

CENTENARIES

They Come During the Course of 1913.

Amazing Array of Beacon Lights in History Shone During the Thirteenth Years of the Several Centuries—Centenaries of Famous Men and Big Events.

Of special American interest the long list holds reminders of the battles of Gettysburg and Lake Erie, negro emancipation and the birth anniversaries of Henry Ward Beecher and Stephen A. Douglas.

Europe will recall the founding of the Romanoff house, the restoration of the line of Orange in Holland, and the epic struggles at Leuten and Braden, Vittoria and Leipzig, as well as the older fight at Flodden Field.

Wagner, Verdi, Livingstone, Bocaccio and Laurence Sterne, head the roll of those born in the "even hundreds" of this current year, with such as Boscawen and Pittman, Troyon and Dow, Dana and Tuckerman, Aytoun and Helps following.

WITH the centenary habit become not less than a present-day institution, the world has its work pretty well cut out for it in 1913.

The list of events worth recalling, which transpired in various "even hundreds" of the year in 1813, 1713, 1613 and even 1513—rise to 79 items, while 13 anniversaries of lesser weight yet genuine interest, a half dozen great expositions and as many international congresses, raise the grand total above the hundred mark.

Even were one to ignore all save those of absolutely first importance, what a roll of literally epoch-making happenings is comprised in the semi-centenaries of Gettysburg and negro emancipation; the centenaries of the births of Wagner and Verdi; the battles of Lake Erie and Leipzig; the tercentenary of the founding of the Romanoff house; the bicentenary of the restoration of the line of Orange in Holland; the discovery of the Pacific; and the "hexcentenary" (or whatever a sixth celebration should best be called) of the arrival here of that Boscawen who was to give start to the story writing that has grown to such overwhelming proportