie's fantasy *Peter Pan*.
David Warfield starred in the play *The Music Master*.
Freckles by Gene Stratton Porter.

Jean Christophe by Romain Rolland published in France. Rolland won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1915.
Lincoln Steffens led the writers exposing political corruption.
First performance on Feb. 17 of *Madame Butterfly*, opera by Giacomo Puccini, in Milan.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1904. Northern Securities Case. Symbol of trust-busting.
Rapid transit subway opened in New York City.
Separate electric attachment plug invented by Harvey Hubbell who manufactured them in Bridgeport, Connecticut.
William C. Gorgas began mosquito control in Panama. Elimination of yellow fever made possible the building of the Panama Canal and demonstrated disease control by such sanitation methods.
National Tuberculosis Association organized.

1904-1906. Hagenbeck constructed first bar less-type zoo at Stellingen, Germany. First barless, naturalistic rock-type zoo opened in United States at Denver in 1918.

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1904. Ice cream cone is said to have originated at Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

First police department to adopt fingerprint system of identification was that of St. Louis, Missouri.

Detroit and Michigan

1905. Michigan State Highway Department created. Automobile owners to be licensed by state to provide funds for highways. Michigan became national pioneer and leader in highway development, especially in such matters as concrete pavements, scientific construction, roadside parks, etc. Woodward Avenue from Detroit to Pontiac among the nation's first super-highways.

May 1. Detroit adopted standard time instead of sun time.

June 4. Remains of Governor Stevens T. Mason (died January 4, 1843) brought to Detroit and interred in Capitol Square. Bronze statue erected over the grave.

Aug. 30. Ty Cobb began his major league baseball career with the Detroit team. Played for twenty-four years.

First movie theater opened in Detroit by John H. Kunsky and A. Arthur Caille. Named the "Casino" and located on Monroe Avenue.

Detroit Orchestral Association formed to bring leading orchestras to the city. Concerts given in the Arcadia until 1920.

World History

1905. Mar. 4. Theodore Roosevelt's second inauguration as President. Mar. 31. Tangier crisis. Franco-German crisis over Morocco. June 7. Norwegian Storting declared union with Sweden dissolved. Ratified by plebiscite Aug. 5. Treaty of separation signed Oct. 26. Norwegians elected Haakon VII as King.

Aug. 17. Russian Tsar issued manifesto authorizing creation of an imperial parliament or Duma.

Sept. 5. Treaty of Portsmouth ended Russo-Japanese War. Japan recognized as a power and in possession of Korea. Lloyd George became Liberal Prime Minister of United Kingdom. Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon. International Workers of the World organized. Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces formed in Canada. Rotary Club founded in Chicago. American Sociological Society founded.

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1905-1906. Era of the "muckrakers" who exposed political and business corruption.

Cultural Progress

1905. Motorcar influenced fashion. Women wore linen or silk dusters and large hats tied on with chiffon veils. "In My Merry Oldsmobile" was a new song.

Vogue for Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam as a gift book or wall decoration.

Plan for co-operative education, work and study in alternate periods, started by University of Cincinnati for its engineering students.

Became known as the Antioch plan of college education because it was most fully used at Antioch College after 1920.

Alfred Binet, French psychologist, perfected the Binet scale for measurement of intelligence.

"My Gal Sal," song by Paul Dresser.

Best sellers included: The Garden of Allah by Robert Hichens; The Marriage of William Ashe by Mrs. Humphry Ward; The Clansman by Thomas Dixon.

Novels were beginning to use motorcars and wireless telegraphy in their plots.

First theater devoted exclusively to motion pictures, the Nickelodeon, opened in Pittsburgh in June.

Major Barbara by George Bernard Shaw produced Nov. 28 at the Court Theatre, London.

The Merry Widow, operetta by Franz Lehar, performed in Vienna.

First of more than 5,000 American performances was in 1906.
1905-1915. Fauvism art movement led by Henri Matisse.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1905. 25,000 automobiles and 450 trucks produced in the United States. Special theory of relativity published by Albert Einstein. His formula for conversion of mass into energy ($E=mc^2$), general theory, announced in 1915.

Helium discovered as a constituent of natural gas by H. P. Cady and D. F. McFarland at University of Kansas.
First commercial production of plywood from Douglas fir in Oregon.

Novocaine introduced as an anesthetic. Especially valuable in dental

surgery.

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Detroit and Michigan

1906. Detroit River the busiest inland water channel in the world by this time.

Shrine Circus originated in Detroit.

Feb. 24. Tommy Burns of Detroit became world's heavyweight champion.

June 5. James E. Scripps willed \$50,000 to Detroit for its beautification.

Sept. 4. 115,000 Detroiters jammed the Fair Grounds to hear William Jennings Bryan.

World History

1906. Jan. 16- Apr. 7. Algeciras conference on Morocco. France gained support.

Apr. 18-19. San Francisco earthquake and fire.

The Dreadnaught, first all-big-gun battleship, launched by Great Britain.

Finland became first nation to grant suffrage to women.

Harry K. Thaw shot Stanford White. Pleaded "brainstorm" as defense at his trial. Sensation of the day.

Cultural Progress

1906. Women wore large picture hats trimmed with drooping ostrich plumes and held on by long hat pins.

Organization of the Playground Association of America in Washington, D.C. Now the National Recreation Association.

Broadway plays and stars: Maude Adams in Peter Pan; Alia Nazimova in Hedda Gabler; Minnie Maddern Fiske in New York Idea; Fritzi Scheff in Mile. Modiste; Fay Templeton in Forty-five Minutes from Broadway by George M. Cohan; John Drew in His House in Order; William Gillette in Clarice.

Anna Held singing "I Just Can't Make My Eyes Behave" was the favorite stage entertainer.

New songs: "The Bird on Nellie's Hat"; "At Dawning"; "I Love a Lassie"; and "Waiting at the Church."

John Philip Sousa had become the nation's "March King."

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1906. The Jungle by Upton Sinclair led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

Zane Grey entered the best-seller ranks with Spirit of the Border. Stayed there with Last of the Plainsmen in 1908. After Riders of the Purple Sage (1912) no best-seller list was without a Zane Grey western. (See also 1918)

O. Henry stories enjoyed continuous popularity. After The Four Million in 1906 came The Trimmed Lamp, 1907; Options, 1909; and Whirligigs, 1910.

The Fighting Chance by Robert W. Chambers was the first of that popular author's best sellers.

Rex Beach began his success as an adventure writer with The Spoilers. Also best sellers were The Barrier, 1908; The Silver Horde, 1909; The Net, 1912.

Willie Hoppe, at the age of 18, defeated world's champion, Maurice Vignaux, at billiards.

Death of the painter Paul Cezanne.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1906. Lee DeForest invented the three-electrode vacuum tube (triode). Essential to radio and long-distance telephone since it amplified voice. Patented 1907.

Charles W. Hart and Charles H. Parr of Charles City, Iowa credited with founding gasoline tractor industry when they built first successful internal combustion engine tractor.

First gasoline automobile fire engine and hose wagon manufactured in the United States.

Count von Zeppelin constructed first practical zeppelin. Principle of rigid airship introduced by him in 1898.

Slide fastener (zipper) for universal use invented by Gideon Sundback of Hoboken, New Jersey. A hookless slide fastener for shoes had been made in 1893 by W. L. Judson of Chicago.

Kinemacolor first process for motion-picture color photography developed by G. A. Smith and Charles Urban.

Pure Food and Drug and Meat Inspection Act passed.

Dr. Howard T. Ricketts proved that Rocky Mountain spotted fever was a tick disease.

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Detroit and Michigan

1907. Mar. 2. Detroit Saturday Night began publication.

July. Detroit Stock Exchange organized as outgrowth of Detroit Brokers Association.

Detroit Tigers won American League pennant. Also in 1908 and 1909.

Oct. 29- Hotel Pontchartrain opened on site of old Russell House. Later replaced by First National Bank (1920). High school for practical training opened in Cass Union School. When this old Union School burned in 1909, a new building was erected on triangle formed by Grand River, High, and Second Avenue. Completed in 1912-1913. Comprehensive industrial and vocational training classes planned. New Cass Technical High School building started in 1917 but delayed by war, so not occupied until 1922.

Juvenile Court, a division of Wayne County Probate Court, established in Detroit. Authorized by legislature, June 30; first session began July 29-

Police tried to establish an auto speed limit of 8 miles per hour in business district and 12 miles elsewhere.

Seven persons killed in Detroit automobile accidents during year. Edward Murphy began to build the Oakland (now the Pontiac) car in Pontiac.

World History
1907. Financial panic.

Oklahoma admitted as a state.
Jamestown Tercentennial, Jamestown, Virginia.
Gustavus V became King of Sweden.

Anglo-Russian Entente over Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet paved way for Russia's inclusion in Anglo-French Entente.
New Zealand given Dominion status.

June 15 -Oct. 18. Second Hague International Conference to promote disarmament and peace.

Dec. 16. American fleet of sixteen battleships started around the world. Returned Feb. 22, 1909.

Cultural Progress

1907. The Gibson Girl style for women was at its peak featuring tiny waist and low décolletage. The shirtwaist became "peekaboo"

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with embroidered perforations. Feather boas were stylish.

Cubism was born in the work of the painters Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.

Death of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, American sculptor (born 1 848) famous for his statue of Lincoln and the Adams Memorial.

Opera favorites: Geraldine Farrar, Feodor Chaliapin, Mary Garden.

"On the Road to Mandalay," song; words by Rudyard Kipling, music by Oley Speaks.

The Merry Widow was the hit of hits. Nora Bayes starred in the first Ziegfeld Follies.

Playboy of the Western World by John M. Synge first performed by Irish Theatre.

Vaudeville featured Salome dancers after Richard Strauss' scandalous opera Salome was performed in the United States.

Vaudeville headliners: Eddie Foy, Julia Sanderson, Joe Cook, Harry Houdini, Elsie Janis, Pat Rooney, Willie and Eugene Howard, and Harry Lauder making his second American tour.

Over 400 nickelodeons were in operation and song-slide pictures were popular. The first westerns featuring Broncho Billy were produced.

Competitors to Edison movie company arising. Among these were Biograph, Vitagraph, Essanay, and Selig. William Selig was the first producer to build a motion-picture set on the west coast.

Three Weeks by Elinor Glyn.

The Shepherd of the Hills made Harold Bell Wright famous and the symbol of the writers who preached sermons in novels.

The Spell of the Yukon and Other Verses established Robert W. Service as a popular poet.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1907. Heidelberg man discovered by Otto Schoctensack. Important pre-historic stage in evolution of man.

First complete, self-contained electric washing machine marketed by Hurley Machine Company of Chicago. Named the Thor.

General George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer by the Isthmian Canal Commission in charge of constructing the Panama Canal

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Detroit and Michigan

1908. New Michigan State Constitution adopted. Provided a measure of home rule for municipalities. Effective 1909-

General Motors Company incorporated September 16. Organized by William C. Durant around Buick and Oldsmobile Companies. Cadillac, Pontiac, and Chevrolet added later as well as other concerns to produce parts for the General Motors cars. Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company incorporated. Graham-Paige eventually absorbed by Kaiser-Frazer.

"Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

Motorcycles replaced bicycles of police cycle squad.
April. Council passed ordinance for systematic collection of waste throughout city.

Oct. 8. First appearance on Detroit streets of automobile taxicabs with automatic fare registers.

Crowley, Milner and Company founded. Took over Partridge store at Gratiot and Farmer, May 13, 1909.

Fisher Body Company organized. Major share acquired by General Motors in 1919.

Ford Motor Company began producing Model T exclusively, the standard low-price car. By 1927 when production ended some fifteen million Model T cars had been sold making it the most popular of all cars.

World History

1908. July 6-24. Young Turk Revolution.

Oct. 6. Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) established.
First city manager appointed in Staunton, Virginia.
Conservation movement symbolized by appointment of National Conservation Commission with Gifford Pinchot as chairman and by organization of National Conservation Association in 1909-Ballinger-Pinchot controversy marked federal governmental conservation policy, 1909-11.

Oregon's 10-hour law for women in industry upheld. By 1930 all but 5 states had laws limiting hours of work of women.
Oregon adopted principle of recall of elective officials.
Congo ceded by Belgian King to the nation and became the Belgian Congo following scandal and inquiry, 1903-1905.
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America organized.

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1908. Movement against liquor-drinking and smoking. Some employers expected their employees to be total abstainers. Georgia followed by several other states adopted prohibition.

Cultural Progress

1908. Women wore sheath gowns. Kimono sleeves and waist became popular as did long, wide sashes. Shoes were high buttoned or laced. "Merry Widow" hats decorated with dotted veils, bird wings, and flowers were high style.

A New York salon offered women the first permanent waves in the United States. The process took eight to twelve hours.
Stereoscope in every parlor.

Boy Scout movement founded in England by Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

First presentation of J. B. Watson's behaviorist system of psychology at lectures to seminar in Chicago.

Jim Thorpe star of Carlisle Indians football team.
Fred Merkle forgot to touch second base in crucial game between Giants and Cubs. "Bonehead" and "boner" became general slang terms.
National Hockey League organized.

Charles Dana Gibson and Howard Chandler Christy were leading illustrators. The "Gibson Girl" was the ideal of American womanhood.

Frank Lloyd Wright, great contemporary American architect, built the Robie house in Chicago. It has had perhaps the most far-reaching influence of all his works.

"Shine On, Harvest Moon," and "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," popular songs by Jack Norworth, as sung by Nora Bayes.
Dixieland Jazz Band organized in New Orleans.

Popular plays: What Every Woman Knows by James M. Barrie, starring Maude Adams; The Witching Hour by Augustus Thomas.

Isadora Duncan danced in New York.

Vaudeville headliners: Eva Tanguay, Ed Wynn, Leon Errol, Annette Kellerman.

Mary Pickford became a movie favorite.

The Trail of the Lonesome Pine by John Fox, Jr., began its best-selling career.

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1908. The Circular Staircase introduced Mary Roberts Rinehart, one of the most popular of all mystery story writers.
Anne of Green Gables by L. M. Montgomery.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1908. Over 50,000 motorcars manufactured in the United States.
Automobile brake (four-wheel) invented and patented by Otto Zachraw and William Besserdick of Wisconsin.

Airplane flight of one-hour duration made Sept. 9 by Orville Wright in a Wright airplane.

First water supply to be purified chemically with chlorine compounds was in Jersey City, New Jersey. Previously used slow sand filtration, introduced to the United States about 1870.
First Pan American Scientific Congress met at Santiago, Chile.

Detroit and Michigan

1909. Jan. 1. New Y.M.C.A. building at Witherell and Adams first occupied.

Feb. 20. Hudson Motor Car Company incorporated.

May. City Plan and Improvement Commission created by Common Council.

July. New bathhouse and bathing beach opened at Belle Isle.

Oct. Pay scale in auto factories ranged from 9^ per hour for unskilled men to 40^ per hour for experienced.

Construction of the Ford Motor Company's plant in Highland Park begun. Completed and placed in operation near the end of 1910.

First concrete rural road laid in Wayne County, Michigan. One mile paved on Woodward between Six and Seven Mile Roads.

Woodward Highway paved to Pontiac by 1916. Improvement of Grand River as U. S. Highway 16 began around 1908.

World History

1909. Albert I succeeded his uncle as King of the Belgians.

Mar. 4. William H. Taft inaugurated as President.

Apr. 6. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary reached North Pole. Popularly accepted but questioned by experts.

First domestic relations court in Buffalo, N. Y.

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1909- First credit union organized in the United States.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded.

Lincoln replaced Indian head on penny.

Alaska- Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Washington.

Cultural Progress

1909. Hobble skirts the latest feminine fashion.

Psychoanalysis introduced to the American public at a symposium at Clark University in which Freud and Jung participated.

The first group of Girl Guides founded in England.

Carrie Nation carried on her dry crusade.

George W. Bellows' popular painting "Stag at Sharkey's," one of his prizefight pictures.

Popular plays and stars: John Barrymore in *The Fortune Hunters*;
Lillian Russell in *The Widow's Might*; Forbes-Robertson in *Passing
of the Third Floor Back*.

Vaudeville headliners: W. C. Fields; Nora Bayes and Jack Nor-
worth; Blanche Ring singing "Waltz Me Around Again Willie";
Sophie Tucker and the "Cubanola Glide."

Al Jolson sang his first mammy song in blackface. In 1911 he began
starring in the Winter Garden shows.

New songs: "By the Light of the Silvery Moon"; "Casey Jones";
"Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl"; "I Wonder Who's
Kissing Her Now"; "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet."

9,000 film theaters in the United States. The first three-reel feature,
Buffalo Bill, was made.

Selma Lagerlof of Sweden became the first woman to win the Nobel
Prize in literature.

A Girl of the Limberlost by Gene Stratton Porter.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1909- Paul Ehrlich discovered Salvarsan, the chemical which could destroy
bacilli of syphilis. Fritz Schandinn had isolated the syphilis parasite
in 1905. August von Wassermann in 1906 provided a reliable diag-
nosis with his blood test. Ehrlich's discovery started the search for
chemicals which would fight disease germs.

Blood groupings determined by Karl Landsteiner. Made blood
transfusions safe.

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1909. Plastic which was named "Bakelite" patented by Dr. Leo Hendrik
Baekeland of Yonkers, New York. He had invented the "heat and
pressure" process for controlling reaction of phenol and formalde-
hyde in 1906. First man-made plastic. Basis of present huge plastics
industry.

Louis Bleriot flew a monoplane across the English Channel, July 25.
Commercial production of airplanes began. Wright Company was
incorporated with factory in Dayton and Glenn L. Martin Company
incorporated in California.

Outboard motor developed by Ole Evinrude in Milwaukee, Wis-
consin.

American Cyanamid Company began commercial production of cyanamide at their Niagara Falls, Ontario plant.
First "in-a-door" beds made by Murphy Door Bed Company in San Francisco.

Charles Nicolle demonstrated that typhus is transmitted by body lice. Verified by H. T. Ricketts and R. M. Wilder with Mexican typhus in 1910. In 1915 Dr. Harry Platz discovered the typhus bacillus and produced a vaccine against the disease.

Detroit and Michigan

1910. Detroit population 465,766. Ranked 9th in size among United States cities.

Special education in the Detroit schools was among the earliest in the nation. A class for crippled children, one for the correction of defective speech, and open-air classes were opened during the year.

In September the Department of Special Education was organized.

The Binet-Simon mental test was first used in November to classify backward children and hence provide for their special training.

Parke, Davis & Company pioneered a profit-sharing and old-age pension plan.

June 20. Detroit Industrial Exposition opened.

July 14. First airplane flight in Detroit. Arch Hoxsey flew his biplane at Fair Grounds.

Aug. 1. Jessie Bonstelle Stock Company opened its first theatrical season in Detroit at the Garrick Theater with a presentation of The White Sister.

Sept. 5. First primary election in Michigan.

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1910. Michigan Central tunnel under Detroit River to Windsor first used by freight trains, September 18. Passenger trains began use October 15. Tunnel was started October 1, 1906.

Oct. 28. Detroit Rotary Club organized.

World History

1910. United States population 91,972,266. Center of population in Bloomington, Indiana.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace established.
Postal savings authorized by Congress.

May 6. Edward VII died; accession of George V as King of Great Britain.

May 31. Union of South Africa established.

Oct. 5. Portuguese Republic proclaimed.

Cultural Progress

1910. Tailored suits the universal favorite with women. Narrow hobble skirts and loose blouses with kimono sleeves also fashionable.

Christy Mathewson the pitching ace of the Giants.

Ty Cobb won American League batting championship. Held it through 1919 except for 1916 when Tris Speaker led.

Founding of Drama League of America gave impetus to community Little Theater movement.

Popular plays: Chocolate Soldier; Marie Dressier in Time's Nightmare; Otis Skinner in Your Humble Servant.

Diaghileff's Ballet Russe had great success in Paris. The first American appearance of this ballet company was in 1916.

Anna Pavlova, the famous Russian ballet dancer, made her New York debut on March 1 and then toured the United States and Canada with her company. Her best-known solo dance was "The Dying Swan," and she is credited with popularizing the classical ballet in America.

Popular songs: "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine"; "Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life"; "Down by the Old Mill Stream"; "Let Me Call You Sweetheart"; "A Perfect Day"; "Steamboat Bill." Newspaper "funnies" included "Mutt and Jeff" by Bud Fisher. Ethelbert Nevin's song "The Rosary" was the popular favorite and it was used in the plot of the year's best-selling novel The Rosary by Florence Barclay.

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1910. Boy Scouts of America incorporated.

Justice, John Galsworthy's drama produced in London, Feb. 21, made such a great impression that certain important reforms in prison administration can be traced to it.

Pathe Weekly, first newsreel shown in the United States. Exhibited in Paris in 1909.

1910-1915. Full, gathered skirts became shorter; were 6 inches off the floor. Suits had boxy coats trimmed with bands of fur. Many dresses had an overblouse with wide armholes and deep neckline.

Boleros a popular new style. Small high crowned hats trimmed with many plumes.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1910. 33-2 percent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture.

Halley's comet reappeared. Next visit should be in 1986.

Artificial fertilization of eggs of sea urchins by means of chemicals performed by Jacques Loeb.

Gene theory announced by Thomas Hunt Morgan as result of his experiments with the fruit fly *DrosopMa*. The theory holds that hereditary characters are transmitted by genes in the chromosomes.

Morgan received the 1933 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine for his work in heredity.

First completely automatic bread-making plant opened by Ward Baking Company in Chicago.

Artificial silk (rayon) first commercially produced by American Viscose Company.

Synthetic rubber fabricated by R. B. Earle and L. P. Kyriokides working for Hood Rubber Company. This process for butadiene not commercialized. Germany made much progress in synthetic rubber during 1914-18 war.

Trackless trolley first operated in California from Laurel Canyon to Los Angeles Pacific Electric Railway terminal about 1 1/2 miles.

Milking machine came into use.

United States Mines Bureau established.

Detroit and Michigan

1911. White traffic lines to designate lanes first painted on River Road near Trenton, Michigan, under direction of Wayne County Road

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Commissioner Edward N. Hines to provide a "center line safety stripe." First in the United States.

Detroit College reorganized as University of Detroit. Chartered January 10.

Jan. 15. Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium on Twelfth Street dedicated.

Mar. Juvenile Detention Home opened.

Mar. Steamer Put-in-Bay launched at Wyandotte.

May 1. Herman Kiefer Hospital for contagious diseases opened.

Sept. 18. President William Howard Taft welcomed to Detroit.

Had also visited the city in February, 1908.

Nov. 3. Chevrolet Motor Company incorporated. Became part of General Motors in 1918. Plant moved from Buffalo to Flint.

Dec. Detroit Zoological Society organized.

Merging of the Wholesalers and Manufacturers' Association with the Board of Commerce.

St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral at Woodward and Hancock dedicated.

World History

1911. May. Diaz dictatorship overthrown in Mexico. Francisco Madero became President. Era of revolutions followed.

June-Nov. Second Morocco international crisis when Germany sent gunboat Panther to Agadir.

1911-1912. Tripolitan war between Italy and Turkey. Sept. 28, 1911, Italy seized Tripoli (Libya). Oct. 18, 1912, treaty gave Libya to Italy.

1911. Oct. Chinese Revolution. Dec., Sun-Yat-Sen elected President and Republic proclaimed. Emperor abdicated Feb. 12, 1912.

Dec. 14. Explorer Roald Amundsen reached South Pole.

National Progressive Republican League organized under Robert LaFollette's leadership.

Illinois adopted first state law for assistance to mothers with dependent children.

California became the first state to establish a maximum 8-hour day and 48 -hour week for women.

Carnegie Corporation for promotion of philanthropy and education established.

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Cultural Progress

1911. Arnold Gesell founded the Child Development Clinic at Yale University.

Popular plays and stars: Maude Adams in Chanticleer; David Warfield in Return of Peter Grimm by David Belasco; George Arliss in Disraeli.

Ragtime was the musical craze and Irving Berlin's "Alexander's Ragtime Band" swept the country. Ragtime dances such as the turkey trot became popular.

Kathleen Norris joined America's popular authors with Mother. Harold Bell Wright kept his following with The Winning of Barbara Worth.

The Broad Highway by Jeffery Farnol led the best sellers and indicated the lasting popularity of the historical novel. His The Amateur Gentleman was a best seller of 1913. New York Public Library at 42 d Street and Fifth Avenue opened May 23. (See also 1895)

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1911. Ernest Rutherford presented theory of the atomic nucleus. He had received 1908 Nobel Prize for his studies on radioactive transformations of matter.

Neon tube invented by George Claude of Paris. United States patent granted 1915.

Dissolution of Standard Oil Company and American Tobacco Company as trusts ordered by Supreme Court. Enunciated "rule of reason" doctrine.

"Cracking" process developed to increase amount of gasoline obtained from crude oil.

Gyrocompass built by E. A. Sperry successfully tried on ships. This device made possible correct navigation in steel ships. Sperry also developed the gyrostabilizer and gyropilot.

Machine gun for rapid continuous firing invented by Isaac N. Lewis. Important weapon for the allied armies during World War I. First transcontinental airplane flight made by C. P. Rogers. Left New York Sept. 17 and reached Pasadena Nov. 5. Actual flying time of 3 days, 10 hours, 4 minutes. First east-bound transcontinental flight made by Robert G. Fowler who left Los Angeles Oct. 19 and reached Jacksonville, Florida, Feb. 8, 1912.

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1911. First successful hydroplane flown by its inventor, Glenn H. Curtiss, at San Diego on Jan. 26. Provided a flying machine that could land on water.

Electric self-starter offered to public by Cadillac Motor Car Company. Patented by Charles F. Kettering as an "engine-starting device."

Selden patent held not infringed because it described Brayton cycle while all autos run on Otto cycle.

First 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway Auto Race held May 30.
Eoanthropus, the "dawn-man," fossil remains discovered near Piltdown in Sussex, England.

Detroit and Michigan

1912. Census Bureau placed Michigan first in manufacture of automobiles.
Feb. 5. Sir Robert Baden-Powell feted in Detroit by Boy Scouts.
Also in 1926.

Mar. 15. Workmen's Compensation Act passed by Michigan legislature. Effective September 1.

Apr. 20. Navin Field dedicated for baseball.

July 22-26. Cadillaqua celebration.

First class for the blind established in Detroit public schools in the Clinton school.

Oct. 19- Livingstone Channel in lower Detroit River opened after more than four years work. Eleven miles long. Cost ten million dollars.

World History

1912. Sultan of Morocco accepted French protectorate.
1912-1913. First Balkan War. Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece versus Turkey.
1912. Korea formally annexed to Japan and renamed Chosen.

Steamship Titanic sunk by an iceberg, Apr. 15.

New Mexico and Arizona admitted as states.

Alaska given Territorial status.

United States Marines used in Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, and other Latin American countries to protect American interests. This policy labeled "dollar diplomacy."

Progressive Party organized.

Presidential campaign. June 22, Taft renominated by Republicans.

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1912. July 2. Wilson nominated by Democrats. Aug. 7, Theodore Roosevelt nominated by Progressive Party.

U. S. Children's Bureau established to investigate all problems concerning the general welfare of children.

Massachusetts adopted the first minimum-wage law for women and minors.

Capt. R. F. Scott expedition reached South Pole, Jan. 16.

Cultural Progress

1912. Skirts featured hip interest peg-top, tiered, or draped. Slashed skirt introduced.

Olympic Games held in Stockholm, Sweden. Jim Thorpe won both the pentathlon and decathlon but was disqualified for not being an amateur.

Woolworth Building constructed in New York. Cass Gilbert, architect.

Painting "September Morn" caused a sensation.

#.1912. The Expressionist movement in painting began in Germany. To communicate intense emotion the "expressionists" freely sacrificed the outward appearance of objects and their normal relationships and painted distorted forms in clanging color.

1912. Montague Glass' popular short stories Potash and Perlmutter became an equally popular stage play.

The Firefly, operetta by Rudolf Friml performed. His popular musical Rose Marie was presented in 1924 and the Vagabond King in 1925.

Nijinsky caused a sensation in the leading role of the ballet Afternoon of a Faun, in Paris, May 29.

Vernon and Irene Castle began their career as the most popular dance team of the times. They revolutionized ballroom dancing by originating or developing dances such as the one-step, turkey trot, tango, Castle walk, hesitation waltz, Castle maxixe, and others. New songs: "My Melancholy Baby"; "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary"; "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi."

13,000 movie theaters in the United States. Adolph Zukor formed Famous Players and adopted multiple-reel feature and star system. Mack Sennett formed the Keystone Company and began producing comedies featuring slapstick and bathing beauties. Queen Elizabeth, produced in France and starring Sarah Bernhardt,

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was exhibited at Lyceum Theater in New York. It established the motion picture as a work of art.

Gene Stratton Porter's The Harvester topped the best sellers for the second year.

Poetry: A Magazine of Verse edited by Harriet Monroe established in Chicago. This little magazine was the organ of all "new poetry"

"Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

movements.

Daddy -Long-Legs by Jean Webster. Also popular was her Dear Enemy published in 1916.

Juliette Low organized the first Girl Scout troop in the United States in Savannah, Georgia.

Camp Fire Girls organized.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1912. Frederick G. Hopkins proved by quantitative methods the nutritional necessity for the substances found in natural foods now called vitamins. Casimir Funk founded vitamin theory. Obtained crystalline material which cured beri-beri in birds and named it anti-beri-beri vitamin. Predicted existence of other vitamins preventive of scurvy, rickets, and pellagra.

Existence of isotopes demonstrated by Frederick Soddy.
Flexner's antitoxin for cerebro-spinal meningitis presented.

First Nobel Prize in Medicine awarded to an American was to Dr. Alexis Carrel for his work on grafting of blood vessels and organs.

Beginning of American motorbus network. A. L. Hayes established the Pickwick Line, later absorbed by the Greyhound System. (See also 1926)

Detroit and Michigan

1913. Amendment to Michigan Constitution provided for principles of initiative, referendum, and recall.

State legislature passed act providing for school board of seven school inspectors elected at large. Adopted by Detroit electors November 7, 1916.

Mar. 26. Himelhoch Brothers new store opened.

Apr. 7. Detroit voters favored charter change providing for municipal ownership of street railways after state constitution was amended to permit city to operate street railway.

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1913. Apr. 7. Adoption of city charter amendment for Civil Service Commission. State civil service law enacted 1937.

Sept. 12. Celebration on Detroit River of centennial of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

Dec. 26. New Michigan Central Railroad station opened. Dedic-

tion scheduled for January 4, 1914, canceled when old station at Third and Jefferson burned.

World History

1913. Jan. 1. Parcel post service inaugurated (authorized 1912).

Feb. 25. Sixteenth Amendment to United States Constitution

adopted. Provided for federal income tax.

Mar. 4. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as President.

Mar. 4. United States Department of Labor established.

May 31. Seventeenth Amendment to Constitution, providing for direct popular election of senators, declared in effect.

Sept. 2 3 -Dec. 10, 1914. Strike at Colorado Fuel and Iron Company over recognition of United Mine Workers.

Rockefeller Foundation established.

Peace Palace, gift of Andrew Carnegie, dedicated at The Hague.

Second Balkan War. Rumania, Serbia, and Greece versus Bulgaria.

King George I of Greece assassinated. Crown Prince Constantine succeeded him.

Cultural Progress

1913. Notre Dame University entered "big-time" football by defeating the Army team 35-13 using the forward pass. Knute Rockne starred as a player in the game.

European art "isms" displayed at the Armory Show in New York City. Marcel Duchamp's "Nude Descending a Staircase" was the sensation of this exhibit.

Pygmalion, drama by George Bernard Shaw.

Peg O' My Heart, with Laurette Taylor; Within the Law, with

Jane Cowl; Seven Keys to Baldpate were popular plays.

Songs: "The Curse of an Aching Heart"; "There's a Long, Long

Trail."

Film favorites: William Farnum, Mabel Taliaferro, Florence Nash. The Squaw Man was the first film production of the Jesse L. Lasky

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Feature Play Company. Lasky's associates were Cecil B. DeMille and Samuel Goldwyn.

Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet, awarded the Nobel Prize.

Robert Bridges made Poet Laureate of England.

Sons and Lovers by D. H. Lawrence.

First part of Remembrance of Things Past by Marcel Proust published in France. Finished 1925.

Winston Churchill again headed the best-seller lists with The Inside of the Cup as he had headed them in 1901, 1904, 1906, 1908. Pollyanna by Eleanor H. Porter made first appearance and gained immediate success.

Laddie by Gene Stratton Porter marked her continued popularity. She was one of America's most widely-read authors.

1913-1920. During this period abstract art developed as experiments were carried on almost simultaneously in Russia, Paris, and Holland.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1913. Niels Bohr of Denmark contributed greatly to knowledge of atomic structure. He received the Nobel Prize in 1922 for his work in physics.

Spectroscopic measurement of distance of stars developed by Harlow Shapley.

Process for synthetic production of ammonia devised by Fritz Haber of Germany. Large-scale production worked out by Karl Bosch. Important in production of nitric acid for industry and explosives. Haber received Nobel Prize for this work in 1918. Existence of Vitamin A clearly recognized by its effect. Experiments conducted by Elmer V. McCollum and M. Davis and by Thomas B. Osborne and Lafayette B. Mendel. Chemically analyzed in 1933 by P. Karrer in Switzerland.

Test for determining susceptibility to diphtheria devised by Dr. Bela Schick.

Lincoln Highway opened. First coast-to-coast paved road. Woolworth Building completed in New York City.

Detroit and Michigan

1914. Women employed in offices earned an average of \$1.81 per day in Michigan.

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1914. Ford Motor Company announced \$5 per day minimum- wage scale (January 5) and acquired River Rouge plant location. Ford Motor Company developed assembly-line principle. The first complete endless-chain conveyor for final assembly was installed in the Highland Park plant on January 14, 1914. Other practices inaugurated by Ford were: the standardization of parts; requiring dealers to maintain standards of service set by the company; manufacturing the parts for the Ford car instead of purchasing them from subcontractors.

Dodge Motor Company founded by John and Horace Dodge. Incorporated July 17.

Detroit Orchestra organized and led by Weston Gales in concert at Detroit Opera House, February 26. Detroit Symphony Society organized. Marked beginning of modern Detroit Symphony Orchestra. Mar. Clarence M. Burton deeded his great collection of research materials on Detroit, Michigan, and the Old Northwest, to the Detroit Public Library where it is now known as the Burton Historical Collection.

1914-1915. Winter of general depression. Much unemployment.

World History

1914. Aug. 15. Panama Canal opened.

Federal Trade Commission Act to regulate unfair business practices. Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Benedict XV became Pope.

June 28. Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo.

July 28. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Aug. 1. Germany declared war on Russia.

Aug. 3. Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium.

Aug. 4. Great Britain entered war against Germany.

Aug. 4. United States proclaimed her neutrality in European war.

Sept. 5-12. Battle of the Marne.

Dec. 18. Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate.

Cultural Progress

1914. Billy Sunday began his career as an evangelist.

First auction bridge championship held at Lake Placid, New York.

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1914. Milton C. Work's book Auction Bridge Today was a best seller of 1913-1914.

Tango became the popular dance, especially as performed by Vernon and Irene Castle.

Popular plays: Chin Chin; Daddy-Long Legs; It Pays to Advertise;

The Outcast with Elsie Ferguson.

Vaudeville headliners: Fannie Brice, Four Marx Brothers.

Popular songs: "They Didn't Believe Me," by Jerome Kern; "Can't

Yo' Hear Me Callin', Caroline"; "I Want To Go Back To Michigan

Down on the Farm," by Irving Berlin; "Missouri Waltz"; "St.

Louis Blues," by W. C. Handy.

Rise of "deluxe" motion-picture houses such as Roxy's Strand in New York.

Theda Bara starred in Destruction. Mack Sennett's Keystone-cop and pie-throwing comedies were popular. William S. Hart started making pictures and became king of the western stars. Million Dollar Mystery was a successful serial. Mary Pickford was a top star and Charlie Chaplin turned to the movies from vaudeville.

New Republic established.

Tarzan of the Apes by Edgar Rice Burroughs began his phenomenal career.

Penrod by Booth Tarkington.

Several famous poems appeared, including "North of Boston," by Robert Frost and "The Congo" by Vachel Lindsay, but none to rival "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer as a popular favorite.

Best-selling authors were the old favorites: Harold Bell Wright, Eleanor H. Porter, Winston Churchill, William J. Locke, Frances Hodgson Burnett, George Barr McCutcheon.

Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act provided for instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to farmers and their families. The cornerstone of the agricultural education structure.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1914. Thyroxine, the extract of the thyroid used to treat thyroid inactivity, crystallized as pure substance by Edward C. Kendall of Mayo Clinic. First important use of airplanes in warfare. Aviation section created within Army Signal Corps. This was first United States Army Air Service.

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1914. Federal Reserve Bank System began operation.

The last passenger pigeon died in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden. It was formerly perhaps the most numerous of all birds in America.

Detroit and Michigan

1915. Feb. 6. Hotel Statler opened. Construction began July 2, 1913.

"Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

Feb. 1. Merger of Detroit News and the Tribune. James E. Scripps, owner of the News, had also controlled latter paper since 1891.
Apr. 27. Belle Isle Bridge burned.

Oct. 1. Henry Ford Hospital opened. Not completed until after World War I.

Oct. 12. Municipal Receiving Hospital opened.
Detroit Athletic Club House opened.

Postgraduate high school training first offered by Board of Education at Central High School. Developed into a junior college (authorized by state law in 1917) and eventually became Wayne University.

Roy A. Fruehauf and his son Harvey built a trailer with hard rubber tires and open slat sides. The first modern truck trailer in Detroit. The Fruehauf Trailer Company is now the nation's leading manufacturer of such vans.

World History

1915. United States Coast Guard created by combining Revenue Cutter Service (1790) and Life Saving Service (1878).
United States public debt lowest since Civil War: \$1,191,264,000; \$11.83 per capita.

Eastland, steamer, overturned in Chicago River. 812 dead.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.
Kiwanis International founded.

May 7. Ship Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans.
Oct. 13. Worst zeppelin raids on England.

Cultural Progress

1915. Jess Willard knocked out Jack Johnson in Havana.

Song "Hello Frisco" celebrated opening of New York-San Francisco telephone line. Other popular songs were: "Keep the Home Fires

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Burning"; "Memories"; "The Sunshine of Your Smile"; "Roses of Picardy."

D. W. Griffith produced Birth of a Nation among first ten box-office film hits of all time.

Wallace Reid, one of the most popular male stars the screen has ever known, played with Lillian Gish in Enoch Arden.
17,000 film theaters in the United States.
Of Human Bondage by W. Somerset Maugham.
Spoon River Anthology by Edgar Lee Masters.
The Turmoil by Booth Tarkington topped the fiction best-seller list.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1915. Transcontinental telephone went into service when Alexander
"Detroit in its world setting - a 250 year chronology - 1701-1951"

Graham Bell in New York again called T. A. Watson this time in San Francisco.

Transatlantic radio telephone demonstrated.

Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the United States Public Health Service proved experimentally that pellagra was caused by a deficiency of Vitamin B.

Richard Willstatter received Nobel Prize for his studies of color in plants especially on chlorophyll. Basic to knowledge of living organisms. He also prepared pure chlorophyll.

Carrel-Dakin antiseptic treatment of infected wounds first used.

Detroit and Michigan

1916. July 9- Thirty-first regiment, Michigan Infantry, left Camp Grayling for Texas to guard the Mexican border.

July. President Wilson visited Detroit.

Sept. 10. Billy Sunday opened Detroit revival campaign.

Oct. 25. Henry Ford Trade School opened.

Nov. State-wide prohibition adopted in Michigan to take effect

May 1, 1918.

First registered Girl Scout troop in Michigan organized in Detroit.

Local council organized in 1920.

Municipal court building at Macomb and St. Antoine completed.

World History

1916. Feb. 21. Beginning of Battle of Verdun.

May 31- June 1. Naval Battle of Jutland.

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1916. July 1-Nov. 18. Battle of the Somme.

Dec. 7-10. David Lloyd George chosen wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Apr. 24-30. Irish Sinn Fein revolt against British rule.

Nov. 21. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary died. Succeeded by Charles.

Dec. 30. Rasputin assassinated in Russia.

Punitive expedition against Villa into Mexico led by Pershing.

National Park Service established by Congress to care for national parks and monuments.

Bombing during San Francisco Preparedness Day parade July 22.
Tom Mooney arrested and later convicted.

Munitions explosion on Black Tom Island, New Jersey, July 30.

First federal child labor law passed. Declared unconstitutional June 3, 1918.

Adamson Act established 8-hour day on interstate railroads.

Cultural Progress

1916. Professional Golfers Association formed and held its first tournament.

Movies featured: Theda Bara, Mae Marsh, Clara Kimball Young, Pearl White, Mary Pickford, C. Aubrey Smith, Francis X. Bushman, Anita Stewart, Norma and Constance Talmadge, Richard Bennett, Billie Burke.

Griffith's Intolerance was released in the fall. Its settings and crowd scenes served as the model for other spectacle films.
Seventeen by Booth Tarkington began its popularity by heading the best-seller list of novels and becoming a hit play.

Carl Sandburg with Chicago Poems pleased the critics and the public.

H. G. Wells helped Americans understand the war with the influential Mr. Britling Sees It Through. It led the best sellers in 1917.
Harold Bell Wright with When a Man's a Man and Eleanor H. Porter with Just David kept their place on the best-seller lists and were joined by a new author destined for comparable popularity
Ethel M. Dell.

1916-1922. Dadaist movement in art.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1916. National Research Council established by the National Academy of Sciences.

Twin-motored plane developed by Igor Sikorsky. Beginning of multi-motored airplanes needed for commercial transport or for bombing.

Submachine gun invented by General J. T. Thompson.
Armored military vehicle or tank invented by Major-General E. D. Swinton of British Army. First used in Battle of Somme, Sept. 15, 1916.

Process for stainless or rustless steel (containing chromium) pat-

ented in England by Brearley.
United States Tariff Commission established.
Federal grants- in-aid to states for highway construction authorized.
National Park Service created.

Detroit and Michigan

1917. Feb. 3. Saxon Motor Plant destroyed by fire.

July. Board of Commerce directors discussed means to provide proper housing for Negroes coming to Detroit.

July. Self ridge air field opened near Mt. Clemens.

Oct. 3. Detroit's first "meatless day."

Nov. 2. Cornerstone laid for new main Public Library on Woodward at Kirby.

Dec. 2. Streetcar fares raised from three cents to five cents by Detroit United Railway.

Dec. 28. Ossip Gabrilowitsch made debut as guest conductor of Detroit Symphony. On May 14, 1918, signed contract as regular conductor for the Orchestra.

Children's Museum sponsored by Detroit Museum of Art and Board of Education. In 1925 came under jurisdiction of Board of Education entirely. In 1936 moved into building at Cass and Merrick.

First seven stories of Telephone Building erected.

1917-1918. Michigan sent about 175,000 men into armed forces during World War of whom about 65,000 were from Detroit and Wayne County.

Michigan National Guard organized into 32nd Division of U. S.

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Army. Named Red Arrow Division. Reached France February 8, 1918, and was in combat by May 18. Returned to New York, May 5, 1919.

1917. Michigan State Constabulary organized to guard strategic war points. State law of 1919 created permanent State Police.

Nov. 1918, Feb. Fuel shortage in Michigan. On December 22 manufacturing plants except munitions factories, suspended operations to save fuel. January 21, 1918, was first of ten consecutive heatless Mondays. On January 22 all Detroit businesses except hotels, restaurants, and drug stores closed for five days to save fuel. Acute coal shortage in February caused closing of schools.

1917-1918. Millions subscribed to Liberty Loans and Red Cross. Detroit oversubscribed its quota in all drives.

World History

1917. Feb. 1. Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare.

Mar. 4. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as President for second term.

Mar. 15. Tsar Nicholas II abdicated. New Provisional Government in power in Russia.

Apr. 6. United States declared war on Germany.

May 2. First Liberty Loan Drive began. Fourth Liberty Loan offered

Sept. 28, 1918. All oversubscribed, as was Victory Loan of 1919.

June 13. First United States troops embarked for France.

July 20. Drawing of draft numbers under Selective Service Act.

First number drawn was 258.

Nov. 2. Balfour declaration favoring Palestine as Jewish national home.

Nov. 7. (old style Oct. 25) Bolsheviks overthrew Kerensky government in Russia. Lenin and Trotsky in power.

Dec. 8. General Allenby occupied Jerusalem.

Virgin Islands purchased by United States from Denmark.

Miriam "Ma" Ferguson became the first woman governor when

Texas elected her after her husband's removal.

International Association of Lions Clubs founded.

Cultural Progress

1917. Appearance of the chemise-type dress one-piece, slipped on over head, round or boat neckline, short kimono sleeves, no trimming,

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no fastenings, worn with narrow belt at the hips. Simplicity and freedom pleasing to women who worked.

Lilac Time with Jane Cowl was a Broadway hit play.

Vaudeville favorites: Lou Holtz, Blossom Seeley, Benny Fields.

"Goodbye, Broadway, Hello France" and "Smiles" were the popular songs of these wartime days.

Movie favorites: Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, Charles Ray,

Enid Bennett, William Desmond, Polly Moran, Fatty Arbuckle,

Mae Murray, Harry Carey. Theda Bara's career reached its climax when she appeared as Cleopatra.

The Clever Dummy, movie with Ben Turpin. Thanks to a pair of crossed eyes, Turpin grew to be one of Sennett's most popular comedians.

War books were immensely popular, none more so than Ian Hay's

The First Hundred Thousand and Arthur Empey's Over the Top.

Federal Board for Vocational Education created.

1917-1918. Alan Seeger's poem "I Have a Rendezvous with Death" was popular as was Robert Service's Rhymes of a Red Cross Man.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1917. Most severe epidemic of influenza the world has ever known.

Detroit and Michigan

1918. Jan. War bread appeared in Detroit.

Feb. 20. Detroit Patriotic Fund organized for centralized war relief work.

Women employed as mail carriers, April 24. Detroit had 25 by June 20. Detroit United Railway began to employ women as conductors in September. Some 200,000 women in Wayne County over 16 years of age registered for war work in May. Central Standard Time adopted March 27. Eastern Standard Time adopted in October.

Board of Education took over Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery and made it a municipal institution. Now Wayne University School of Medicine.

May 20. Katharine Cornell appeared in first role with Jessie Bonstelle Stock Company in Detroit.

June 7. Fort Shelby Hotel opened.

New Detroit city charter adopted at election of June 25. First non-228

partisan election held November 5. Ward system abolished and nine-man Common Council elected on city-wide basis. Non-partisan government took office January, 1919.

Aug. 10. Detroiters objected to paying 6^ fare on streetcar.

Oct. Flour selling as high as \$2.10 a sack and cold storage eggs up to 65^ a dozen.

Nov. 11. Unprecedented civic demonstration over Armistice.

Detroit Museum of Art became a city institution. New city charter provided for municipal Arts Commission.

Detroit branch of Federal Reserve Bank opened.

1918-1919. Influenza epidemic. Theaters, churches, schools, closed during October, 1918. A second epidemic in winter of 1920.

1918. Sept. 1919, May. 339th Infantry Regiment composed mainly of Detroit men served on Murmansk front in Russia. Nicknamed "Polar Bears." Returned to United States July 4, 1919.

World History

1918. Meatless, wheatless, fuel-less days to conserve food and fuel.

Jan. 1. Federal government took control of the railroads until

Mar. 1, 1920.

Jan. 8. Fourteen Points outlined by President Wilson.

Mar. 3. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended fighting between Russia and Germany.

Apr. 14. Marshal Ferdinand Foch made Commander in Chief of Allied armies.

July 10. Soviet constitution promulgated. July 16, Tsar Nicholas II and his family executed.

July 15-Aug. 7. Second Battle of the Marne.

Sept. 26-Oct. 15. Battle of Meuse-Argonne.

Oct. 28. Czechoslovakia proclaimed its independence under Thomas Masaryk.

Nov. 3. Polish Republic proclaimed with Pilsudski as President.

Nov. 9. Emperor William II of Germany abdicated. Fled to Holland.

Nov. 11. Armistice. Hostilities ceased on Western Front at 11 a.m.

Nov. 12. Emperor Charles VII of Austria-Hungary abdicated.

Austrian Republic proclaimed.

Nov. 16. Hungary declared her independence.

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1918. Nov. 24. Proclamation of United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia).

Dec. 1. Occupation of Germany by Allied armies began.

United States public debt \$12,243,000,000; \$115.65 per capita.

600% greater than in 1917.

Influenza epidemic.

Air-mail postal service established. Introduced May 15 between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York City.

Cultural Progress

1918. Progressive Education Association organized.

Songs: "Dear Old Pal of Mine" and "Beautiful Ohio."

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Popular plays: Lightnin' with Frank Bacon began its long run;
East Is West; Up in Mabel's Room.

Why Marry?, American comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams, was the
first play to win the Pulitzer Prize for drama.

Movie favorites: Tom Mix, Anna Q. Nilsson, Wallace Reid, Mary
Miles Minter.

Zane Grey's U. P. Trail topped the best sellers. His position as
America's leading writer of westerns has been unrivaled and his
name is practically a synonym for this type of novel. (See also 1906)

Dere Mable by Edward Streeter was the soldier humor sensation
of the first World War.

Best-selling novelists: Mary Roberts Rinehart, Eleanor H. Porter,
Ethel M. Dell, Ralph Connor, Gene Stratton Porter.

My Antonia by Willa Gather.

American Council on Education organized. Leading voluntary
agency for co-ordinating American educational efforts.

1918-1919- Women's skirts raised to about six inches below the knee.
Called "peg-top" because of fullness at waist and hips. Evening
dresses had fish-tail trains. Hats were large with headline at the
eyebrows.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1918. Railroad Control Act provided for wartime management of rail-
roads by the federal government. Telephone and telegraph also
placed under federal control.
American Railway Express Company organized as a wartime meas-

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ure. Consolidated all express companies and acted for Director
General of Railroads. Approved as permanent in 1920.

Daylight-saving time first put into effect in United States on Mar. 31.
Long-range artillery first used when German gun, Big Bertha, bom-
barded Paris at a distance of 76 miles.

Detroit and Michigan

1919. "Remembrance Rings" presented by city to each of the men from
Detroit who served in the armed forces.

Jan. James Couzens became Mayor. Held the office until December 5, 1922, when he resigned to enter United States Senate. Detroit Council of Churches organized.

Mar. 5. Detroit women voted for the first time at general primary election.

Mar. 20. Women served as jurors for first time in County Courts. May. Average wage paid skilled labor in Detroit \$6.26 a day.

Oct. 23. Detroit Symphony Orchestra conducted by Ossip Gabrilowitsch played first concert in its own new Orchestra Hall, opening sixth orchestral season.

Dec. 18. General Pershing visited Detroit.

Henry Ford sued Chicago Tribune for libel. \$1,000,000 damages asked. After trial lasting four months (May- August) jury awarded Ford 6^ damages and costs.

1919-1920. "Red" scare in Detroit. Twenty-five aliens deported in July, 1919. About 500 alien radicals rounded up in January, 1920, and held for deportation.

World, History

1919. Jan. 18. Peace Conference opened. June 28, Treaty of Versailles signed.

Jan. 29. Prohibition Amendment (18th) to United States Constitution adopted, effective Jan. 16, 1920. Volstead Act for enforcement of Prohibition passed Oct. 20. Prohibition of sales of intoxicating liquors under War Prohibition Act went into effect June 30, 1919-

Mar. 2. Third International founded by Communists. Communist Party of America formed, Sept. 2.
July 10 1920, March 19- Struggle in U. S. Senate over Treaty of

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Versailles incorporating League of Nations. Defeated.

July 31. Weimar Constitution adopted for German Republic.

Sept. 10. Treaty of St. Germain with Austria.

Nov. 27. Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria.

Dec. 23. Government of India Act providing for dyarchy.

Mustapha Kemal led Turkish nationalist movement.
1919-1921. Guerilla warfare in Ireland between Sinn Fein and British

"Black and Tans."
1919. Grand Canyon National Park established.

American Legion organized in Paris. Held first convention in

St. Louis.

Wave of strikes in the United States; over four million workers out on strike during the year.

International Labour Organisation created. First session in Washington, D. C, Oct. 29.

1919-1920. "Red hunt." Attorney-General Palmer carried on a campaign to seek out and deport alleged radicals or "reds."

Cultural Progress

1919. Theater Guild founded in New York. Outgrowth of Washington Square Players Art Theater. Began its nation-wide subscription series in 1927.

Smilin' Through with Jane Cowl, a hit play.

The song "In My Sweet Little Alice Blue Gown" helped make Irene the hit musical of the year.

Movies featured: Tully Marshall, Alma Rubens, Pauline Stark, Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Hope Hampton, Lila Lee, Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks.

Griffith's Broken Blossoms, with Lillian Gish and Richard Barthelmess, was one of his most profitable pictures.

Pour Horsemen of the Apocalypse by V. Blasco Ibañez headed the best sellers.

Best-selling novelists: Joseph Conrad, Zane Grey, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Ralph Connor, Harold Bell Wright, Gene Stratton Porter, Robert W. Chambers.

Temple Bailey joined Kathleen Norris as a favorite with women readers.

Non-fiction best seller was the Education of Henry Adams.

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1919. "In Flanders Fields," poem by John McCrae.

Jack Dempsey won heavyweight crown from Jess Willard, July 4, Toledo, Ohio.

1919-1920. Man-O'-War won 19 out of 20 horse races.

1919. The Bauhaus, a German educational and research center for training architects, artists, and designers was founded by Walter Gropius in Weimar. The Bauhaus exerted a decisive influence on the formation of the modern style and became its center in Europe during the next decade. Architectural style stressing functional form and design emerged.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1919. First crossing of the Atlantic in an airplane by Captain John

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Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown who flew from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Soo Canals connecting Lakes Superior and Huron completed by building of fourth American lock. Original canal at Sault Ste. Marie built by state of Michigan in 1855 was taken over by the federal government in 1881. The Canadian canal was completed in 1895. The Soo is the busiest canal in the world, as the tonnage passing through the combined American and Canadian channels exceeds that of any other canal.

Detroit and Michigan

1920. Detroit's population of 993,678 made it 4th largest city in the United States. Population more than doubled in ten years. Detroit metropolitan area population numbered 1,165,153. First census to show more urban than rural residents in Michigan. Nationality groups whose peak immigration to Detroit came during the decade 1920-1930 included the Scots, Irish, Norwegians, Swedes, and Slovaks.

134,491 telephone subscribers in the Detroit area. 150% increase since 1900.

Much unemployment in Detroit. Factories closed by general business depression and railroad strike (April).

House numbering system on Detroit streets revised according to block and plat plan.

Department of Recreation created. Detroit a leader in organized public recreation movement.

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1920. Detroit Edison Company office building on Second Avenue constructed.

Jan. 31. Hotel Pontchartrain closed. National Bank later constructed on the Woodward Avenue site.

Apr. 5. Voters approved Municipal Court reforms.

Apr. 5. Electors authorized city to acquire, own, and operate a street railway system and approved bond issue for its financing.

May 23. Pennsylvania Railroad started service from Detroit.

Aug. 17. First air-mail delivery in Detroit; seaplane to Cleveland and back.

Aug. 20. WWJ began commercial broadcasting of regular programs. First such radio station in the United States. Licensed October 13, 1921.

Dec. 1. Wayne County Library system established by Detroit Public Library and operated under the Detroit Library Commission until November 30, 1943, when it was transferred to authority of the County Board of Supervisors.

Gar Wood won his first (of nine such trophies) Harmsworth Trophy with his boat Miss America in race off Isle of Wight. Miss America II won race in Detroit River the next year. Miss America X

set new record to win in 1932.

World History

1920. United States population 105,710,620. First census in which urban population exceeded rural.

Nineteenth Amendment (Woman Suffrage) to United States Constitution adopted Aug. 26.

Women's Bureau established in federal government.

League of Women Voters organized.

American trade-union membership totaled 5,110,800.

Prices "sky high": sugar 19[^] lb., flour 8[^] lb., butter 70[^] lb., round steak 39[^] lb., eggs 68[^] doz., ham 55[^].

Jan. 10. League of Nations came into existence. Assembly met for first time on Nov. 15.

World Court (Permanent Court of International Justice) established under auspices of League of Nations. First session, Jan. 30, 1922, at the Hague.

Mandates over German East Africa, Trans jordanian, and Palestine assigned to Great Britain.

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1920. Mar. 1. Admiral Horthy became regent and dictator of Hungary. June 4. Hungary signed Treaty of Trianon.

1920-1921. Mahatma Gandhi led first civil disobedience and non-co-operation campaign in India against British.

Cultural Progress

1920's. The basic dress style: straight, boyish silhouette with waistline at the hips and hemline near the knee. Silk hose and underwear worn by masses for first time. Close-fitting hats. Low shoes now worn at all seasons.

1920. Beginning of the "Flapper Age" characterized by short skirts, bright make-up, short hair, flying scarves, loose topcoats, rolled stockings.

Ouija popular.

William (Bill) T. Tilden, 2d, won United States National Tennis Championship and held it through 1925. Regarded as greatest male tennis player.

Rogers Hornsby won first of his six National League batting titles.

Baseball scandal. Chicago White Sox of 1919 indicted for "throwing" World Series. In 1921 baseball appointed a High Commissioner, Kenesaw M. Landis, as a czar to clean up the sport.

Beyond the Horizon, Eugene O'Neill's tragedy of frustration, was his first important full-length play and won the Pulitzer Prize.

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The play Clarence made a new star, Alfred Lunt, and The Green Goddess, by William Archer became a hit play for its star, George Arliss.

Marilyn Miller starred in Sally on Broadway. Its popular song was "Look for the Silver Lining."

Vaudeville favorites: Ben Bernie, Olsen and Johnson, Jack Benny, Harry Richman, Singers' Midgets, Winnie Lightner, Georgie Price.

Charlie Chaplin and Jackie Coogan appeared in film The Kid. Nanook of the North, Robert Flaherty's documentary film of Eskimo life, produced.

New names on the list of best-selling authors included: Peter B. Kyne, James Oliver Curwood, Joseph C. Lincoln.

This Side of Paradise by F. Scott Fitzgerald brought the "younger generation" into the limelight.

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1920. E. Phillips Oppenheim published one of his most popular novels of mystery and intrigue, Great Impersonation.

The Bat, play by Mary Roberts Rinehart, opened its long run,

Aug. 23.

1920-1921. Best plays of the season: Liliom by Molnar, Mary Rose by

James Barrie, Emperor Jones by O'Neill, Skin Game by Galsworthy.

White Shadows in the South Seas by Frederick O'Brien started a new vogue in travel literature. It was joined in 1921 by a second book by O'Brien, Mystic Isles of the South Seas.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1920. 26.3 per cent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture.

First commercial radio station to offer regular service was 8MK (now WWJ, Detroit) which instituted daily program on Aug. 20. KDKA, Pittsburgh, was licensed Oct. 27 and offered semi-weekly broadcast from Nov. 1.

Detroit and Michigan

1921. Feb. 2. First municipal streetcar operated, St. Jean line.

Feb. 23. Edward Denby, Detroit lawyer, named Secretary of Navy in President-elect Harding's cabinet.

June 3. New Main Library at Woodward and Kirby dedicated and opened for service. Construction began in 1915 but was delayed by war.

July 27. Memorial fountain dedicated in Grand Circus Park in honor of General Russell A. Alger.

Oct. 6. Detroit Times purchased by William R. Hearst.

Nov. 7. Marshal Foch was accorded an ovation on visit to Detroit.

Goodwill Industries began operating in Detroit. Originated in Boston in 1895.

General Motors Building completed. Construction began 1919-

Harry Heilmann of the Detroit Tigers won his first American League batting championship. Also in 1923, 1925, 1927.

World History

1921. Year marked by much unemployment, business failures, and strikes.

Mar. 4. Warren G. Harding inaugurated as President.

July 2. War with Germany and Austria declared ended by Con*

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gressional resolution. Treaty signed Aug. 25 and ratified by U. S. Senate on Oct. 18, contained same peace terms as Versailles Treaty except omitted League of Nations.

July 14. Sacco and Vanzetti convicted. Agitation as to their innocence or guilt in murder of paymaster in Braintree, Massachusetts, has continued even beyond their execution on Aug. 23, 1927.

U. S. Bureau of the Budget created.

U. S. Veterans' Bureau established.

Restriction of immigration of aliens into the United States and establishment of the national-origin quota system in the Emergency Quota Act. Immigration Act of 1924 limited any country's quota of immigrants to 2 per cent of its United States residents of that national origin in 1890.

First state sales tax (West Virginia).

Contraband liquor-running outside three-mile limit.

Irish Free State given Dominion status in December.

Mackenzie King became Prime Minister of Canada.

Nov. 12 1922, Feb. 6. Washington Naval Arms Conference

adopted 5:5:3 ratio for navies of United States, Britain, and Japan.

Cultural Progress

1921. First Atlantic City bathing beauty contest. One-piece form-fitting bathing suit adopted.

Multitudes of young women were bobbing their hair. Bobbed hair had been adopted during the war by some women for convenience and had been made fashionable by Irene Castle. The shingled, boyish cut prevailed by the mid-twenties and short hair was the accepted fashion.

Dempsey beat Carpentier at Boyle's Thirty Acres, New Jersey. First million-dollar gate and first major fight to be broadcast. Professional National Football League organized. Broadway plays and stars: Bill of Divorcement by Clemence Dane, with Katharine Cornell; Dulcy by George Kaufman, with Lynn Fontanne; Kiki with Lenore Ulric; The Circle by Somerset Maugham, with John Drew and Mrs. Leslie Carter; Blossom Time, a musical. Miss Lulu Bett by Zona Gale awarded the Pulitzer Prize in drama. Published first as a novel in 1920.

Ed Wynn was a hit on Broadway in The Perfect Fool and Al Jolson sang "California, Here I Come" in Bombo.

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1921. Vaudeville favorites: Will Rogers, Fred Allen, and Julian Eltinge, the female impersonator.

"My Man" as sung by Fannie Brice was a hit in the Ziegfeld Follies. The first film actually made with the Technicolor camera was entitled Toll of the Sea.

The year's best-selling novel, Main Street, by Sinclair Lewis "debunked" small-town life, made its author famous, and introduced realism into American popular literature which had been dominated by romance and adventure.

1921-1922. The sensation of the day was The Sheik by Edith M. Hull. Not only a best-selling book it made a movie idol of Rudolph Valentino when filmed.

1921. Non-fiction best seller: The Outline of History by H. G. Wells. It remained the top seller in 1922 and started a vogue for popularized history.

The Age of Innocence by Edith Wharton was a best-selling novel and won the Pulitzer Prize.

Collected Poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson published. Won the Pulitzer Prize in 1922.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1921. Radio broadcasts becoming established. Election returns were first broadcast in 1920. This year saw first broadcasting of police calls, baseball World Series, heavyweight championship fight, religious service, and weather reports.

Rhodesian man discovered another link in the chain of man's evolution.

Detroit and Michigan

1922. Regular airplane service between Detroit and Chicago and Cleveland established. Primarily for air mail.

New police headquarters building being erected on Beaubien Street between Macomb and Clinton. Completed 1923.

Policewomen regularly used in Detroit. (See also 1893)

Jan. City Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Northville received patients.

Named William H. Maybury Sanatorium in 1927.

Merrill-Palmer nursery school opened. Mrs. Palmer left \$3,000,000 in 1915 to found Motherhood and Home Training School.

Jan. 4. Lincoln Motor Company sold to Henry Ford for \$8,000,000.

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1922. Michigan Steel Corporation was granted a charter (September 22) to make steel sheets in plant to be built near Ecorse Creek. First steel rolled in July, 1923. Reorganized in 1929 as Great Lakes Steel Corporation to carry on complete steel manufacture.

Mar. 20. First National Bank and Central Savings Bank occupied new building at Woodward Avenue and Cadillac Square.

Mar. 25. Forty-hour week adopted as policy by Ford Motor Company.

Apr. 10. Horse-drawn fire apparatus made last run on Detroit streets. Fire Department entirely motorized.

Apr. 17. Purchase of Detroit United Railway remaining lines and properties approved by voters. City Department of Street Railways took them over May 15.

May 4. Radio station WJR licensed.

July 21. Detroit Journal absorbed by Detroit News.

Aug. 30. Dodge Brothers donated eleven parks (containing 627 acres) to the state.

New Temple Beth El at Woodward and Gladstone formally dedicated. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin elected Rabbi for life on November 29. Franklin died August 8, 1948.

Dec. 5. Mayor Couzens resigned to become United States Senator. John C. Lodge assumed the office of Mayor.

Dec. 8. Isadora Duncan dance recital at Orchestra Hall.

Detroit Historical Society founded. Opened museum in 1928 in Barium Tower.

Sunday morning services at St. Paul's Cathedral first broadcast over WWJ. Now oldest religious program in radio.

Detroit was probably the first city to use a police broadcasting system and police cars radio-equipped to receive messages. In 1934, radio police cars which could transmit as well as receive messages were introduced.

World History

1922. Feb. 6. Pius XI became Pope.

Oct. 27. Mussolini led Fascist march on Rome. Oct. 31, Formed a cabinet and became head of Italian Government.

Separation of Sultanate and Caliphate (Head of Islam) in Turkey and abolition of Sultanate. Caliphate abolished March 3, 1924.

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1922. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed.
Hall-Mills murder case.

1922-1923. Ku Klux Klan agitation. KKK had been revived in South in 1915 and re-emerged on national scene about 1920.

Cultural Progress

1922. Lincoln Memorial dedicated in Washington, May 30. Daniel Chester French was the sculptor of its Lincoln statue.

Lorado Taft's gigantic sculptural work "The Fountain of Time" erected in Chicago.

Heyday of player pianos and phonographs.

"My Buddy" and "Trees" were new songs.

Florenz Ziegfeld at the zenith of his career as a theatrical producer.

Anna Christie starring Pauline Lord was a hit play of the season and won a second Pulitzer Prize in drama for its author, Eugene O'Neill. Other popular plays and stars: Rain with Jeanne Eagels, and The Awful Truth with Ina Claire.

Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association formed with Will H. Hays as president to regulate the movies after the sensational Fatty Arbuckle trial.

Popular films and stars: Orphans of the Storm with Lillian and Dorothy Gish; Smilin' Through with Norma Talmadge; Blood and

Sand with Rudolph Valentino; Grandma's Boy with Harold Lloyd.

Reader's Digest established.

Alice Adams won the Pulitzer Prize for novels for Booth Tarkington.

Emerson Hough again joined the ranks of popular western and adventure writers with *The Covered Wagon*. His *54-40 or Fight* had been a best seller in 1909.

John Galsworthy's *Forsyte Saga* began with *A Man of Property*.

Important books of poetry published this year included *The Waste Land* by T. S. Eliot and *Last Poems* by A. E. Housman.

Ulysses by James Joyce published in Paris.

Queen Victoria by Lytton Strachey set new patterns in biography.

The Americanization of Edward Bok remained a non-fiction best seller through 1924.

Abie's Irish Rose, play by Anne Nichols, opened its record-breaking run, May 23.

Tutankhamen's tomb opened in Egypt. King Tut fads followed.

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Work of excavation suspended and then resumed in 1925.

1922-1923. Mah-jongg the game craze.

"Outline" books on various cultural and scientific subjects became popular. Besides H. G. Wells' *Outline of History*, best sellers included *The Story of Mankind* by Hendrik VanLoon; *The Mind in the Making* by James Harvey Robinson; and *The Outline of Science* by J. Arthur Thomson.

Sinclair Lewis introduced a new word with his best-selling novel *Babbitt*.

1922-1924. The "Four Horsemen" and Coach Knute Rockne kept Notre Dame University at the top in football.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1922. Insulin treatment for diabetes discovered by Frederick G. Banting and his co-workers.

Vitamin E, the anti-sterility vitamin, first recognized at University of California by Dr. H. M. Evans and associates. They were first to reduce it to a pure substance by process announced in 1935.

Einstein relativity theory confirmed by solar eclipse observation in Australia.

First radar observation radio detection of a ship made at United States Naval Aircraft Radio Laboratory. Radar detection of an airplane first accomplished at the Laboratory in 1930. (See also 1935)

First commercially successful soybean factory built by A. E. Staley at Decatur, Illinois. Oil removed and residue or cake sold for feed.

First technicolor motion picture released Dec. 3 (Toll of The Sea).

Process developed by Dr. Herbert Kalmus.

Eskimo pie (chocolate-coated ice cream) patented by C. K. Nelson of Iowa.

Detroit and Michigan

1923. Feb. 4. Dr. Emil Coue lectured at Orchestra Hall.

Apr. 21. Marathon dance started in Majestic Institute. Sixteen couples. Lasted 96 1/2 hours. A nation-wide craze.

Four-year College of the City of Detroit developed from city junior college. Opened September 10.

Sept. First traffic school for motorcar drivers held in police auditorium.

Sept. 2. Streetcar fare raised from 5^ to 6^ or nine tickets for 50^.

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1923. Nov. 1. New Belle Isle bridge opened. Renamed Douglas MacArthur Bridge February 25, 1942.

Nov. 28. Detroit- Windsor ferry buildings destroyed by fire.

Dec. 22. New water-filtering plant in Water Works Park began operation. Water treated with chlorine since 1913 but not filtered.

1923-1924. Ku Klux Klan troublesome in Detroit. Initiated 1,000 novices,

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June 14, before huge crowd. Burned fiery cross before City Hall, November 6, and on County Building steps, December 25. Another Klan demonstration October 21, 1924, forced police to use tear gas and clubs to disperse the mob.

World History

1923. Aug. 2. Death of President Harding. Vice-President Calvin Coolidge succeeded to Presidency, Aug. 3.

First state old-age pension laws in Montana and Nevada, both on Mar. 5.

Sept. 13. General Primo de Rivera set up military dictatorship in Spain.

Oct. 29- Republic of Turkey proclaimed with Mustapha Kemal as President. Modernization of Turkey began.

Nov. 8-11. "Beer-Hall Putsch" by Adolf Hitler.

1923-1924. Teapot Dome oil scandal. Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, who had leased oil reserves at Teapot Dome to Harry F. Sinclair and at Elk Hills to Edward L. Doheny, resigned Mar. 4, 1923. Federal government canceled the leases in March 1924. Fall, Sinclair, and Doheny indicted for fraud and bribery. Supreme Court held leases invalid in 1927. Fall convicted of bribery in 1929.

Cultural Progress

1923. America was dance-crazy, with the one-step the favorite. Marathon dances were held everywhere.

Speak-easies operated widely. Scotch sold for \$20 a quart but bathtub gin was easier to get.

Emil Coue's system of self-help through auto-suggestion was the rage.

Jack Dempsey defeated Tommy Gibbons and knocked out Louis Firpo.

Robert T. (Bobby) Jones won National Open Golf Championship and again in 1926, 1929, 1930. He won the National Amateur

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Golf championship in 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928 and 1930.

Helen Wills won national women's tennis championship and held it through 1931 except for 1926 and 1930.

Eleanora Duse broke stage box-office records. Other stage favorites were Walter Hampden in *Cyrano de Bergerac*; Helen Menken in *Seventh Heaven*; W. C. Fields in *Poppy*; Raymond Hitchcock in *The Old Soak*; Eva LeGallienne in *The Swan*; the Duncan Sisters

in Topsy and Eva.

Nobel Prize for literature awarded to William Butler Yeats, Irish poet and dramatist.

Everyone was singing "Yes! We Have No Bananas."

Popular movies: Covered Wagon; Hunchback of Notre Dame with Lon Chancy; Safety Last with Harold Lloyd.

The Ten Commandments established Cecil B. DeMille as producer of the spectacular picture.

Jesse Crawford and his imitators played the organ in film houses.

Time Magazine established.

Top non-fiction best seller and influential ever since was Etiquette by Emily Post.

Papini's Life of Christ began its best-selling career.

One of Ours, novel by Willa Gather, received the Pulitzer Prize.

Flaming Youth by Warner Fabian mirrored the age.

Best-selling novel Black Oxen by Gertrude Atherton reflected interest in rejuvenation.

Pulitzer Prize in poetry awarded to Edna St. Vincent Millay for her Ballad of the Harp-Weaver and A Few Figs from Thistles.

1923-1924. Max Reinhardt produced The Miracle in the United States.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1923. Ethyl gasoline first marketed in Dayton, Ohio. Thomas Midgley, Jr., of General Motors Research Laboratories discovered anti-knock effect of tetraethyl lead.

First transcontinental non-stop flight made by Lieutenants O. G. Kelly and J. A. Macready in United States Army plane from New York to California in 26 hours, 50 minutes.

First sound-on-film moving picture exhibited by Dr. Lee De Forest. Experimental and called "Phonofilm."

Vladimir K. Zworykin filed application (Dec. 29) for a patent for

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an electronic television transmission system using the Iconoscope

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camera. Patent granted Dec. 20, 1938.

Balloon tires commercially produced by Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron.

Dr. George Dick and his wife Gladys devised skin test to determine susceptibility to scarlet fever. Also isolated the germ causing the disease and developed a serum to establish immunity.

First dinosaur eggs found in Mongolia by Central Asiatic Expedition led by Roy Chapman Andrews.

United States Bureau of Home Economics established.

Detroit and Michigan

1924. River Rouge Park purchased by city after condemnation proceedings were completed in 1923.

May 29- Paul Whiteman and George Gershwin appeared at Arca-dia Auditorium.

Oct. 14. The Prince of Wales (now the Duke of Windsor) visited city as guest of Henry Ford.

Nov. 4. Bitterly-contested mayoral election with John W. Smith defeating Charles Bowles, the Klan candidate.

Dec. 8. Book-Cadillac Hotel opened.

First Chrysler car produced. Chrysler Corporation incorporated June 6, 1925, absorbing Maxwell Company and Chalmers. Detroit Repertory Theater organized. Detroit College of Music opened.

Steamship Greater Detroit completed. It and sister ship Greater Buffalo were largest on the lakes.

World History

1924. Jan. 21. Death of Lenin.

Jan. 22-Nov. 4. First Labour cabinet in Britain; Ramsay MacDonald succeeded Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister.

June 2. Child Labor Amendment passed by Congress. 28 of the necessary 36 states have ratified.

Dec. 19. American Federation of Labor elected William Green as president to succeed its long-time head Samuel Gompers.

Dawes Plan for German reparations.

1924-1928. Plutarco Calles served as dictatorial President of Mexico.

1924. Bobby Franks murdered by Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb in Chicago. Sensational trial.

Archbishops Patrick J. Hayes of New York and George Mundelein of Chicago became Cardinals.
Prince of Wales visited the United States.

Cultural Progress

1924. Crossword puzzle craze. First crossword-puzzle book published by Simon and Schuster. First crossword puzzle had appeared in New York World of Dec. 21, 1913.
Charleston the favorite dance.

United States won Olympic Games for 8th straight time.
Babe Ruth led American League in batting.

Opening of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art marked the beginning of an interest in the artistic genius of our own people.

Popular songs from musicals were: "All Alone" (Music Box Revue) by Irving Berlin; "Fascinating Rhythm" (Lady Be Good!) by George Gershwin; "Serenade" (The Student Prince) by Sigmund Romberg.

Jazz orchestras played in movie and vaudeville houses.
What Price Glory? by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings was stage hit of the year.

Eddie Cantor starred in Kid Boots. He first gained success in the Ziegfeld Follies of 1917.

Rose Marie the hit operetta by Rudolf Friml featured the song "Indian Love Call."

Favorite movies and stars: Sea Hawk with Milton Sills; Girl-Shy with Harold Lloyd; Thief of Bagdad with Douglas Fairbanks; and Colleen Moore, Patsy Ruth Miller, Rin-Tin-Tin.
American Mercury established.

Poems of Emily Dickinson first became generally known to public. A new name headed the best-selling novelists Edna Ferber with So Big. It received the Pulitzer Prize of 1926.
Familiar names were still among the best-selling fiction: Philip Gibbs, James Oliver Curwood, Zane Grey, Booth Tarkington, Coningsby Dawson, Rafael Sabatini, Dorothy Canfield Fisher.
The Plastic Age by Percy Marks depicted the "lost generation" and college life.

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1924. Jeeves by P. G. Wodehouse created a favorite fiction character.

Popularity of the new psychological biography evidenced by best-seller status of Andre Maurois' life of Shelley, Ariel.

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A. A. Milne, English author, introduced Winnie-the-Pooh and Christopher Robin to children's literature in *When We Were Very Young*. On United States best-seller lists in 1925 and thereafter.

"Rhapsody in Blue" by George Gershwin played for first time, Feb. 12, by Paul Whiteman's orchestra with composer as soloist.

1924-1925. "Red" Grange was the football idol.

Diet and Health, by Lulu Hunt Peters topped the non-fiction best sellers for two years after being near the top since 1922.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1924. First round-the-world flight. Four United States Army planes left Seattle Apr. 6 and returned Sept. 28.

Cellophane first made by DuPont Company at their plant in Buffalo.

First pictures transmitted by radio across the Atlantic as demonstration of photo-telegraph, or radio facsimile transmission, by Radio Corporation of America.

First Diesel electric locomotive placed in service by Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Bronx Terminal. Diesel electric freight locomotive first operated by New York Central in 1928. Diesel electric passenger locomotive first used in 1929.

Leica camera introduced in Germany.

Detroit and Michigan

1925. Reichhold Chemicals Corporation founded when Henry H. Reichhold started his synthetic resins business.

May 31. James Scott Fountain on Belle Isle unveiled.

June 3. Radio station WXYZ licensed. Became basis of Trendle

Michigan Network in 1933.

June 14. Bonstelle Theater opened in remodeled Temple Beth El

on Woodward Avenue. Closed January 11, 1934.

Sept. 29. Airplane Reliability Tour of 1,900-mile endurance-run started from Ford Airport.

Dec. 1. Merger of Detroit and Michigan Stove Works.

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World History

1925. Mar. 4. Coolidge's second inauguration as President.

Women governors, elected Nov. 9, 1924, installed in office. Nellie

Taylor Ross in Wyoming, Jan. 5, and Miriam (Ma) Ferguson in Texas, Jan. 20.

James J. Walker elected Mayor of New York City. He resigned in 1932 after the Seabury investigation.

Scopes evolution trial in Tennessee, July 10-21.

Florida real-estate boom. Collapsed after 1926 hurricane.

Dirigible Shenandoah destroyed in Ohio storm, Sept. 3-

Floyd Collins trapped in Kentucky cave. His plight attracted national interest. Eventually found dead.

Volume of installment buying reached five billion dollars.

Locarno Conference. Guaranteed borders of France and Germany.

Cultural Progress

1925. International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art in France made newspaper headlines all over the world.

Popular song: "Always" by Irving Berlin.

George Bernard Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

They Knew What They Wanted, play by Sidney Howard, won the Pulitzer Prize. First performed 1924.

Stage plays: Arms and the Man with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne; Cradle Snatchers with Mary Boland; The Vortex by Noel Coward; Last of Mrs. Cheyney by Frederick Lonsdale; Young Woodley by John Van Druten.

Stage favorites: Marilyn Miller in Sunny; Marx Brothers in The Cocoa-nuts; George Jessel in The Jazz Singer; Phil Baker in Artists and Models.

Craig's Wife, play by George Kelly, produced. Awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1926. His The Show-Off was a best play of 1924.

John Gilbert became a film favorite after The Big Parade. He co-starred in The Merry Widow with Mae Murray; Ronald Colman starred in Stella Dallas and Harold Lloyd in The Freshman; The Gold Rush was one of Charlie Chaplin's best pictures.

The Phantom of the Opera with Lon Chaney probably the best-remembered horror picture of the twenties.
New Yorker magazine established.

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1925. The Green Hat by Michael Arlen was a much talked-about book and a successful stage play starring Katharine Cornell.

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Arrowsmith by Sinclair Lewis, won both popular and critical acclaim, including the Pulitzer Prize of 1926.

Keeper of the Bees by Gene Stratton Porter put this long-popular author again on the best-seller lists.

An American Tragedy by Theodore Dreiser.

Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf was first published in Germany. His

"Beer-Hall Putsch" of 1923 had failed.

Igor Stravinsky on his first American tour conducted the New

York Philharmonic in a program of his musical works, Jan. 28.

1925-1926. The Man Nobody Knows by Bruce Barton offered a businessman's version of the life of Jesus. It topped the non-fiction best sellers in 1926 and was joined by Barton's story of the Bible, The Book Nobody Knows.

Women strove for straight, boyish figures. Bobbed hair was shingled and wind-blown. Fashions featured skirts at the knee, flesh-colored silk stockings, and close-fitting hats.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1925. Cosmic rays discovered by Robert A. Millikan at California Institute of Technology.

Photoelectric cell or tube (magic eye) first demonstrated by Westinghouse Company. Used to count objects and open doors at New York Electrical Show.

Dry ice (solidified carbon dioxide) first manufactured commercially. First used by Schrafft's in New York City. United States Chamber of Commerce organized. Highway numbering system adopted in the United States.

Detroit and Michigan

1926. Feb. 1. New Central High School opened on Tuxedo Avenue. Feb. First contract air-mail service from Detroit to Cleveland in a Ford plane designed by William B. Stout, Detroit's foremost airplane designer.

Feb. 13. First dial telephones in residential sections.

Feb. 22. First concert in Masonic Auditorium, first unit of new Masonic Temple to be finished. Cornerstone of Temple laid Sep-

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tember 18, 1922. Building dedicated November 25, 1926. Completed 1928.

Mar. 27. City Plan Commission adopted zoning ordinance after five years of work.

May 9. Detroit-built plane used by Richard E. Byrd in his North Pole flight. Named Josephine Ford. Henry Ford produced his first airplane October 8, 1925.

May 19- Sebastian S. Kresge established \$25,000,000 foundation for education, religion, and charity.

Detroit visitors included Crown Prince Gustavus and Princess Alexandra of Sweden, June 21, and Prince Nicholas of Rumania, November 19.

Sept. 5. Cass Theater opened with production of Princess Flavia. Built for legitimate plays.

Oct. 15. Dirigible Los Angeles moored at Ford Airport.

State Supreme Court upheld city's ordering of jitneys off Detroit streets.

Ty Cobb left Detroit Baseball Club which he had joined in 1905 and retired from baseball.

Detroit Cougars entered the National Hockey League. The Detroit Hockey Club had purchased the Victoria Cougars of Canada in October. Renamed the Falcons in 1930 and later the Red Wings.

World History

1926. Sesquicentennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Flaming youth" was the term which characterized the manners and morals of the period.

"Peaches" Browning sued E. W. Browning for separation. Tabloid sensation.

Aimee Semple McPherson made headlines by disappearing.

Bootleggers' heyday. Al Capone and his gang in Chicago epitomized the lawlessness of the times. Capone's reign ended in 1931 when he was convicted for income-tax evasion.

Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago in June.

Jan. 8. Ibn Saud became King of The Hejaz. Renamed Saudi Arabia in 1932.

May 3-12. General strike in Britain.

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1926. May. 12. Dirigible Norge reached North Pole. Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition.

Sept. 8. Germany entered League of Nations.

Cultural Progress

1926. Auction bridge craze at its height. Bridge manuals were also best sellers.

Black Bottom joined Charleston as popular dance.
Gene Tunney defeated Jack Dempsey for heavyweight boxing title
in a 10-round decision at Philadelphia.
Gertrude Ederle swam the English Channel.

Stage hits: The Desert Song with music by Romberg; Broadway;
Chicago; The Silver Cord by Sidney Howard; The Constant Wife
by Maugham starring Ethel Barrymore.

Gilda Gray doing the "shimmy" starred in vaudeville.

Rudolph Valentino died.

Outstanding movies: Ben-Hur with Ramon Navarro; What Price
Glory with Victor McLaglen; Beau Geste with Ronald Colman.

Book-of-the-Month Club established.

Leading fiction best seller: Private Life of Helen of Troy, by John
Erskine. Gentlemen Prefer Blondes, by Anita Loos, was both a
successful book and play and the conversational hit of the day.
Sorrell and Son, by Warwick Deeping, introduced a new English
author to popularity. P. C. Wren had two books on the best-seller
lists Beau Geste (published 1925) and Beau Sabreur, and the
French Foreign Legion became a topic of interest. Show Boat by
Edna Ferber was not only a best-selling book but became a hit
musical and movie.

Interest in science evidenced by popularity of books like Paul de
Kruif's Microbe Hunters and George A. Dorsey's Why We Behave
Like Human Beings.

Premiere in New York, Aug. 6, of the first sound-picture Don Juan.

It offered a synchronized musical score.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1926. Use of liver in treatment of anemia discovered by George R. Minot,
William P. Murphy, and George H. Whipple. Received Nobel Prize
in 1934

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1926. Talking pictures introduced. Vitaphone system of picture on film
and sound synchronized on disk records.

Koroseal, synthetic rubber, developed by Goodrich Rubber Company following discovery by W. L. Semon.

Greyhound name and trademark adopted by bus transportation company. The bus now had joined the railroad as a major means of travel.

May 9- First polar flight by Richard Byrd and Floyd Bennett over North Pole.

Air Commerce Act provided for federal government supervision and promotion of commercial aviation. Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 continued the regulation of aviation.

Chain stores and installment buying the business vogue.

Detroit and Michigan

1927. Gasoline tax authorized to provide state funds for highway construction and maintenance. (See also 1905)

Feb. 2. J. L. Hudson Company acquired the Newcomb-Endicott store. Became third largest department store in the United States.

May 23. Mistersky Power Plant began operating. One of the largest municipally-owned generating stations in the United States.

May 26. Last Model T Ford rolled off the assembly line. Model A shown in December.

Aug. 10. Tablet placed on wall of Charles Lindbergh's birthplace at 1120 West Forest Avenue in honor of his transatlantic flight.

Oct. 6. Detroit Institute of Arts building on Woodward Avenue opened. Dedicated October 8. Cornerstone had been laid April 29, 1924.

Oct. 15. New Olympia Stadium opened.

Oct. 24. Detroit City Airport opened. Dedicated November 5.

Nov. 2. Stout Air Service regular passenger airline service from Detroit to Cleveland inaugurated. Perhaps first regular passenger interstate airline in United States. Detroit-Chicago passenger service inaugurated 1928.

Dec. 8. The passenger steamer Tashmoo broke loose from its dock at the foot of Griswold Street and was driven upstream against the Belle Isle Bridge during 60-mile gale.

University of Detroit occupied new campus on McNichols Road at Livernois.

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1927. Marygrove College founded. Outgrowth of St. Mary's College in Monroe established as St. Mary's Academy in 1845.

Maccabees Building completed. Cornerstone laid May, 1926.

Cranbrook Foundation created by George and Ellen Booth. Endowed church, schools, etc. on beautiful estate near Bloomfield Hills. Cranbrook Academy of Arts established, 1928, and Cran-

brook Institute of Science, 1930. The architect Eliel Saarinen designed buildings for them. The sculptor Carl Milles came to Cranbrook in 1931.

World History

1927. Disastrous floods in Mississippi Valley and New England.

Aug. 2. Coolidge: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928."
Ruth Snyder-Henry Judd Gray murder trial. Executed Jan. 1928 in Sing Sing.

Marines sent to Nicaragua to protect American interests. Withdrawn in 1933.

Dec. Stalin faction won over Trotsky in U.S.S.R. Trotsky expelled, Jan. 1929.

Cultural Progress

1927. Short skirts at their highest just above the knee. Low waistline and tubular silhouette. Bobbed hair universally accepted. "Companionate marriage" advocated by Judge Ben Lindsay. Contract bridge introduced.

Gene Tunney kept his heavyweight title in second match with Jack Dempsey after "long-count." All-time gate record set in Chicago \$2,658,660. Broadcast to millions.
Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs.

Helen Wills Moody won her first Wimbledon women's singles tennis title. She won it seven more times, last in 1938. Probably the greatest of women tennis players.

Sonja Henie won her first of ten consecutive women's world figure-skating championships. She also won Olympic championships in 1928, 1932, and 1936. She revolutionized figure-skating technique by introducing dancing features, and when she became a professional in 1936 offered a new kind of entertainment the ice-skating revue.

Popular songs: "Chloe;" "Blue Skies" by Irving Berlin; "Strike Up the Band," by Ira and George Gershwin; "Ol' Man River" (Show Boat) by Jerome Kern.

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1927. Ziegfeld had three hits on Broadway: The Follies starring Ruth Etting; Rio Rita; and Show Boat.

Helen Hayes established herself as a stage star in Coquette. Musical hits included: Connecticut Yankee, Good News, Hit the Deck, My Maryland.

Hit plays included: Burlesque, Trial of Mary Dugan.

Vaudeville on downgrade.

Clara Bow the symbol of "It" made a movie with that title.

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Greta Garbo and John Gilbert appeared together in *Flesh and the Demi* and were established as the great lovers on the screen. *Seventh Heaven*, with Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, was named the best picture of the year.

The first talking picture, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson, made film history and greatly altered the film industry. The Literary Guild entered the book club field. Fiction best seller: *Elmer Gantry* by Sinclair Lewis.

The Magic Mountain by Thomas Mann published in Germany. In

1929 Mann was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature.

The Story of Philosophy by Will Durant headed the non-fiction best sellers. It had sold over a million copies since its publication in 1926, and represented the climax of the vogue for "outlines" of knowledge.

Trader Horn caught the public's fancy despite its lack of basis in fact.

We by Charles A. Lindbergh was a leading best seller. Also in 1928.

The Ask Me Another quiz book sold 100,000 copies in its first month and began a vogue for quiz pastimes.

Richard Halliburton satisfied the demand for glamorous adventure and escape-reading with his *The Royal Road to Romance* and *The Glorious Adventure*.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1927. Growing importance of radio demonstrated by creation of Federal Radio Commission to regulate broadcasting. National Broadcasting Company was operating two chains and Columbia Broadcasting System became the third network.

First transmission of television over any distance. Broadcast Apr. 7 between Washington, D.C., and New York City.

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1927. Commercial transatlantic telephone service inaugurated between New York and London.

May 20. Charles A. Lindbergh's non-stop solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Paris. Triumphant welcome as the national hero when he returned followed by good-will flights to Latin America.

First transpacific flight, June 29, by Army Air Corps Lieutenants A. F. Hegenberger and L. J. Maitland from Oakland, California, to Honolulu. Longest over-water flight to date. Respirator (iron lung) invented by Philip Drinker and Louis A.

Shaw. First used in 1928 at Children's Hospital, Boston.
First synthetic vitamin, D, manufactured by Mead, Johnson and Company. Made by exposing ergosterol to ultra-violet light. Steenbock produced Vitamin D by irradiation in 1924.

Detroit and Michigan

1928. Coast Guard stationed armored craft along River to curb flow of Canadian liquor into the Detroit area.

Apr. 19. New ferry boat Cadillac made maiden voyage between Detroit and Windsor.

July 30. Dodge Motor Company merged into Chrysler Corporation.

Aug. 1. Detroit Zoological Park opened. One of the first in the United States to use barless exhibits extensively.

Detroit ban on jitneys again upheld by State Supreme Court (October 25), ending six-year jitney fight. Citizens kept on demanding jitneys because of inadequate DSR service.

Detroit Civic Theater organized as a community venture with Jessie Bonstelle as artistic director.

Penobscot Building completed. City's tallest skyscraper, 47 stories.

Original Penobscot Building erected in 1902.

Fisher Building completed.

Water Board Building opened.

World History

1928. July 2. British Parliament extended franchise to women.

Aug. 27. Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war as an instrument of national policy signed in Paris.

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1928. Independence of India League founded by Jawaharlal Nehru.

First Five-Year Plan began for industrialization of Russia.

Arctic flights by Sir Hubert Wilkins in airplane (Apr. 15) and

General Umberto Nobile in dirigible (May 23).

1928-1929. "Artificial" prosperity at its height. Stock speculation craze.

Cultural Progress

1928. American travelers flocked to Europe.

Fads of the day: Marathon dances; C. C. Pyle's "Bunion Derby"; flagpole sitting.

Ivan Mestrovic completed his equestrian statue "Mounted Indian."

Strange Interlude, drama by Eugene O'Neill, won much publicity for its length and the Pulitzer Prize for its excellence.

Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur's The Front Page, comedy-melodrama depicting the newspaper world, was one of the most

popular of their collaborations.

The song "Lover Come Back to Me," helped make Sigmund Romberg's musical *The New Moon* a hit.

Mae West starred on Broadway in *Diamond Lil*.

First all-talking picture, *The Lights of New York*.

Al Jolson in the movie *Singing Fool* set box-office records and "Sonny Boy" became the song of the year.

Sigrid Undset received the Nobel Prize for literature. Her trilogy *Kristin Lavransdatter* was widely read in the United States.

Edwin Arlington Robinson won his third Pulitzer Prize for poetry. (Also 1922 and 1925.)

The Bridge of San Luis Rey by Thornton Wilder topped the fiction best sellers and received the Pulitzer Prize.

S. S. Van Dine made Philo Vance the most famous detective of the day in his mystery stories: *Canary Murder Case*, 1927; *Greene Murder Case*, 1928; *Bishop Murder Case*, 1929; and others.

Bad Girl by Vina Delmar a fiction best seller.

English authors John Galsworthy and Warwick Deeping maintained their American popularity.

Mother India by Katherine Mayo rose from 10th in 1927 to 2d on the best-seller lists and aroused interest in India.

First performance of the ballet group which came to be known as the Vic-Wells Ballet and then the Sadler's Wells Ballet, in London, in December.

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1928. Women's acceptance of cigarette smoking indicated by cigarette sales of one hundred billion which was double the production of 1918.

1928-1929. Biography was prominent among non-fiction best sellers. *Disraeli* by Andre Maurois topped the list in 1928. Ludwig's works were popular. In 1929 Francis Hackett's *Henry the Eighth* and Lytton Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex* found many readers.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1928. Automobile production over 4,000,000 per year.

Mechanical cotton-picker built by John Rust of Weatherford, Texas.

Amelia Earhart became first woman to fly across the Atlantic (June 17) when she was a passenger on plane piloted by Wilmer Stultz with Louis Gordon as mechanic.

Transpacific flight by Charles Kingsford-Smith and companions from California to Australia via Honolulu and Fiji Islands.

First autogiro flown in the United States, Dec. 19, by Harold F.

Pitcairn.

First "seeing-eye" guide-dogs trained.

Detroit and Michigan

1929. Jan. 3. Deed to Detroit Street Railway recorded in the office of the register of deeds. Marked close of city's thirty-year fight with Detroit United Railway over municipal ownership of streetcar lines. Children's Fund of Michigan began operations. Established by James Couzens.

June 2. Woman's Hospital at Hancock and Brush opened.

June 3. Children's Village of the Methodist Children's Home Society (26645 West Six Mile Road) dedicated.

June 28. Completion of new \$5,000,000 Detroit Union Produce Terminal.

Aug. 26. Dirigible Graf Zeppelin at Detroit on its world tour.

Aug. 28. Common Pleas Court of Detroit established superseding justice courts.

Oct. Greenfield Village opened. Edison Jubilee, semi-centennial celebration of invention of incandescent light, held in Dearborn and Detroit, October 21. President Hoover among the many notable guests gathered by Henry Ford to honor Thomas A. Edison. Opening of Edison Institute in Greenfield Village during the ceremonies.

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1929- Nov. 11. Ambassador Bridge between Detroit and Windsor formally dedicated. Opened to traffic November 15.

World History

1929. Mar. 4. Herbert Hoover inaugurated as President. Had defeated Alfred Smith in Nov. 1928 election.

Height of gangsterism in Chicago. St. Valentine's Day massacre of the O'Banions.

Lateran Treaty and Concordat between Pope and Mussolini settled Papal-Italian relations. Vatican City State created and sovereignty of Pope therein recognized.

June 5 1931, Aug. 24. Second Labour cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald in Britain.

Young Plan for settling German reparations and international finance problems.

Oct. 24-Nov. 13. Stock market crash in United States. World-wide depression followed.

Cultural Progress

1929. Beginning of trend toward a natural waistline and longer skirts in women's fashions. Uneven hemline on women's dresses due to panels and flounces hanging at side and back.

Museum of Modern Art established in New York City.
Walter Winchell became drama critic of New York Daily Mirror
and began his influential journalistic career.
"Star Dust" song by Hoagy Carmichael.

Eddie Cantor starred in Whoopee. By now he was active on both
stage and screen and in 1931 he also became a leading radio per-
former.

Street Scene, play by Elmer Rice, won the Pulitzer Prize. Best plays
included: Green Pastures, Berkeley Square, Strictly Dishonorable,
Death Takes a Holiday.

Noel Coward had made a name for himself as dramatist, actor, and
composer with many hits climaxed by Bittersweet. He followed
this with Private Lives (1930), Cavalcade (1931), Design for
Living (1932), Conversation Piece (1934), Blithe Spirit (1942)
and other plays and films.

Movie Academy Awards went to: Broadway Melody as the best
picture; Mary Pickford as the best actress in Coquette; Warner

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Baxter as the best actor for In Old Arizona.

All movie hits were talkies. Popular stars included: Janet Gaynor,
Bebe Daniels, Maurice Chevalier, William Powell, Gary Cooper,
Constance Bennett, Joe E. Brown, Billie Dove, Ann Harding.

Business Week magazine established.

Best seller of the year was All Quiet on the Western Front by Erich
Maria Remarque and in 1930 it was voted the best movie.
Dodsworth by Sinclair Lewis and A Farewell to Arms by Ernest
Hemingway published.

Robert L. Ripley's Believe It or Not was not only a best-selling
book but a popular newspaper feature.

Stephen Vincent Benet's long narrative poem John Brown's Body
became a best seller and won the Pulitzer Prize.

Popular desire for self -improvement made The Art of Thinking
by Ernest Dimmet a best seller.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1929. Dirigible Graf Zeppelin circumnavigated the globe and then began
regular passenger service from Europe to South America.

Railroad companies took over American Railway Express Company
and organized their Railway Express Agency.

Agricultural Marketing Act encouraged farmers' co-operatives and
provided for stabilization of farm prices through buying up
surpluses.

Commander Richard E. Byrd, with Bernt Balchen, Harold June,

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and A. C. McKinley, flew over the South Pole and returned to Little America base. Made second Antarctic Expedition, 1933-35. Over 122,000,000,000 cigarettes produced.

W. C. Pei found an almost complete and uncrushed brain-case of Peking Man; another evolutionary step in the history of man.

Consumers' Research organized to furnish information to consumers on the quality of products.

Detroit and Michigan

1930. Detroit population 1,568,662. Fourth largest city in the United States.

Detroit's new traffic court heard 4,810 cases in January, its first month of operation.

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1930. May 2-31. Rembrandt exhibition (one of largest ever assembled) at Institute of Arts.

July 22. First recall in a major city when Mayor Charles Bowles was recalled by Detroit voters at a special election.

Sept. 9. Frank Murphy elected Mayor. Assumed office September 23.

Nov. 3. Detroit- Windsor vehicular tunnel under the Detroit River opened to traffic.

Covered Wagon Company of Detroit began manufacturing the "Covered Wagon" trailer coach or "mobile home."
Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra founded.

World History

1930. United States population 122,775,046. Center of population now 3 miles northeast of Linton, Indiana.

Life expectancy around 59 years. In 1900 averaged 49 years. Illiteracy in United States 4.3%.

22 % of all females ten-years old and over were gainfully employed. In 1870, 13-3% were working.

Drought in South and Midwest.

Jan. 21-Apr. 22. London Naval Conference.

Feb. 3. Charles Evans Hughes appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

June 6. Carol II accepted as King of Rumania.

Cultural Progress

1930. The use of cosmetics by women had become commonplace and beauty was now big business. A decade previously, open use of rouge and lipstick was rare.

30,000 miniature golf courses.

Bobby Jones won: British Amateur, British Open, United States Open, United States Amateur, the "Grand Slam" of golf; no one else before had done this.

Children's Charter. White House Conference on Child Health and Protection drew up charter on Bill of Rights for childhood.

"American Gothic," painting by Grant Wood (1892-1942).

Aaron Copland, leading 20th-century modernist composer, won R.C.A. prize for his "Dance Symphony." His ballet music "Billy

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the Kid" was composed in 1938; "Rodeo," 1941; and "Appalachian Spring," 1944.

Green Pastures by Marc Connelly won Pulitzer Prize for drama. Other leading plays: Once in a Lifetime by Kaufman and Hart; Elizabeth the Queen by Maxwell Anderson.

Favorite films and stars: Anna Christie with Greta Garbo; Blushing Brides with Joan Crawford; Caught Short with Marie Dressier; Love Parade with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald.

Academy Awards for best movie actor and actress went to George Arliss in Disraeli and Norma Shearer in Divorce.

Jean Harlow made a hit in the movie Hell's Angels and started a fad for platinum-blond hair.

Fortune magazine established.

John Masefield made Poet Laureate of England.

Sinclair Lewis became the first American to receive the Nobel Prize for literature.

Best-selling novel of the year: Cimarron by Edna Ferber.

Margaret Ayer Barnes, a new author, won readers with her novel Years of Grace and the Pulitzer Prize of 1931.

Story of San Michele by Axel Munthe was the non-fiction best-seller and began vogue for "doctor" books.

Historians became best sellers, notably Charles and Mary Beard with their Rise of American Civilization, and James Truslow Adams. Mary Roberts Rinehart mystery stories were still on the best-seller lists. Other favorite detective story writers and their fictional detectives were: Earl Derr Biggers Charlie Chan; Dashiell Hammett Sam Spade; Leslie Charteris The Saint; S. S. Van Dine Philo Vance; and Ellery Queen.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1930. 21.5 per cent of all persons gainfully employed in the United States were engaged in agriculture.

260,443 miles of railroad in operation in the United States.

Dr. Max Theiler and his associates began development of yellow-fever vaccine. 1951 Nobel Prize in medicine awarded to Theiler for his work.

Planet "Pluto" discovered by Clyde W. Tombaugh at Lowell observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona. Mathematically predicted in 1915 by Dr. Percival Lowell.

1930. Adler Planetarium opened in Chicago. First in the United States. Frozen foods in individual packages first marketed about this time. Clarence Birdseye quick-freezing process had been developed about 1925.

Use of hybrid corn became general. Studies on hybrid corn were begun in 1905 by Dr. George H. Shull and Dr. E. M. East. Henry A. Wallace chiefly responsible for acceptance of hybrid corn by growers. First hybrid seed-corn company had been organized in 1926. Exceedingly high tariff rates enacted by Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill but it also provided for flexibility of rates.

Detroit and Michigan

1931. Jan. 2. Unemployment relief demonstration in front of City Hall. Wickersham Commission report disclosed Detroit as leader in Prohibition law violations.

Henry Ford built his 20,000,000th auto. Ford plant at River Rouge recognized as one of world's largest industrial establishments.

World History

1931. Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement reported that Prohibition was not working out and that it had increased crime and disrespect for law.

Apr. 14. King Alfonso XIII left Spain. Dec. 9, Spanish Republic established by acceptance of new constitution. Zamora first President. Sept. 18. Japan occupied Manchuria. Sept. 21. England suspended gold payments. Dec. 11. Statute of Westminster passed by British Parliament whereby dominions became free members of British Commonwealth of Nations united through common allegiance to the Crown. Scottsboro Case. Eight Negroes sentenced to death in Scottsboro, Alabama. Supreme Court ordered new trials. Case aroused much racial prejudice and agitation during its long sojourn in the courts. Encyclical Quadragesima Anno issued by Pope Pius XI on the reconstruction of the social order.

Cultural Progress

1931. Square-shoulder, lean-hip silhouette inaugurated by Adrian of Hollywood for Joan Crawford. This silhouette at once became popular with women and remained until 1945. Skirts were short for day-

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time but long for evening. Revival of the Empress Eugenie hats.

Bridge the favorite pastime but contract superseding auction. Ely

Culbertson system prevailing and his contract guides were best

sellers.

Bill Tilden made his debut as a professional tennis player. The success of his first tour gave a big boost to professional tennis.

Salvador Dali, a leading painter of the Surrealist school, offered his well-known work "Persistence of Memory."

Popular songs: "All of Me," "Dancing in the Dark," "Sweet and Lovely."

The Group Theater supplied the New York stage with much of its vigor and excitement.

Katharine Cornell began starring in the Barretts of Wimpole Street, her greatest stage success.

Other Broadway stage hits: Paul Muni in Counsellor-at-Law by Elmer Rice; the Lunts in Reunion in Vienna by Robert E. Sherwood; Margaret Sullavan in The Good Fairy by Ferenc Molnar.

Radio in full swing with Rudy Vallee and "Amos n' Andy" as top artists.

Cimarron, starring Irene Dunne and Richard Dix, won the Academy Award as best movie. Marie Dressier was named best actress in Min and Bill; and Lionel Barrymore in A Free Soul, the best actor.

Edward G. Robinson in Little Caesar started a series of gangster films. Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald were the movies' favorite couple as in The Smiling Lieutenant.

The Good Earth by Pearl Buck remained the leading fiction best seller through 1932. Mrs. Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938.

Interest in Russia both Tsarist and Soviet evidenced by best-seller status of Education of a Princess by Grand Duchess Marie and New Russia's Primer by M. Ilin.

Washington Merry -Go-Round was the "sensation" book of the year and made Drew Pearson famous. In 1932 both this one and its sequel were best sellers.

Lincoln Steffens' Autobiography recalled the days of the muckrakers. First performance on Dec. 26 of Of Thee I Sing with music by George Gershwin. It became the first musical play ever to win the Pulitzer Prize, in 1932 .

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1931. Synthetic rubbers DuPrene and Neoprene developed commercially. Greatest progress in the synthetic rubber field came during World War II and under government sponsorship, to meet shortage of natural rubber.

"Heavy water" identified by Harold C. Urey. Contained heavy hydrogen, later named deuterium.

Professor Auguste Picard ascended 52,000 feet in a balloon. First ascension into the stratosphere.

Wiley Post and Harold Gatty circled globe in monoplane.
First electric shaver manufactured by Schick, Incorporated. Patented by Colonel Jacob Schick in 1928.

World's tallest skyscraper, Empire State Building, erected in New York City.

First soilless culture of plants in garden of William F. Gericke in Berkeley, California. First commercial hydroponics undertaken in 1934

Detroit and Michigan

1932. Jan. 2. Detroit Street Railway took over Detroit Motorbus Company lines.

July 25. Diego Rivera started work on frescoes in Detroit Institute of Arts.

Oct. 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for President, spoke at giant political rally in Detroit.

Fiscal crisis in city because of heavy tax delinquency. Salaries of city employees reduced sharply. Drastic cut in welfare expenditures.

Unemployment crisis. Thousands on public welfare in Detroit.

Ford hunger march and riot in Dearborn, March 7.

World History

1932. Worst year of Depression. 15,000,000 unemployed.

Mar. 1. Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., kidnapped. (See also 1935)

Bonus army marched on Washington, D.C. Driven from camp at Anacostia Flats, July 28.

Samuel Insull utility empire collapsed. Trial for fraud in 1934
"not guilty" verdict.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation created.

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1932. State of Wisconsin adopted the first unemployment insurance act in the United States.

Technocracy the newest theory.

Great Britain abandoned its historic free-trade policy and developed system of imperial preference tariffs.

Feb. 2 -July. World Disarmament Conference in Geneva. No. results.

Mar. Eamon de Valera elected President of Irish Free State. Prime Minister in 1938.

June 16- July 9. Lausanne Conference on reparations and war debts.

In December, some of the nations defaulted in their payments on war debts to the United States.

July 5. Oliveira Salazar became Premier and dictator of Portugal. 1932-1935. Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia.

Cultural Progress

1932. Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, California.

Jack Sharkey beat Max Schmeling for heavyweight boxing title.

Marie Dressier the top movie box-office star. Double bills were being offered as movie bargains.

The Nobel Prize for literature was awarded to John Galsworthy.

His Forsyte novels kept him continuously on the best-seller lists.

Lloyd C. Douglas began his best-selling career as a novelist with Magnificent Obsession.

Mutiny on the Bounty by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall.

Scientific and- Commercial Progress

1932. Albert Einstein offered his unitary field theory.

Carl D. Anderson discovered the positron (positive particle having same mass and charge as negative electron in the atom) and James Chadwick discovered the neutron (nuclear particle without charge). Bombardment of uranium by neutrons released atomic energy.

Amelia Earhart Putnam became first woman to make a transatlantic solo flight (May 20) and a transcontinental non-stop flight (Aug. 24).

Detroit and Michigan

1933- Feb. 14. Michigan bank holiday proclaimed by Governor Cornstock. Some Detroit banks never reopened.

Mar. 29. Ten thousand Detroiters met in Naval Armory to protest German persecution of minorities.

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1933. April 3. Michigan was first state to vote repeal of federal Prohibi-
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tion. State statutes had been repealed in 1932.

Michigan Liquor Control Commission created.

April 27. City issued \$8,000,000 in scrip for city employees.

May 6. Frank Murphy resigned as Mayor. Appointed Governor-General of the Philippines. Frank Couzens took office as Mayor, May 10.

June 1. Sales tax passed by Michigan legislature.

Sept. 24. Widening of Woodward Avenue began with removal of trees between Kirby and Ferry Avenues. Wider Woodward opened from Kirby to Baltimore Avenue in October, 1934.

Various colleges of the City of Detroit, medical, teachers, liberal arts, unified into a University. Renamed Wayne University, January, 1934.

World History

1933. Jan. 30. Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of German Reich. Mar. 23, Nazi dictatorship. End of German republic.

Feb. 6. 20th Amendment to United States Constitution abolishing Lame Duck Session of Congress adopted.

Mar. 4. First inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President.

Mar. 4. First woman cabinet member Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Mar. 6. Bank holiday. Financial crisis.

Mar. 27. Japan withdrew from League of Nations after Lytton

Report on Manchuria. Serious blow to League and stimulus to aggression.

Mar. 31. Civilian Conservation Corps created.

Apr. 7. 3-2% beer and wine legalized.

Apr. 19- United States went off gold standard officially suspended payments in gold.

May 12. Federal Emergency Relief Act first of the New Deal relief legislation.

May 12. Agricultural Adjustment Act followed by other New Deal agricultural legislation.

May 18. Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

June 12-July 27. World Monetary and Economic Conference met in London. Failure.

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1933. June 13. Home Owners' Refinancing Act.

June 16. National Industrial Recovery Act. "Blue eagle" activity under "codes of fair competition."

Oct. 14. Germany withdrew from the League of Nations and Disarmament Conference which failed.

Nov. 7. Fiorello La Guardia elected Mayor of New York City.

Nov. 17. United States recognized Soviet government, resuming diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R.

Dec. 5. 21st Amendment to United States Constitution, repealing Prohibition, ratified.

"Good neighbor" policy announced by President Roosevelt for Pan American relations.

Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago. Reopened in 1934. Kidnappings constantly in the news.

Cultural Progress

1933- Dirndl skirts popular. Beginning of full skirt. Jigsaw puzzle fad.

Sally Rand and her fan dance the sensation of Chicago fair. Rockefeller Center opened.

First appearance of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in America; an event which marked the rebirth of country-wide ballet enthusiasm.

Popular songs: "Carioca," "Flying Down to Rio," "Easter Parade," "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." Theme song of the year "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf" from Walt Disney's Three Little Pigs.

Newsweek Magazine established.

Men of Good Will by Jules Remains began to appear in France.

Life Begins at Forty 'by Walter B. Pitkin was the non-fiction book favorite.

The play Tobacco Road began its record-breaking run Dec. 4. Second longest on Broadway. Appeared as novel in 1932.

1933-1934. Best-selling novel: Anthony Adverse by Hervey Allen. Turned public taste toward historical novel and introduced novel of great length.

100,000,000 Guinea Pigs by Arthur Kallet and J. J. Schlink had a great vogue and led to consumers' information services.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1933. Solo flight around the world made by Wiley Post in the plane "Winnie Mae" in 7 days, 18 hours, 49 minutes.

Military portable radio telephone or "walkie-talkie" built at Signal Corps Laboratories.

First aircraft carrier designed and built. The Ranger was launched Feb. 25.

Tennessee Valley Authority created to develop power in Muscle Shoals area and in so doing to improve flood control, agriculture, and industry of the region.

Federal regulation of the stock market came with Securities Act which required registration of new stock issues. The Securities and Exchange Commission was established in 1934.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation established to insure bank deposits.

Detroit and Michigan

1934. Apr. 23. New federal building and post office on Lafayette Street opened. Dedicated June 27.

June. Billy Sunday opened his second Detroit revival. First in 1916. Botsford Tavern renovated by Henry Ford and opened to public. Mickey Cochrane led Detroit Tigers to American League baseball championship. First Detroit pennant in twenty-five years. Lost World Series to Cardinals.

World History

1934. Dust storms in Midwest. Migration of Dust Bowl farmers, called "Okies," to California began.

Townsend old-age pension plan and Upton Sinclair's EPIC plan offered cures for economic ills. Huey Long presented a "share-the-wealth" program.

Father Charles Coughlin organized National Union for Social Justice. Talked weekly to a nationwide audience over the radio and gained a large following.

Feb. 17. King Albert I of Belgium killed while mountain climbing. Succeeded by Leopold III.

Mar. 24. U. S. Congress passed bill granting ultimate independence to the Philippine Islands, to become effective in ten years.

May 28. Dionne quintuplets born.

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1934. June 28. Federal Housing Administration established.

July 25. Nazis assassinated Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria.

Aug. 20. United States joined the International Labor Organization.

Sept. 18. Russia joined League of Nations.

Oct. 9. King Alexander I of Yugoslavia assassinated in Marseilles.
Succeeded by youth, Peter II.

Investigation of munitions industry by Senate Committee under
chairman Gerald P. Nye. Led to neutrality acts in effort to stay out
of war.

Morro Castle disaster off Asbury Park, NJ. Excursion steamer fire.

John Dillinger killed by G-men. Other criminals killed by officers
during this year were Clyde Barrow and his moll, Bonnie Parker,
and Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd.

Cultural Progress

1934. Turban hats the fashion.

Rhumba the popular dance.

Max Baer knocked out Primo Camera in heavyweight bout.

American subversives were exposed in Under Cover by John Roy
Carlson, the leading non-fiction best seller.

Popular songs: "Isle of Capri" and Cole Porter's "You're the Top."

Favorite movie stars: Mae West, Jean Harlow, Will Rogers, Marie
Dressier, Wallace Beery, John Barrymore.

Shirley Temple established herself as a box-office draw in Stand
Up and Cheer and Little Miss Marker.

It Happened One Night, movie starring Claudette Colbert and
Clark Gable and directed by Frank Capra, won all major Academy
Awards.

Alexander Woollcott was a radio favorite and his book While Rome
Burns a best seller.

One of the first of the novels of abnormal psychology was Phyllis
Bottome's Private Worlds.

Popular interest in ballet reflected in best-seller status of biography
of Nijinsky by his wife.

1934-1935. Good-Bye Mr. Chips by James Hilton became exceedingly
popular as both a novel and a movie.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1934. Cyclotron, spiral atom smasher, developed by Ernest O. Lawrence
at University of California to study nuclear structure of the atom.

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Streamlined railroad trains put into service. Burlington Zephyr was first streamlined all-steel Diesel motor train. Made first trip from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Kansas City, Missouri, on Nov. 11. Union Pacific operated streamlined, lightweight, aluminum-alloy, high speed three-car passenger train west of Omaha on Mar. 2 and first streamlined Pullman train out of Los Angeles on Oct. 22. Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act provided a means of easing tariff barriers.

Third chain broadcasting system, the Mutual network, organized. Federal Communications Act passed for regulating radio broadcasting, telephone, and telegraph industries. Blue Cross Hospital Insurance Plan began operations.

Detroit and Michigan

1935. Tigers again won American League pennant and defeated Cubs in World Series for world's baseball championship. Tigers' first World Series victory. In November, Walter O. Briggs became sole owner of the club.

Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice claimed 5,000,000 membership.

Dec. 76^ per hour the average wage of auto workers.

World History

1935. 22,000,000 on U. S. relief rolls.

Jan. 2-Feb. 13. Bruno Hauptmann on trial for kidnapping of Lindbergh baby. Executed Apr. 3, 1936.

Jan. 13. Saar Valley voted to rejoin Germany.

Mar. 16. Germany formally denounced clauses of Versailles Treaty on her disarmament. Reintroduced conscription.

May 6. W.P.A. created under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of Apr. 8. Works Progress Administration provided "work relief" on "useful projects." Liquidation of W.P.A. ordered Dec. 4, 1942.

May 6-9. Silver jubilee of George V, King of Great Britain.

May 27. N.R.A. "Blue eagle" law declared unconstitutional.

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1935. July 5. National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act established a national labor policy of protecting the right of workers to organize and encouraging collective bargaining. National Labor Relations Board created.

Aug. 14. Social Security Act established national system of social insurance in the United States.

Aug. 15. Will Rogers and Wiley Post killed near Point Barrow, Alaska, in plane crash.

Aug. 26. United Automobile Workers of America organized.

Sept. 8. Huey Long assassinated.

Sept. 15. Niiirnberg Laws marked climax of anti-Semitism in Germany.

Oct. Italians invaded Ethiopia.

Nov. 9. Committee for Industrial Organization established. In Nov. 1938 reorganized as Congress of Industrial Organizations with John L. Lewis as president. The CIO organized the mass production industries.

Nov. 15. Commonwealth of Philippines proclaimed with Manuel Quezon as first President. U. S. still in nominal control.

Dec. 13. Edward Benes succeeded Thomas Masaryk as President of Czechoslovakia.

Cultural Progress

1935. Zippers first used by Schiaparelli. Affected dress design.

Van Gogh exhibition an outstanding success at Museum of Modern Art.

James J. Braddock won heavyweight title by decision from Max Baer.

Porgy and Bess, opera by George Gershwin, first performed.

"Swing music" becoming the rage with Benny Goodman its leading exponent.

Popular songs: "The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round," and Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine."

Popular Broadway plays and musicals: Boy Meets Girl by Spewack;

The Children's Hour by Lillian Hellman; Dead End by Sidney

Kingsley; Three Men on a Horse; Jubilee; Billy Rose's Jumbo.

Helen Hayes starring in Victoria Regina. This followed her 1933 success in Maxwell Anderson's play Mary of Scotland.

Clifford Odets gained recognition as a dramatist when the Group

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Theatre performed his Waiting for Lefty and the critics acclaimed his play Awake and Sing.

Robert E. Sherwood pleased audiences with his plays The Petrified Forest and Tovarich.

Leading box-office films: Mutiny on the Bounty with Clark Gable and Charles Laughton; Top Hat with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers; David Copperfield v/ith Freddie Bartholomew; Lives of a

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Bengal Lancer with Gary Cooper; China Seas with Clark Gable and Jean Harlow; Curly Top with Shirley Temple.

Motion picture Academy Awards: best picture, Mutiny on the Bounty; best actress, Bette Davis in Dangerous; best actor, Victor McLaglen in The Informer.

Lloyd C. Douglas was America's most popular novelist with his book The Green Light.

Lost Horizon gave James Hilton another novel on the best-seller list.

First of the best-selling biographical newspaper correspondents was Vincent Sheean with Personal History.

First major league night baseball game in Cincinnati, May 24.

1935-1939- Experiment in federal support of the arts when cultural occupations were included in the work relief program of the W.P.A. in the form of Federal Theater Project, Federal Art Project, Federal Music Project, and Federal Writers Project. Encouraged local talent and brought forward much native American art.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1935. Therapeutic value of sulfanilimide demonstrated by Gerhard Domagk.

Radar detection and ranging first put into use by the British. Important during Battle of Britain in 1940 for detecting German planes. (See also 1922)

Amelia Earhart Putnam was first woman to fly solo across the Pacific Ocean from Honolulu to Oakland on Jan. 11.

Pan American Airways established regular transpacific passenger service flights from San Francisco to Manila.

First automatic parking meter installed in Oklahoma City. United States Soil Conservation Service established to work on the prevention of erosion.

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Detroit and Michigan

1936. Natural gas from Texas piped to Detroit. Manufactured gas used previously.

Low-cost government housing made possible by Council approval of Chandler Park housing site.

Red Wings won National Hockey League playoffs to bring Detroit its first Stanley cup. Also won in 1937.

Oct. Van Gogh exhibition a great success at Detroit Institute

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of Arts.

Oct. 15. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Detroit.
Ford Foundation established with gift from Edsel Ford.

World History

1936. Jan. 20. Death of King George V. Prince of Wales became Edward VIII, King of Great Britain.

Mar. 7. German reoccupation of the Rhineland.

Apr. 28. Farouk became King of Egypt.

May 9. Italy formally annexed Ethiopia.

June 5. First popular-front Socialist ministry in France under Leon Blum.

July 18. Beginning of Civil War in Spain. General Franco, chief of Insurgents.

Oct. 27. Formation of Rome-Berlin axis.

Dec. Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires adopted collective security convention.

Dec. 10. Edward VIII abdicated over Mrs. Simpson issue. George VI became King of Great Britain.

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Jan. 6. Second Act passed Feb. 16, 1938.

Veterans' Bonus Act passed, Jan. 27.

Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Texas.

Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cultural Progress

1936. Eugene O'Neill became the first American dramatist to win the Nobel Prize for literature.

Maxwell Anderson won the New York Drama Critic's Prize for the play *Winterset*, first performed Sept. 25, 1935, and based on the

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Sacco-Vanzetti case. He repeated the honor in 1937 with his play *High Tor*.

Idiot's Delight brought the Pulitzer Prize for drama to Robert E. Sherwood.

George Kaufman, the "great collaborator" of the dramatic world, had a big year. With Edna Ferber he offered *Stage Door*. With Moss Hart he wrote *You Can't Take It With You*. This play won the Pulitzer Prize for 1937.

The Women by Clare Boothe, became a favorite Broadway comedy. Popular songs: "It's D'lovely," by Cole Porter; "Empty Saddles" by Billy Hill.

Motion picture awards: best picture, *The Great Ziegfeld*; best

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actress, Luise Rainer in The Great Ziegfeld; best actor, Paul Muni in Louis Pasteur.

Life Magazine established and started vogue for pictorial periodicals and books.

Gone With the Wind by Margaret Mitchell made publishing history as a meteoric best seller.

Self-help was the theme of best-selling books such as Wake Up and Live! by Dorothea Brande and Live Alone and Like It by Marjorie Hillis.

John Gunther began his interpretive reporting series with Inside Europe.

Olympic Games held in Berlin, Germany.

1936-1937. Medicine and faraway lands always popular with readers were combined in the best-selling American Doctor's Odyssey by Victor Heiser.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1936. Hoover (Boulder) Dam completed. Begun in 1930. 100-octane aviation gasoline produced commercially by catalytic cracking method by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company using process invented by Eugene Houdry.

Launching of the British ocean liner Queen Mary.

Sulfa drugs used in medicine with spectacular results.

Giant panda brought from China to the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago.

Died in 1938.

Detroit and Michigan

1937. Detroit celebrated Centennial of Michigan statehood.

Jan. 1. Frank Murphy inaugurated as Governor of Michigan.

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1937. Jan. 13. Lone Ranger program began over radio station WXYZ. Sit-down strikes. United Auto Workers recognized by General Motors after three-month strike, on February 11. One-month Chrysler strike ended April 6.

May 26. Clash between Ford Company guards and UAW leaders on Miller Road bridge.

William S. Knudsen became President of General Motors. May. New Greyhound bus terminal on Washington Boulevard opened.

June. Joe Louis of Detroit won world's heavyweight boxing championship.

Sept. First Seeing-Eye dog in Detroit for blind Ellsworth Smith.
Oct. 21. Baseball park renamed Briggs Stadium. Remodeled and first used in present form in 1938. The site had been called Bennett Field (1900-1912) and Navin Field (1912-1937).
Detroit Roman Catholic diocese made an Archbishopric with Edward A. Mooney as its first Archbishop.

Black Legion, anti-union subversive organization, made its headquarters in Detroit.

World History

1937. Jan.-June. CIO efforts to organize auto and steel workers. Sit-down strikes. General Motors recognized UAW, Feb. 11. UAW-Chrysler agreement signed Apr. 6.

Jan. 7. Marriage of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld.

Jan. 20. President Roosevelt's second inaugural. First American inauguration to occur on any date other than Mar. 4. Roosevelt defeated Landon in Nov. 1936.

President Roosevelt attempted to change Supreme Court. Court-packing speech, Feb. 5.
Floods on Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Jan. 30. Hitler repudiated German war guilt and obligations of Versailles Treaty.

Mar. 18. Gas explosion at school in New London, Texas, killed 294.
May 6. Dirigible Hindenburg exploded at Lakehurst, N.J.
May 12. Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London.
May 26. Egypt admitted as 59th member of League of Nations.

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1937. June 3. Duke of Windsor married Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson.
July. Amelia Earhart Putnam lost on Pacific flight from New Guinea.

July. 7 Undeclared war broke out between Japan and China.
Dec. 11. Italy withdrew from League of Nations.
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation established.

Cultural Progress

1937. "Crazes" of the year: Charlie McCarthy, candid cameras, skiing. Page-boy bob the latest hair style for women.
"Fifth Symphony" of Dimitri Shostakovitch, Soviet composer.
Popular songs: "My Little Buckaroo," "Sweet Leilani," "The Merry - Go-Round Broke Down."

Pulitzer Prize for novels went to Late George Apley by John P. Marquand.

Academy awards: best movie, Life of Emile Zola; best actress, Luise

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Rainer in Good Earth; best actor, Spencer Tracy in Captains Courageous.

Best-selling novels after Gone With the Wind: Northwest Passage by Kenneth Roberts; The Citadel by A. J. Cronin; Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck; The Rains Came by Louis Bromfield. Most popular of all the self-help books topped the best-seller lists How to Win Friends and Influence People by Dale Carnegie. Red Seal editions by Modern Age Publisher and Penguin Books from England were pioneer 25¢ paper-bound pocket books. Within a decade they were a firmly established part of the American newsstand led by the Pocket Books series and its many imitators. Joe Louis won the heavyweight championship by knocking out James Braddock in the 8th round, in Chicago, June 22.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1937. Golden Gate Bridge across San Francisco Bay completed. Longest suspension bridge.

First blood bank for preserving blood for transfusions established by Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Pituitary hormone isolated in pure crystalline form by doctors at Yale University School of Medicine.
National Cancer Institute established for research.

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Detroit and Michigan

1938. Michigan Consolidated Gas Company formed by combination of gas companies in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, and Ann Arbor. Secret party ballots used at primary election for first time. Feb. Peak welfare load of about 30,000 families. Apr. 11. Church of the Blessed Sacrament proclaimed Cathedral of the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit. July 18. Detroit- Windsor ferry discontinued. Oct. First units occupied in Brewster and Parkside housing projects. Oct. 8. International Blue Water Bridge connecting Port Huron and Sarnia, Ontario, dedicated. Nov. 20. Detroiters join nationwide prayer service of protest against Nazi persecution of religious minorities, especially Jews.

World History

1938. Jan. 16. Spanish Insurgents began daily bombing of Barcelona. City fell, Jan. 10, 1939.

Jan. 17. Mexican Government expropriated oil properties of American and British companies. Nationalized petroleum industry, Mar. 18.

Mar. 13. Anschluss of Austria and Germany. Hitler and German troops crossed frontier, Mar. 11.

June 25. Fair Labor Standards Act approved providing minimum wages and time-and-a-half for hours over 40 per week. Effective

Oct. 24, 1940.

Sept. 30. Munich Pact ended German-Czech crisis. Sudetenland yielded to Hitler.

Nov. 10. Death of Kemal Ataturk. Succeeded by Ismet Inonii as President of Turkey.

Dec. 24. Declaration of Lima signed by 21 nations at 8th International Conference of American states, reaffirming their solidarity and opposition to any foreign intervention.

Cultural Progress

1938. Fads: Bingo, Big-apple dance.

"Information Please" started the vogue for radio quiz programs.

"God Bless America," song by Irving Berlin, as sung by Kate Smith, became a second national anthem.

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1938. Popular Broadway plays: Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck; On Borrowed Time by Osborn; Amphitryon 38, starring the Lunts; What a Life introducing Henry Aldrich; and Knickerbocker Holiday by Maxwell Anderson.

Our Town, play by Thornton Wilder, received the Pulitzer Prize for drama.

Motion picture awards: best picture, You Can't Take It With You; best actress, Bette Davis in Jezebel; best actor, Spencer Tracy in Boys' Town.

Walt Disney's Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, the first feature-length animated cartoon, broke attendance records all over America.

Best-selling novels: My Son! My Son! by Howard Spring; Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier; All This and Heaven Too by Rachel Field.

Non-fiction favorites: Importance of Living by Lin Yutang; Madame Curie by Eve Curie; Listen! The Wind by Anne Morrow Lindbergh; The Horse and Buggy Doctor by Arthur Hertzler.

Joe Louis knocked out Max Schmeling in the first round on June 22, avenging his knockout by Schmeling in 1936.

Panic caused by Orson Welles' radio program "Attack from Mars," Oct. 30.

1938-1939. Broadway hits: Little Foxes by Lillian Hellman, starring Tallulah Bankhead; Philadelphia Story by Philip Barry, starring Katharine Hepburn; Abe Lincoln in Illinois by Robert E. Sherwood, starring Raymond Massey.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1938. Nylon introduced by DuPont Company. Dr. Wallace H. Carothers working on polymers made new fiber in 1935 which was named nylon. Commercial production began in 1938 with nylon bristle filaments for brushes. Nylon yarn manufacture began in 1939.

Multa-filament yarn for hosiery introduced in 1940.

Fluorescent-lamp tubes marketed in the United States. Becquerel had constructed a fluorescent tube as early as 1867.

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act passed to prevent sale of harmful or adulterated products.

Detroit and Michigan

1939. Jan. 2. Frank Murphy sworn in as Attorney General of the United States.

Mar. 7. Branch of United Automobile Workers led by Homer

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Martin seceded from the C.I.O. Voted to reaffiliate with A.F.L., June 4.

Detroiters met royalty when Crown Prince Frederik (now King Frederik IX) of Denmark visited Detroit on April 26. Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway visited the city on May 3, and Detroit officials were presented to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Windsor, June 6.

World History

1939. Mar. 2. Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli elected Pope Pius XII.

Mar. 14. Hitler occupied rest of Czechoslovakia. Czech Republic dissolved.

Mar. 16. Germany seized port of Memel from Lithuania.

Mar. 29- Spanish Civil War ended with surrender of Madrid. General Franco's dictatorship ruled Spain.

Apr. 7. Italians occupied Albania.

May 17- June 22. Visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States (June 7-11).

May 22. Formal political and military alliance of Italy and Germany concluded.

Aug. 23. Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

Sept. 1. World War II began with German invasion of Poland.

Sept. 3. Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Sept. 8. "Limited national emergency" proclaimed in United States by President Roosevelt.

Nov. 30. Finland invaded by Soviet troops. Fighting continued until Mar. 1940 with Finland forced to cede territory.

Dec. 14. U.S.S.R. expelled from League of Nations because of refusal to submit her dispute with Finland to League for settlement.

Chiang Kai-shek gained chief power as head of Chinese Nationalist Government in fight against Japan.

Reorganization of Federal government. Creation of Federal Security Agency and Federal Works Agency.

Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, California, Feb. 18-Oct. 29.

New York World's Fair opened Apr. 30, closed Oct. 31, but reopened May 11, 1940.

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Cultural Progress

1939- Popular songs: "Beer Barrel Polka," "Three Little Fishes," "South of the Border, Down Mexico Way."

Gone With the Wind was the motion picture industry's costliest (\$4,500,000) and longest (3 1/2 hours) production and also one of its most profitable. It won the Academy Award for best production of the year.

Best-selling novel: The Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck. It received the Pulitzer Prize of 1940.

Hitler's Germany was the theme of widely read books, such as: The Mortal Storm by Phyllis Bottome (1938); Escape by Ethel Vance; Reaching for the Stars by Nora Wain; and including Mein Kampf by Hitler himself which was published in its first American editions.

The play, Life With Father, opened Nov. 8. Longest run in history of Broadway 3,213 performances. Based on the 1935 book by Clarence Day.

1939-1940. Plays of the season: Man Who Came to Dinner by George Kaufman; Male Animal by Nugent and Thurber; Time of Your Life by Saroyan.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1939- Otto Hahn split the uranium atom. Received 1944 Nobel Prize for his work on atomic fission.

Pan American Airways inaugurated regular commercial passenger flights between United States and Europe.

Frequency-modulation radio stations began commercial programs. First telecasts of sports events in New York, such as baseball game (Aug. 27); football game (Sept. 30); and prize fight (June 1) marked public introduction of the new television medium. Synthetic Vitamin K made by Dr. Louis F. Fieser of Harvard University Chemistry Department.

Detroit and Michigan

1940. Detroit population 1,618,549. Fourth largest city in United States. City area 142 square miles.

Jan. 2. Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. took office as Mayor of Detroit for

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first of six terms.

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1940. Feb. 5. Frank Murphy took his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mar. 25. The Detroit Public Library celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Apr. 3. Detroit Free Press purchased by John S. Knight.

Apr. 6. The Ford Motor Company completed its 28,000,000th automobile thirty-seven years after the first Ford was built.

June 16. Peace Carillon dedicated on Belle Isle. Funds raised through Nancy Brown's Experience column in the News.

Aug. 15. The Chrysler Corporation started building \$20,000,000 plant to make large army tanks.

Sept. 6. Michigan Supreme Court ruled that women doing equal work must be paid wages equal to those paid men.

Oct. 15. Michigan National Guard mobilized for active service. Nearly 1,500 Detroiters called to active duty.

Oct. 16. Half a million Detroiters registered for first selective service. State quota for initial call on November 18 only 627.

Oct. 16. Large granite statue of Father Gabriel Richard unveiled in Gabriel Richard Park.

Dec. 8. Strike by Neisner Brothers women clerks.

Dec 12. Contract for first union shop in a major automobile plant signed by Hudson Motor Company and U.A.W. (C.I.O.).

Dec. 19. William S. Knudsen named head of United States National Defense Council. On January 7, 1941, named Director of Office of Production Management.

Visitors to Detroit included the Polish hero, General Joseph Haller, February 4, and twenty-two South American military leaders, October 10.

Detroit Tigers won American League pennant but lost World Series to Cincinnati Reds.

World History

1940. United States population: 131,669,275. Per square mile: 44.2. Center of population near Carlisle, Indiana. Geographic center in Smith County, Kansas.

Rate per 1,000 United States population: marriages 12.1. Divorce rate now 2 per cent per 1,000 population. In 1890 had been .5; in 1910 rose to .9; and in 1920 increased to 1.6 per 1,000 population. By 1947 was 3.3 per cent.

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1940. American trade-union membership totaled 8,944,000.

Apr. 9- 10. Germany occupied Denmark and invaded Norway.

Norway surrendered June 9.

May 10. Germany invaded Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxemburg.

May 10. Winston Churchill succeeded Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of Britain.

May 13. Churchill's "blood, sweat and tears" speech.

May 25. Office for Emergency Management established by President Roosevelt. This agency became the governmental framework within which the defense and war agencies were organized and operated.

May 26- June 4. Dunkirk evacuation.

June 10. Italy declared war on Great Britain and France.

June 13. Germans occupied Paris. France signed armistice with Germany, June 22. Vichy government came into power in France, July 9.

July 10. Battle of Britain began with Nazi bombing. Coventry raid, Nov. 14. Worst air raid on London came May 11, 1941.

July 14. U.S.S.R. annexed Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

Sept. 16. Selective Training and Service Act. First peacetime conscription in the United States.

Sept. 27. Germany, Italy, and Japan concluded economic and military alliance.

Oct. 16. Registration for selective service. Oct. 29, Compulsory military service inaugurated; 158 was first draft number drawn.

Nov. 5. Franklin Roosevelt elected President for third time. Defeated Wendell Willkie. Norman Thomas ran as Socialist party nominee for the fourth time.

Nov. 22. Philip Murray (United Steel Workers) succeeded John L. Lewis (United Mine Workers) as president of the C.I.O.

Col. Benjamin O. Davis promoted by the President to the rank of brigadier general; the first Negro to hold such a commission in the U. S. Army.

Cultural Progress

1940. Zoot suit craze began.

School attendance for 5-10-year-olds increased from 59.2% in 1910 to 70.8% in 1940. By 1940 the median educational attainment was 8.4 years. 4.6% of the population had finished college.

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1940. "The Last Time I Saw Paris," popular song by Jerome Kern.

Charles Chaplin's long-awaited picture, the Great Dictator, in which for the first time in his career he played a speaking part.

Motion picture awards: best picture, Rebecca; best actress, Ginger Rogers in Kitty Foyle; best actor, James Stewart in Philadelphia Story.

Best-selling novel: How Green Was My Valley by B-richard Llewellyn. Other favorites were: Kitty Foyle by Christopher Morley;

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Mrs. Miniver by Jan Struther; The Nazarene by Sholem Asch.

For Whom the Bell Tolls by Ernest Hemingway published.

1940-1941. Outstanding plays of the season: My Sister Eileen; Watch on the Rhine; Corn Is Green, starring Ethel Barrymore; Lady in the Dark, starring Gertrude Lawrence.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1940. 5 man-hours required to produce and harvest an acre of corn and 4 man-hours for an acre of wheat. In 1890 this required 15 man-hours and 9 man-hours respectively.

245,740 miles of railway in the United States in operation.

Synthetic rubber tires, Ameripol brand, marketed by B. F. Goodrich Company.

First successful helicopter flown July 18 at Stratford, Connecticut, by Igor Sikorsky who constructed it in 1939. This marked real beginning of helicopter development although around 1910 Louis Charles Breguet of France had built a helicopter, and in 1922 Henry A. Berliner had demonstrated a helicopter which could rise a short distance above the ground.

Detroit and Michigan

1941. Apr. 14. Ford Motor Company recognized U.A.W. and signed contract after ten-day strike.

May. WWJ established first FM radio station in Michigan.

Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands stopped in Detroit, June 9, and the Duke of Windsor toured war plants, October 30.

Fort Wayne now used as a Quartermaster Corps Supply Depot.

Nov. 11. International peace monument commemorating 126 years of peace between the United States and Canada dedicated on Belle Isle.

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1941. Dec. 8. Army guards stationed at Detroit- Windsor tunnel and bridge after Pearl Harbor attack.

Dec. 10. State Defense Council launched program for training emergency police, firemen, and air raid wardens.

World History

1941. Jan. 6. "Four freedoms" speech by President Roosevelt. Reaffirmed, Jan. 6, 1942.

Jan. 7. Office of Production Management established to carry out defense program.

Jan. 20. Franklin D. Roosevelt became first President ever inaugu-

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rated for a third term. Henry Wallace became Vice-President.
Mar. 11. Lend-lease Act passed, principally to aid Britain. One-billion-dollar Lend-lease loan to U.S.S.R. arranged, Nov. 6.
May 27. President Roosevelt proclaimed an "unlimited state of national emergency."
June 22. German armies invaded Russia.

June 25. Committee on Fair Employment Practice established by executive order to prevent discrimination on account of race or creed in war plants.

July 7. U. S. Marines occupied Iceland by invitation of that country.

July 20. "V" for victory symbol launched in British broadcast.

Aug. 14. Atlantic Charter resulted from conference of Churchill and Roosevelt on battleship in Atlantic Ocean.

Dec. 7. Bombing of Pearl Harbor naval base by Japanese.

Dec. 8. U. S. declared state of war with Japan.

Dec. 11. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States after which U. S. declared war against them.

USO United Service Organizations organized to provide welfare and recreational facilities for servicemen.

American Red Cross Blood Donor Service inaugurated.

Cultural Progress

1941. Joe DiMaggio hit safely in 56 consecutive games, May 15 to July 16, a major league record.

Popular songs: "Chattanooga Choo-Choo," "Deep in the Heart of Texas," "The Hut-Sut Song."

Robert E. Sherwood won his third Pulitzer Prize for drama with his

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war play *There Shall Be No Night*. It opened on Broadway in April 1940 starring the Lunts.

Motion picture awards: best picture, *How Green Was My Valley*; best actress, Joan Fontaine in *Suspicion*; best actor, Gary Cooper in *Sergeant York*.

A. J. Cronin's *Keys of the Kingdom* was the best-selling novel.

Berlin Diary by William L. Shirer was as influential a book as its author's broadcasts from Germany had been. It is probably the best of the "I-was-in-Germany-when" books which filled the book counters during the early 1940's.

The White Cliffs of Dover, narrative war poem by Alice Duer

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Miller, was not only the best-selling book but also the title of a popular movie and song.

Jan Valtin startled American readers with his account of the Gestapo in *Out of the Night*.

Popularity of Winston Churchill's book of speeches *Blood, Sweat and Tears* reflected American interest in Battle of Britain.

Irvin S. Cobb, popular humorist of the day, wrote his autobiography *Exit Laughing*.

Arsenic and Old Lace opened on Broadway, Jan. 10.

Dedication of National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., housing the Andrew W. Mellon collection of art presented to the United States in 1937.

Joe Louis knocked out Billy Conn in 13th round after being close to defeat earlier in fight in defending his heavyweight title, June 18.

1941-1942. Hit plays: *The Moon Is Down* by Steinbeck; *Junior Miss*; *Angel Street*.

1941-1946. Gin rummy was the principal fad game.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1941. Anti-bacterial powers of penicillin established through studies by Sir Howard W. Florey and his associates at Oxford University. Penicillin had been discovered in 1929 by Sir Alexander Fleming.

First "liberty" type ship launched, the *Patrick Henry*.
First Quonset hut built at Greenwich, Rhode Island.

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Detroit and Michigan

1942. Jan. 28. Horace H. Rackham Educational Memorial opened. Headquarters for Engineering Society of Detroit and extension services of the University of Michigan.

Feb. 28. The Sojourner Truth housing project was the scene of a clash between whites and Negroes.

May 3- Wayne County had first practice blackout.

May 4. The first ration book was issued in Detroit.

May. Ford's River Rouge plant converted into a tank arsenal.

June 30. Frank Cody resigned as superintendent of Detroit schools after fifty years as a schoolmaster. Succeeded by Warren Bow.

July 2. Max Stephan of Detroit found guilty of treason for aiding a Nazi prisoner of war to escape. Sentenced to death, August 6.

First United States treason conviction and sentence of execution since Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Death sentence commuted to life imprisonment by President Roosevelt, July 1, 1943.

July 17-24. Detroit Street Railway strike crippled city transportation.

Sept. 18. President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Detroit to look over war plants.

Nov. Herman Gardens housing project first opened for occupancy. Completed May, 1943.

Dec. 8. Death of Albert Kahn, leading industrial architect. Designed Ford plants, Fisher and General Motors buildings, Maccabees and Kresge buildings, and newspaper plants for the Free Press, Times, and News.

World History

1942. Jan. 16. War Production Board established.

Jan. 30. Price Control Act. Office of Price Administration to control prices and rents. Apr. 28, OPA froze prices of all major items affecting living costs in move to check inflation; stabilized rent limits were ordered in 301 areas designated as defense rental regions.

Dec. 5. Over-all rent ceiling.

Apr. 9- Surrender of Bataan.

Apr. 18. Doolittle bombing-raid on Tokyo.

May 5. Sugar rationing began. Coffee rationed Nov. 28.

May 6. Fall of Corregidor.

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1942. May 7-8. Battle of Coral Sea; June 3-6, Battle of Midway. Stopped Japanese advance in the Pacific.

May 14. Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) authorized.

July 20, Training began at Des Moines. Became integral part of Army as Women's Army Corps (WAC), Sept. 30, 1943. WAVES, women's branch of the Naval Reserve authorized July 30 and SPARS, women's division of Coast Guard created Nov. 23, 1942.

Marines also established a women's service.

May 15. Gasoline rationing started in 17 eastern states and District of Columbia. Nationwide after Dec. 1.

June 10. Lidice, Czechoslovakia, razed by Nazis.

June 13. Office of War Information established.

Aug. 7. Landings on Guadalcanal. Japanese surrendered Feb., 1943.

Sept. 12. Russians halted Germans at Stalingrad. German Army surrendered Jan. 31, 1943. Virtually destroyed.

Nov. 2. General Montgomery and British Eighth Army defeated Rommel forces at El Alamein in African desert.

Nov. 8. Invasion of French North Africa by U. S. and British troops.

Nov. 28. Coconut Grove Night Club fire in Boston.

Cultural Progress

1942. Popular songs: "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones" by Irving Berlin; "That Old Black Magic"; "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" by Frank Loesser; "I Got Spurs That Jingle Jangle."

Motion picture awards: best picture, Mrs. Miniver; best actress, Greer Garson in Mrs. Miniver; best actor, James Cagney in Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Best-selling novel: Song of Bernadette by Franz Werfel.
See Here, Private Hargrove by Marion Hargrove became the top humor book of the war and best seller of the year.
The Robe by Lloyd C. Douglas began its remarkable career as a best seller. It topped the list in 1943 and was second in 1944 and has remained near the top ever since. Indicated strong appeal of religious fiction.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1942. Atomic energy released and controlled in first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction at University of Chicago. Work directed by

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Enrico Fermi. Led to atomic bomb.

First jet-propelled airplane designed and built in the United States tested Oct. 1 at Muroc, California. First jet fighter plane accepted by Army Air Forces in 1944.

Bazooka rocket gun produced by General Electric Company.

Grand Coulee Dam completed.

Alaska or Alcan Highway opened.

Nationwide collection of blood donations begun by Red Cross.

Blood plasma important in treating battle casualties, etc.

Detroit and Michigan

1943. May 26. Edsel Ford died at the age of forty-nine.

June 21. Negro-white race riots. Federal troops called in to maintain order.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra revived with financial support of Henry Reichhold and with Karl Krueger as conductor.

Sept. 27. First Grand Opera Festival in Detroit with performances by Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company.

Dec. 15. An epidemic of a mild variety of flu affected ten per cent of the population of Detroit.

World History

1943. Jan. 14-24. Casablanca Conference. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed on "unconditional surrender" policy.

Jan. 27. First all-U. S. air raids over Germany. Continuous Allied bombing of German factories followed.

Feb. 7. Shoe rationing at initial rate of approximately 3 pairs yearly per person decreed by OP A.

Mar. 1. Point rationing of canned foods began. Ration point values for meat, butter, and cheese effective Apr. 1.

Apr. Reported annihilation by gas chamber and mass executions of two million European Jews by Nazis.

May 7. American 2d corps took Bizerte; British First Army took Tunis. May 12, End of Axis resistance in North Africa.

July 1. Pay-as-you-go income tax became effective. Provided for withholding of tax by employers.

July 10. Allies invaded Sicily and conquered it by Aug. 17.

July 25. Mussolini deposed.

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1943. Aug. 1. Harlem riot in New York City.

Aug. 11-24. Quebec Conference.

Sept. 3. British Army landed on mainland of Southern Italy; Sept. 9, American Fifth Army landed at Salerno.

Sept. 8. Italy surrendered unconditionally. Nazis kept on fighting in Italy. Italy declared war on Germany, Oct. 13.

Sept. 13. Chiang Kai-shek named President of Chinese Republic.

Oct. 9. Yugoslav guerilla forces under Tito opened offensive against Axis near Trieste.

Oct. 19-Nov. 1. Moscow Conference of foreign ministers.

Nov. 9. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) established.

Nov. 20. Marines landed on Tarawa.

Nov. 22-26. Cairo Conference of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang Kai-shek.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1. Teheran Conference. First meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill with Stalin.

Dec. 17. Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Act.

Dec. 24. General Eisenhower named to command Allied invasion of Europe. Had been Commander of U. S. forces in European Theater since June 25, 1942.

V-mail introduced for rapid, lightweight letters between servicemen overseas and the home front.

Cultural Progress

1943. Popular songs: "Pistol Packin' Mama"; "Mairzy Doats"; "Lili Marlene"; "Comin' In On a Wing and a Prayer."

Best moving picture: Casablanca, starring Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart; best actress, Jennifer Jones in Song of Bernadette; best actor, Paul Lukas in Watch on the Rhine.

Robert Frost won his fourth Pulitzer Prize for poetry. (Also 1924, 1931, 1937)

One World by Wendell Willkie became one of the all-time best sellers. Translated into 16 languages. Has sold over 3,000,000 copies. War books were the favorites with readers: Journey Among War-

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riors by Eve Curie; Guadalcanal Diary by Richard Tregaskis; Burma Surgeon by Gordon Seagrave; Here Is Your War by Ernie Pyle. Oklahoma, musical by Rodgers and Hammerstein, began its long Broadway run, Mar. 31.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1943. DDT adopted as standard insecticide.

Penicillin successfully used in treatment of numerous diseases. Fermentation process for growing mold greatly increased productivity. Spurred research in other antibiotic substances. ACTH, the adrenocorticotrophic hormone from the pituitary gland, produced in pure form. Developed by Armour and Company. Made medical history in 1949 in treatment of arthritis and allergy diseases. Death of George Washington Carver, great Negro scientist, Jan. 5. Pentagon Building completed in Washington, D.C

Detroit and Michigan

1944. Jan. 11. First season of Civic Light Opera performances opened. Jan. 13- Inter-Racial Relations Committee appointed by Mayor. Feb. 1. The Detroit industrial area, including plants in Wayne and Oakland counties, led the nation with a total of \$12,745,525,000 in war contracts up to this date.

World History

1944. Jan. 22. Allies landed at Anzio beachhead, 30 miles below Rome. U. S. Fifth Army entered Rome, June 4.

Apr. 3 and May 8. Supreme Court upheld right of Negroes to vote in state primaries.

June 6. D-Day. Allied forces landed in Normandy. June 13- Germans began robot bomb attacks on England. June 15. B-29 superfortresses bombed Japan for first time. June 22. Serviceman's Readjustment Act "GI Bill of Rights." July 3. Last great Russian city held by Nazis, Minsk, recaptured by Soviet troops.

July 1-22. Bretton Woods Conference. Monetary and financial conference set up International Monetary Fund.

July 6. Circus tent fire at Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus in Hartford, Conn.

Aug. 21 -Oct. 7. Dumbarton Oaks Conference, Washington, D.C. Representatives of U.S., U.S.S.R., China, and United Kingdom explored plans for a new world organization. Aug. 25. Paris freed by U. S. and French troops.

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1944. Sept. 11. American troops entered Germany.

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Sept. 25. British social security plan, under which every Briton would be insured from cradle to grave, published.
Oct. 20. U. S. troops led by General Mac Arthur returned to Philippines. Entered Manila, Feb. 3, 1945.

Oct. 22-27. Battle of Leyte Gulf. Japanese sea power smashed.
Nov. 7. Franklin D. Roosevelt elected for fourth Presidential term, defeating Thomas E. Dewey.

Dec. 16-26. Battle of the Bulge. German counter-offensive stopped at Bastogne.

Deaths: Jan. 29, William Allen White. Mar. 10, Irvin S. Cobb.
Sept. 27, Aimee Semple McPherson. Oct. 4, Al Smith. Oct. 8, Wendell Willkie.

Cultural Progress

1944. Popular songs: "Too-ra-loo-ra-loo-ra That's an Irish Lullaby" and "Rum and Coca Cola."

Motion picture awards: best picture, *Going My Way*; best actor, Bing Crosby in *Going My Way*; best actress, Ingrid Bergman in *Gaslight*.

Strange Fruit by Lillian Smith was the book of the year. Popular novels included the long-lasting *The Robe*, and *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, as well as new titles from favorite authors such as *The Razor's Edge* by W. Somerset Maugham; *The Green Years* by A. J. Cronin; *Leave Her to Heaven* by Ben Ames Williams; *Green Dolphin Street* by Elizabeth Goudge; *Cluny Brown* by Margery Sharp.

Bob Hope, one of America's leading movie and radio comedians, topped the best-seller lists with his account of troop-entertaining, *Never Left Home*,

Ernie Pyle added a second best seller to his account of the G.I. *Brave Men*. This title led the non-fiction best sellers in 1945. *Harvey*, farce-comedy by Mary Chase, opened on Broadway, Nov. 1. Awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1945.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1944. Streptomycin isolated from a soil culture by Dr. Selman A. Waksman and his associates at Rutgers University. Commercially manufactured by Merck and Company. Antibiotic used in medicine. Quinine synthesized.

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Detroit and Michigan

1945. Apr. 14. Detroit stopped work at the hour of President Roosevelt's funeral services.

May 8. Detroit celebrated V-E Day.

July. Reconversion began in the automobile plants.

July 13. The Wilson Theater was bought by Henry Reichhold as a home for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. Renamed Music Hall.

Aug. 9. Kaiser-Frazer Corporation organized. By 1947 was fourth largest manufacturer of motorcars.

Aug. 14. Detroit celebrated surrender of Japan.

Sept. 21. Henry Ford II elected President of Ford Motor Company upon resignation of his grandfather.

Oct. 10. Detroit Tigers won their second World Series, defeating Chicago Cubs four games to three.

Parke, Davis & Company climaxed its distinguished pharmaceutical history by introducing Promin, the first effective chemotherapeutic agent for leprosy. In 1946 the company offered the anti-histaminic, Benadryl, and in 1948 the antibiotic Chloromycetin.

World History

1945. Jan. 20. Fourth inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Feb. 4-11. Crimea Conference at Yalta. Occupation plans for Germany settled.

Feb. 19. U. S. Marines landed on Iwo Jima. Flag raised on Mt.

Surabachi, Feb. 23. Island won by Mar. 17.

Mar. 3. Act of Chapultepec unanimously adopted by 20 states represented at Inter-American Conference in Mexico City; each signatory pledged to protect territorial and political integrity of others.

Mar. 7. U. S. First Army occupied Cologne and crossed Rhine at Remagen.

Apr. 1. U. S. Tenth Army invaded Okinawa. Won island by

June 21.

Apr. 12. Death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Vice-President Harry S. Truman inaugurated as President.

Apr. 25. American and Russian armies met on Elbe River near Berlin.

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1945. Apr. 25-June 26. United Nations Conference at San Francisco. Charter signed June 26.

Apr. 28. Mussolini captured and executed by Italian Partisans.

Apr. 29. Germans in Italy surrendered.

May 1-2. Death of Hitler announced. Berlin fell.

May 7. Germany surrendered unconditionally at 2:41 a.m., French time. V-E Day proclaimed May 8.

June 5. Allied Control Commission assumed occupation of Germany. Germany divided into four zones, each governed by one of the victorious powers: U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and France.

July 15. Lights in Britain at night for first time since Sept. 3, 1939.

July 17- Aug. 2. Potsdam Conference. Truman, Churchill, and Stalin fixed surrender terms for Japan and future of Germany.

July 26. British Labour Party won national election. Clement Atlee became Prime Minister.

Aug. 6. Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan; Aug. 9, Second bomb on Nagasaki.

Aug. 14. Japan accepted surrender terms.

Aug. 15. Gasoline rationing ended.

Aug. 17. Independence of Indonesia proclaimed by President Soekarno. De facto recognition by the Netherlands was made in an agreement signed Mar. 25, 1947, by which the Indonesian Republic would become a member of the projected sovereign United States of Indonesia. Fighting between Netherlands and guerilla Republic forces was quieted under a United Nations truce and officially ended Aug. 3, 1949.

Sept. 2. V-J Day. Japanese signed formal surrender aboard battleship Missouri.

Oct. 16. First session of U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

Oct. 18. 24 Nazi leaders indicted as war criminals. Trial before International War Crimes Tribunal opened Nov. 20.

Oct. 24. United Nations World Security Organization came into being when Soviet Union ratified charter, which with legal majority of 29 ratifications became "law of nations." United States ratified, July 28.

Nov. 23. Rationing of meat, butter, and all other red-point foods was ended in U. S.

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1945. Dec. 21. Four American Cardinals named: Spellman of New York, Mooney of Detroit, Stritch of Chicago, Daugherty of Philadelphia.

Dec. 27. World Bank set up by U. S. and 27 other nations.

Cultural Progress

1945. A. B. "Happy" Chandler became High Commissioner of Baseball

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upon the death of Judge Landis and held the position until 1951. The Glass Menagerie introduced a powerful new dramatist, Tennessee Williams. New York Drama Critics' Circle named it the season's best play.

Popular songs: "Shoo-fly Pie and Apple Pan Dowdy," "On the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe."

Best picture, The Lost Weekend; best actor, Ray Milland in The Lost Weekend; best actress, Joan Crawford in Mildred Pierce.

Pulitzer Prize for novel went to John Hersey's A Bell for Adano. It also became a popular Broadway play.

Historical romances were the top best sellers among novels led by Forever Amber by Kathleen Winsor (published 1944), followed by Captain from Castile by Samuel Shellabarger and The Black Rose by Thomas B. Costain.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1945. First atomic bomb explosion on July 16 in New Mexico desert near Los Alamos.

Detroit and Michigan

1946. Jan. 1. Detroit Street Railway fares raised to ten cents.

Feb. 18. Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit made a Cardinal. Nominated December 21, 1945.

Mar. 14. General Motors strike of 113-days duration settled when General Motors Corporation agreed to pay 18 1 /2 cents hourly wage increase to U.A.W.-C.I.O. Strike called November 21, 1945.

Mar. 27. Walter Reuther elected President of the United Automobile Workers.

Apr. 1. Detroit Street Railway transportation halted by strike.

April. Detroit telephone directory published in two volumes for the first time.

May 6. City-wide brownout ordered because of the coal shortage.

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1946. June 9. Automotive Golden Jubilee and the Sesquicentennial of the first raising of the American flag in Detroit celebrated.

Oct. 22. City Hall exterior cleaned by sand-blasting.

World History

1946. Jan. 10. First meeting of United Nations General Assembly in London.

Feb. 24. Peron elected President of Argentina. Dictatorship in effect.

Apr. 18. League of Nations voted itself out of existence and transferred its assets to the United Nations.

June 2. Italy abolished monarchy. Victor Emmanuel III had abdicated in favor of Prince Humbert, May 9-

June 3. 28 Japanese war leaders went on trial in Tokyo for war crimes. 25 convicted and sentenced, Nov. 12, 1948. Tojo hanged, Dec. 23, 1948.

June 5. LaSalle Hotel fire in Chicago.

July 4. Philippine Islands became an independent republic.

July 29-Oct. 15. Paris Conference to draft peace treaties. Clash between United States and U.S.S.R. might be said to mark beginning of "cold war."

Aug. 1. Atomic Energy Act. Provided for control by civilian commission.

Aug. 12. British government announced halt on all illegal immigration of Jews to Palestine and said would-be immigrants were to be interned in Cyprus and elsewhere.

Sept. 2. First all-Indian government inaugurated. Nehru headed cabinet.

Oct. 1. International War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg sentenced 11 top Nazis to death, 7 to prison, 3 acquitted. Hermann Goering committed suicide, Oct. 15.

Oct. 13. France established Fourth Republic. New constitution adopted.

Nov. 4. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) began operating.

Nov. 9. All controls on prices, wages, and salaries dropped except on rents, sugar, and rice.

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1946. Dec. 31. President Truman proclaimed end of hostilities of World War II.

Hindu-Moslem riots in India.

Many strikes. Electrical workers, packing-house workers, and steel workers called strikes in January; coal miners on Apr. 1 and railroad trainmen and engineers on May 23. General Motors strike which began Nov. 21, 1945, settled Mar. 13, 1946. John L. Lewis and United Mine Workers were fined \$3,500,000 for calling strike Nov. 21 despite government injunction.

Mother Frances Cabrini sanctified. First United States citizen to be made a Saint.

Cultural Progress

1946. Broadway hits: *Born Yesterday*; *O Mistress Mine*, starring the Lunts; *Joan of Lorraine* by Maxwell Anderson, starring Ingrid Bergman; *State of the Union* by Lindsay and Grouse, which won the Pulitzer Prize for 1946.

Motion picture awards: best picture, *Best Years of Our Lives*; best actor, Frederic March in *Best Years of Our Lives*; best actress, Olivia de Havilland in *To Each His Own*.

The movie *The Jolson Story* again made Al Jolson an entertainment figure of first importance. Its hit song was "The Anniversary Song."

Leading box-office movie stars: Bing Crosby, Ingrid Bergman, Van Johnson, Gary Cooper, Bob Hope, Humphrey Bogart, Greer Garson, Margaret O'Brien, Betty Grable, Roy Rogers.

Exceptional foreign films exhibited in the United States. From Britain: *Henry V* with Laurence Olivier; *Brief Encounter*; *Caesar and Cleopatra*; *Seventh Veil*. From Italy: *Open City*.

Popular tunes: "The Gypsy" (on *Hit Parade* for 20 weeks, best seller in sheet music and records) and "To Each His Own."

Irving Berlin was the song writer of the year with his music for *Annie Get Your Gun* and for the movie *Blue Skies*.

Non-fiction best seller: *The Egg and I* by Betty MacDonald.

Peace of Mind by Joshua L. Liebman began its long stay at the top of the best-seller lists, reflecting the great appeal of self-help books.

1946-1947. Mildred Didrikson Zaharias won 16 successive women's golf championships. The outstanding woman athlete of her day.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1946. Army Signal Corps reached moon with radar beam, Jan. 24.

July 1. Bikini Atoll atom bomb test. Second atomic test, under water, July 25.

First rocket plane built in the United States for supersonic flight to carry a person tested Dec. 8. Rocket plane development began around 1944.

Artificial snow produced by General Electric Company's method of seeding clouds with dry ice pellets. In 1947 a forest fire was drenched with man-made rain at Concord, New Hampshire. In 1948 rain-making experiments in Arizona were successful. Synthetic penicillin produced.

Radioactive isotopes used in medicine and in other fields.
Electric blanket manufactured by Simmons Company. Temperature regulated by electronic thermostat control.

Detroit and Michigan

1947. Jan. 29. Webster Hall taken over by Wayne University as dormitory and student center.

Feb. 12. Crown Prince Saud al Saud of Saudi Arabia visited Detroit.

Mar. 4. Council approved City Plan Commission river-front development plan.

Apr. 7. Henry Ford died at age of eighty- three.

Mar. 4. WWJ-TV began television broadcasting. Sixth television station in United States. Experimental televising since October, 1946. First regular daily commercial schedule, June 3, 1947.

May 29. Willow Run Airport became airport for commercial air lines in Detroit area.

July 9- Smoke abatement code adopted. Effective August 14. A smoke-nuisance ordinance had been adopted as far back as 1907.

Nov. 4. Eugene I. Van Antwerp elected Mayor, defeating Edward J. Jeffries. George Edwards elected Council President.

Ford Foundation became largest in the world when it received the Ford Motor Company non-voting stock under will of Henry Ford.

In 1951 the Foundation reported resources of \$492,678,255.

World History

1947. Jan. 1. England nationalized all coal mines.

Jan. 1. Atomic energy transferred from military to civilian control.

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1947. David Lilienthal confirmed Apr. 9 as Chairman of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission after struggle in Senate.

Feb. 10. Peace treaties signed with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland. Into effect Sept. 15, 1947.

Feb. 16. Admiral Richard Byrd again flew over South Pole during his fourth Antarctic Expedition.

Mar. 12. Truman Doctrine announced. Aid to Greece and Turkey to stop Communist pressure. Greek-Turkish Aid bill passed May 22 and \$350 million relief for war-devastated countries authorized by Congress May 31.

May 14. Portal-to-portal pay suits by labor unions outlawed.

June 5. Plan announced by Secretary of State George Marshall for the United States to aid European recovery. Interim Foreign Aid Act passed Dec. 17.

June 11. Sugar rationing ended; last of wartime controls.

June 23. Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations Act.

July 1. International Refugee Organization Preparatory Commission

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took over from UNRRA. IRO constitution into force Aug. 20, 1948.

July 18. New Presidential succession law made Speaker of House next in line after Vice-President instead of Secretary of State.

July 26. National Security Act created a separated Air Force and unified it with the Army and Navy in a National Military Establishment under a Secretary of Defense. In 1949 the Department of Defense was created with subordinate Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments.

Aug. 15. India divided into two independent nations. Union of India (Hindu), a self-governing dominion in British Commonwealth, and Pakistan (Moslem) a new state.

Sept. 17. Freedom Train started on its nationwide tour.

Oct. 5. New "Cominform" announced by the Soviet.

Nov. 20. Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain married Prince Philip Mountbatten.

Nov. 29. United Nations approved partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

Dec. 5. 10 Hollywood figures indicted for refusal to testify as to their Communist status before House Un-American Activities Committee.

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Cultural Progress

1947. Fashion revolution in women's clothes ushered in the famous "new look" which featured the padded-hip, the long, full skirt.

Popular tunes: "Near You"; "That's My Desire;" "Peg O' My Heart"; "Chi-baba, Chi-baba"; "Open the Door, Richard." Popular singers: Dinah Shore, Jo Stafford, Perry Como, Frankie Laine, Frank Sinatra.

Motion picture awards: best picture, Gentleman's Agreement; best actress, Loretta Young in The Farmer's Daughter; best actor, Ronald Colman in A Double Life.

Best-selling novels reflected public interest in inter-racial relations and the constant liking for historical romance. Gentleman's Agreement by Laura Z. Hobson topped the list, followed by Prince of Foxes by Samuel Shellabarger and Kingsblood Royal by Sinclair Lewis.

First Negro major league baseball player: Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Opening performance, Dec. 2, of A Streetcar Named Desire, play by Tennessee Williams. It won both the Pulitzer Prize and Drama Critics' Award of 1948.

1947-1948. Report by President's Commission on Higher Education.

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Scientific and Commercial Progress

1947. 227,146 miles of railroad in the United States in operation. Pilotless rocket planes with speed of 1,500 miles per hour tested by federal government aeronautical engineers.

New photographic process produced positive print in the camera one minute after exposure. Demonstrated by Edward N. Land. Chloromycetin used in medicine. Mold antibiotic useful against rickettsia which are organisms smaller than germs.

Detroit and Michigan

1948. Apr. 20. Attempted assassination of Walter Reuther.

May 29- General Motors-U.A.W. contract provided for wages tied to cost-of -living index.

June 15. First night baseball game at Briggs Stadium.

Sept. 20. New classroom building, State Hall, opened at Wayne University.

Oct. 6 Parking meters installed on Detroit streets.

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World History

1948. Jan. 1. Railways nationalized in Great Britain.

Jan. 30. Mahatma Gandhi assassinated in India.

Feb. 23. Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia.

Mar. 15-Apr. 22. Coal miners strike for \$100-a-month pensions.

Mar. 17. Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxemburg signed 50-year security pact with England and France and accepted their proposal for a union of Western European nations.

Mar. 30-May 2. 9th Inter- American Conference at Bogota, Colombia, adopted charter creating Organization of American States.

Apr. 1. The Soviet attempted to squeeze Western Powers out of Berlin by imposing blockade on all rail and road traffic from American and British zones to their Berlin sectors. "Airlift" enabled the United States and Britain to supply western Berlin sector.

Apr. 3. Congress passed foreign aid bill for the European Recovery Program. Paul G. Hoffman named Economic Cooperation Administrator.

Apr. 7. World Health Organization established.

May 14. United Nations voted to send mediator to Palestine to end Israeli-Arab fighting. May 20, Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden named as mediator.

May 14. British withdrew from Palestine mandate. New state of

Israel proclaimed with Dr. Chaim Weizmann as President. Jewish-Arab war continued.

July 5. Great Britain adopted National Health Service Act, providing free medical service.

Aug. 15. South Korea proclaimed a republic. Zone south of 38th parallel had been under United States supervision while North Korea was under Soviet control according to agreement of Feb. 6, 1946.

Aug. 23. World Council of Churches, composed of 147 denominations including Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, and Old Catholic (not Roman Catholic), met in First International Assembly in Amsterdam, Holland.

Sept. 6. Juliana became Queen of the Netherlands when her mother, Wilhelmina, abdicated after 50-year reign.

Sept. 17. Count Bernadotte, United Nations mediator in Palestine, assassinated by terrorists. His assistant, Dr. Ralph Bunche, took over.

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1948. Oct. 30. First group of displaced persons arrived in the United States under provisions of act of June 25, 1948, authorizing admission of 205,000 European displaced persons within coming two years. Number increased by amended act of June 16, 1950.

Nov. 2. Truman re-elected President in surprise Democratic victory despite Republican opposition by Dewey, Progressive candidacy of Henry Wallace, and Dixiecrat rebellion within Democratic Party.

Nov. 14. Son (Charles) born to Princess Elizabeth of England.

Dec. 10. United Nations General Assembly adopted Declaration of Human Rights.

Dec. House Un-American Activities Committee disclosed testimony by Whittaker Chambers as to Communist spy ring in State Department. Alger Hiss indicted for perjury, Dec. 15.

Dec. 21. Republic of Ireland Act. Repealed External Relations Act whereby British controlled diplomacy. Became effective Apr. 18, 1949, proclaimed Irish Independence Day.

Cultural Progress

1948. Masterpieces of painting from German museums exhibited in major American cities.

Olympic Games held in London, England. First competition since 1936.

Popular tunes: "Buttons and Bows," "Now Is the Hour," "Nature Boy." Novelty songs included: "Dickey Bird Song," "Mariana," "Hair of Gold, Eyes of Blue."

Outstanding plays: Mister Roberts starring Henry Fonda; Edward My Son starring Robert Morley; Where's Charley starring Ray Bolger.

Motion picture awards: best picture, Hamlet; best actor, Laurence Olivier in Hamlet; best actress, Jane Wyman in Johnny Belinda. James A. Michener's Tales of the South Pacific received Pulitzer Prize in fiction.

The "Schmoo" created by Al Capp for his Lil Abner comic strip became the leading fad of the year.

The War was featured in best-selling novels The Naked and the Dead by Norman Mailer and The Young Lions by Irwin Shaw. General Eisenhower's Crusade in Europe topped the non-fiction for this and the next year.

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1948. Other best-selling non-fiction: How To Stop Worrying and Start Living by Dale Carnegie; Peace of Mind by Joshua Liebman, in its 3d year.

Sexual Behavior in the Human Male by A. C. Kinsey and others aroused much discussion.

First opera televised from Metropolitan Opera House was Otello by Verdi on ABC network, Nov. 29.

1948-1949. Frances Parkinson Keyes continued as a leading woman novelist with annual best sellers like Dinner at Antoine's (1949); Came a Cavalier (1948). One of her leading rivals, equally prolific, was Taylor Caldwell.

Readers continued to exhibit a taste for lush, sexy historical romances in the Forever Amber pattern.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1948. Dedication, June 3, of 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar Observatory, California. Lens molded at Corning, New York, Dec. 2, 1934. Grinding and polishing completed Oct. 3, 1947. First used Feb. 1, 1949-

First simultaneous broadcast over AM and FM radio and television, Mar. 20.

Aureomycin obtained by Dr. Benjamin M. Duggar at Lederle Laboratories. This antibiotic was produced from soil.

Therapeutic properties of cortisone, the adrenal cortex hormone, recognized. Cortisone first crystallized in 1935 by Edward C. Kendall of Mayo Clinic. Nobel Prize in medicine for 1950 awarded to Dr. Kendall and Dr. Philip S. Hench, also of Mayo Clinic, and Dr. Tadeusz Reichstein of Switzerland for studies in cortisone and related hormones.

Successful extraction of chlorophyll, green pigment in plants, in its natural form, announced by Drs. Boris and Sophia Berkman of Chicago.

30,545,000 automobiles in the United States; 17,500,000 in 1925; 8,000 in 1900. 36,000,000 telephones in the United States;

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16,900,000 in 1925; 1,300,000 in 1900. 37,623,000 homes with radios in the United States; 3,700,000 in 1925. 20,819,000 homes with electric washers; 3,500,000 in 1926. 16,356,000 homes with vacuum cleaners; 5,200,000 in 1926. 23,525,000 homes with electric refrigerators; 142,000 in 1926.

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Detroit and Michigan

1949. Jan. 1. G. Mennen Williams inaugurated as Governor of Michigan.
Jan. 1. Fort Wayne turned over to city by federal government.
Dedicated as a military museum June 14, 1950, under supervision of the Detroit Historical Commission.

Jan. 13. Northwestern Health Center opened.

July 19. Frank Murphy, Supreme Court Justice, died in Detroit.

Sept. 11 -Nov. 20. "For Modern Living" exhibit at Institute of Arts gained nationwide attention. Contemporary design in home furnishings and objects.

Sept. 17. Passenger ship Noronic burned at Toronto. 139 persons died. Many Detroiters aboard.

Nov. 26. Shah of Iran, Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, visited Detroit during United States tour.

Inauguration of United Foundation single fund-raising campaign for all welfare and health agencies. Torch Drive exceeded quota, November 10.
Detroit Symphony Orchestra disbanded.

Ford Motor Company and U.A.W. entered into contract for worker pensions wholly financed by the company. Outstanding labor relations event.

Michigan had about 7,000 miles of railroad. In 1849 there were 350 miles.

Michigan- Wisconsin Pipe Line completed for bringing natural gas from Texas to Detroit.

Major municipal problems: financial losses of Detroit Street Railway; welfare laxness; housing shortage.

Nov. 8. Albert E. Cobo, City Treasurer for seven terms, elected Mayor, defeating George Edwards.

Dec. 30. Miss Mary V. Beck, first woman elected as member of City Council sworn in.

World History

1949. Jan. 20. President Truman outlined his four-point program for world peace and freedom in his inaugural address. Point 4 advocated aid to underdeveloped areas.

Feb. 3-8. Trial of Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty for treason in Hungary.

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1949- Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations mediator, negotiated armistices between Israel and Egypt, Feb. 23; Israel and Trans Jordan, Apr. 3; Israel and Syria, July 20.

Apr. 1. Final report by Hoover Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of The Government. President Truman submitted various reorganization plans in accordance with the Commission recommendations. Commission created July 7, 1947.

Mar. 8. Independence of Viet-Nam (Indo-China) with French union recognized.

Mar. 13. Economic union of Belgium, Luxemburg, and Netherlands (Benelux) announced. Effective July 1, 1950.

Mar. 31. UNRRA dissolved. Had spent \$3,968,392,725 of which 73% came from United States.

Apr. 1. Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province.

Apr. 4. North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, D.C. by 12 nations. Ratified by Senate, July 21. Effective Aug. 24.

Sept. 7. Federal Republic of Western Germany held first session at Bonn.

Sept. 30. Allied airlift to Berlin officially terminated after 277,264 flights beginning June 25, 1948.

Oct. 1. People's Republic of China formally proclaimed by Communists. Mao Tze-Tung, President.

Oct. High naval officers opposed unification policies. Admiral Denfield relieved as Chief of Naval Operations, Oct. 27. Admiral Forrest P. Sherman appointed, Nov. 1.

Oct. 14. 11 Communist leaders found guilty in their trial for conspiracy to overthrow U. S. government.

Oct. 24. Dedication of permanent United Nations site in New York City.

Oct. 26. Minimum wage raised from 40^ to 75^ per hour under act amending Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Oct. 28. Military Assistance funds appropriated to aid North Atlantic Treaty countries and others to resist Communism.

Dec. 7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions established in London. AFL, CIO, UMW participated.

Dec. 8. Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist Government took refuge on Formosa.

Dec. 24. 25th Roman Catholic Holy Year opened.

Cultural Progress

1949. Women's fashions featured the pencil silhouette with hemlines about 12-14 inches above floor. Short, flat coiffures. Canasta craze began. Official rules were published and the game was sweeping the country.

Kiss Me Kate, musical play by Cole Porter, starring Alfred Drake, which opened Dec. 30, 1948, soon had a rival in South Pacific, musical by Rodgers and Hammerstein, starring Mary Martin and Ezio Pinza, which opened Apr. 7, 1949.

Popular songs: "Some Enchanted Evening," "A Wonderful Guy," "Bali Hai," all from South Pacific; and "Riders in the Sky," "Mule Train," "Powder Your Face With Sunshine."

Sadler's Wells Ballet visited New York. Made such a hit they returned for triumphal American tour in 1950.

Motion picture awards: best picture, All the King's Men; best actor, Broderick Crawford in All the King's Men; best actress, Olivia de Havilland in The Heiress.

Movies turned to racial problems as a leading theme, exemplified in these films on the Negro question: Pinky, Intruder in the Dust, Lost Boundaries, Home of the Brave.

Bing Crosby ranked second in the poll of leading box-office movie stars after 5 years in first place. Bob Hope ranked first this year. Other movie favorites were: Abbott and Costello, John Wayne, Gary Cooper, Cary Grant, Betty Grable, Esther Williams, Humphrey Bogart, Clark Gable.

Books with a religious or psychological theme continued to be popular both in fiction and non-fiction. Fiction best sellers included: The Egyptian by Mika Walteri; The Big Fisherman by Lloyd C. Douglas; Mary by Sholem Asch. Non-fiction best sellers: The Seven Storey Mountain by Thomas Merton; Greatest Story Ever Told by Fulton Oursler; Peace of Soul by Fulton J. Sheen; Guide To Confident Living by Norman V. Peale; The Mature Mind by Harry Overstreet. Their humor and warmth made best sellers of Father of the Bride by Edward Streeter and Cheaper By the Dozen by the Gilbreths.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1949. An Air Force jet bomber crossed the United States in 3 hours 46 minutes. This fastest transcontinental flight averaged over 600 miles per hour.

1949. Round-the-world non-stop airplane flight made by B-50 super-fortress Lucky Lady II. Left Fort Worth base Feb. 26, returned Mar. 2 (94 hours). Refueled four times in mid-air.

General Motors Corporation realized greatest net profit ever recorded by an American corporation \$656 million.

Detroit and Michigan

1950. Detroit population of 1,838,517 made it 5th in size in the United States. Metropolitan area had a population of 2,973,019.

Two leading Detroit political figures died: John C. Lodge in February and Edward J. Jeffries in April.

Ground broken for slum-clearance housing projects: the Douglas project, May 5; and the Jeffries project, July 19.

Mar. 11. Ford Motor Company Fund and Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers announced a two-and-one-half -million-dollar gift to the city for a Henry and Edsel Ford Memorial Auditorium in Civic Center.

May 17. American Cancer Society's new detection center on John R Street formally opened.

June 11. Veterans' Memorial Building opened first unit of Civic Center.

July 13. Jerome H. Remick music shell dedicated at Belle Isle.

May 6. The 102-day strike of the U.A.W. (C.I.O.) against Chrysler ended with a \$100 pension agreement but without a union-shop clause.

May 23. The U. A.W. (C.I.O.) and General Motors Corporation agreed to a five-year contract including guaranteed annual wage increases, cost-of-living wage adjustments, a modified union shop, and \$100-monthly pensions at age of sixty-five after twenty-five years' service.

June. J. L. Hudson Company announced project for huge suburban shopping center.

Nov. Michigan gubernatorial election settled by recount. G. Mennen Williams re-elected. First Democratic Governor to succeed himself. Inaugurated January 1, 1951.

World History

1950. United States population according to Apr. 1 census: 150,697,361. Center of population moved west to near Olney, Illinois. United States national debt: \$1,698.06 per capita.

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1950. Women constituted 28.6% of the nation's labor force. In 1920, 23-3% of the gainful workers were women.

American labor union membership totaled some 16,000,000 with 8,000,000 belonging to the AFL, 6,000,000 to the CIO and 2,000,000 to independent or unaffiliated unions.

Jan. 21. Alger Hiss found guilty of perjury.

Jan. 26. India became independent republic.

June 5. Supreme Court barred segregation of Negroes in Southern

universities and on railroad dining cars.

June. 25. Communist-led North Korean army crossed 38th parallel and attacked Republic of South Korea. June 27, U. S. forces ordered to fight in support of South Korea.

July?. Reserves called up by U.S. Draft inductions restored. Unified command for armed forces defending South Korea authorized by United Nations Security Council. General Douglas MacArthur appointed commander in chief, July 8.

Aug. 15. Republic of Indonesia proclaimed replacing States of Indonesia. New constitution abandoned federation and declared Indonesia a unitary nation of ten provinces. Name formerly held by one of the states, the Republic of Indonesia, was applied to the whole nation.

Sept. 6. Point 4 program to help underdeveloped regions launched as part of Foreign Economic Assistance Program authorized by Congress June 5.

Sept. 22. Dr. Ralph Bunche won Nobel Peace Prize for mediation of Israeli- Arab dispute.

Oct. 29. Death of King Gustav V of Sweden. Gustav VI became King.

Nov. 1. Puerto Rican extremists attempted to assassinate President Truman.

Nov. 1. Pope Pius proclaimed dogma of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

Nov. 29- National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America replaced Federal Council in a movement toward greater Protestant church union.

Dec. 16. National emergency proclaimed by President Truman. Office of Defense Mobilization created and Charles E. Wilson became its director, Dec. 21.

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1950. Dec. 19. General Eisenhower named supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty nations' military forces in Europe. Senator Joseph McCarthy attacked Communists in government, especially in State Department.

Paul G. Hoffman (formerly ECA Administrator) named director of Ford Foundation with Robert M. Hutchins and Chester C. Davis as associate directors. The Foundation, established in 1936, reported resources over \$450,000,000, making it the largest in the world. Water shortage in New York led to drastic conservation measures and even the hiring of rain makers.

Cultural Progress

1950. Nylon being used increasingly as a fabric for lingerie, dresses, and shirts as well as for hosiery.

Ben Hogan won United States Open Golf Championship, June 11, in comeback after serious auto accident.

Joe Louis defeated by Ezzard Charles, Sept. 27, in heavyweight championship bout.

Popular song: "If I Knew You Were Comin' I'd've Baked a Cake." The best motion picture of the last half century, according to the Daily Variety poll was *Gone With the Wind*. Runners-up were *The Birth of a Nation* and *The Best Years of Our Lives*. The best motion picture actor of the last half century was Charles Chaplin. Ronald Colman, Laurence Olivier, and Spencer Tracy followed Chaplin in the best-actor category. The best motion picture actress of the last half century was Greta Garbo. Ingrid Bergman, Bette Davis, and Olivia de Havilland followed Miss Garbo in the best actress group. Irving Thalberg was named the best producer and David Wark Griffith the best director in the Daily Variety poll. Arturo Toscanini, leading orchestra conductor, toured with NBC Symphony.

"Citation" set world mile-record (1 minute 33 3/5 seconds) and finished his career as top money-winning horse with earnings of \$1,085,760.

Death of Al Jolson on Oct. 23 and death of George Bernard Shaw at age of 94 on Nov. 2.

Nobel Prize in literature for 1949 awarded to William Faulkner of the United States; 1950 Prize to Bertrand Russell of England. Hit musicals which opened on Broadway: *Guys and Dolls* and *Call Me Madam*.

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1950. Popular movies: *Samson and Delilah*, *Battleground*, *King Solomon's Mines*, *Cheaper By the Dozen*, *All About Eve*, *Sunset Boulevard*, *Born Yesterday*.

Rudolf Bing became general manager of the Metropolitan Opera (June 1) and inaugurated a program of restaging. Television replacing radio in the public interest as home entertainment. Milton Berle was top television comedian. Arthur Godfrey was a leading personality in radio and television. "Soap operas" continued to dominate daytime radio. Still ranking first in popularity were singers such as Dinah Shore, Perry Como, and Bing Crosby and orchestras such as Guy Lombardo's. Other favorites of the entertainment world were Jimmy Durante and Danny Kaye.

Basketball scandals involving the bribing of players by gamblers made sports headlines.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1950. 94 per cent of American homes had electric lighting and 4 out of 5 had mechanical refrigeration. In 1940, 79 per cent had electric lighting and 2 out of 5 had mechanical refrigeration. The television year. Television broadcasts of greater interest than

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radio. By the end of the year 13,500,000 television sets were in use. Radios still far ahead with over 95,000,000 sets in use. Color television developed by Columbia Broadcasting System, approved by Federal Communications Commission. Invented by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark. First demonstrated in 1940. Development of hydrogen super-bomb ordered, Jan. 31. Study of geriatrics, the medicine of old age, of increasing interest because people were living longer as a result of the conquest of various diseases.

American Medical Association launched vigorous campaign in opposition to Truman "socialized-medicine" program. Terramycin joined the other six antibiotics commercially available penicillin, streptomycin, chloromycetin, aureomycin, bacitracin, tyrothricin. Some 141 remedies of mold origin known. Beauty was a billion-dollar-a-year industry. There were over 127,000 beauty parlors contrasted with 3,000 in 1908. According to their annual reports, nineteen companies had sales of over \$1 billion. In 1940, only five corporations had sales over

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\$1 billion. General Motors Corporation topped the list in both sales (\$7,531 million) and profits (\$834 million) in 1950.

Detroit and Michigan

1951. Operating Detroit city government cost approximately one million dollars per day.

Feb. 8. Fire in State Office Building in Lansing. Heavy flame and water damage, especially to books in State Library.

Feb. 20. Sherwood Forest Branch Library opened in new building on West Seven Mile Road climaxing several years of unprecedented branch library development.

Apr. 1. Cornerstone placed for new International Institute building on Kirby Avenue near John R Street. Opened in July.

Apr. 18. Death of Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican Senator from Michigan since 1928. Blair Moody, Detroit newspaperman, appointed his successor.

Apr. 21. Strike by Detroit Street Railway operators halted public transportation. Public used share-the-ride tactics until 59-day strike ended, June 19-

June 2 3. Opening of new St. Clair Metropolitan Beach, recreational center developed by Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority.

July 14-Sept. 16. Comprehensive exhibit of artistic and historic materials on the "French in America, 1520-1880" at Detroit Institute of Arts.

July 24. Dedication ceremonies and opening of new Detroit Historical Museum on Woodward at Kirby.

July 28. Mammoth parade depicting history and development of

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Detroit climaxed the many festivities celebrating Detroit's 250th Anniversary.

Oct. 18. First concert by the newly reactivated Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Campaign under way to raise funds for a Convention-Exhibits Building in Civic Center and a Community Arts Building on Wayne University campus.

World History

1951. Feb. 26. 22d Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified. Limited President to two terms in office.

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1951. Mar. Kefauver Senate Committee investigating crime gained nation's attention when its hearings were televised.

Apr. 11. General Mac Arthur relieved of all Far Eastern commands. General Matthew Ridgway named to succeed him. Touched off furious American debate on Far Eastern foreign and military policy.

Apr. 30. Iran nationalized its oil industry after Mohammed Mossadegh became Premier. Anglo-Iranian Oil Company holdings seized after long dispute with the British. Acute crisis.

July 8. Truce talks between United Nations forces and Communist Chinese and North Korean armies began at Kaesong in Korea.

July 16. Leopold III abdicated as King of the Belgians in favor of his son Baudouin.

July. Disastrous floods in Kansas and Missouri.

Aug. 3. Cheating scandal at West Point. 90 cadets dismissed for violation of honor code.

Sept. 8. Peace treaty with Japan signed at San Francisco.

Sept. 23. King George VI of Great Britain successfully underwent major lung operation.

Oct. 8-Nov. 17. Princess Elizabeth and her husband, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, toured Canada and visited Washington, D.C.

Oct. 25. Conservative Party won British election to regain control of Parliament by slight majority. Winston Churchill again became prime minister.

Oct. Egypt clashed with Great Britain over ownership of Suez Canal.

Oct. Corruption among income-tax collectors exposed. Increase in teen-age narcotics addiction aroused the nation.

Cultural Progress

1951. Kon Tiki, the story of an adventurous voyage on a raft from Peru to Polynesia, topped best-seller lists. Other books about the sea were also popular.

A new dance the mambo appeared to rival the long-popular samba and rumba.

The singer Mario Lanza became the new teen-age idol as indicated by the popularity of his movies and records.

Popular songs: "My Heart Cries for You," "Be My Love,"

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"Tennessee Waltz," "Mockin' Bird Hill," "Cmon a My House."
Festival of Britain opened in May.

Scientific and Commercial Progress

1951. Among the synthetic fibers becoming increasingly important were Dacron and Orion, developed by the DuPont Company, and Dynel, developed by the Union Carbide Company.

First commercial telecast in color presented by Columbia Broadcasting System in New York City.

That the addition of fluorine to drinking water does cut down tooth cavities demonstrated in six-year-test conducted by New York State Department of Health.

Tuberculosis which was the leading cause of death in 1901 now ranked 7th while heart disease and cancer now ranked 1st and 2d as causes of death. Medical progress had removed many diseases such as diphtheria and typhoid from the list of principal causes of death.

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Detroit in 1953 Detroit

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ess Airphoto by Tony Spina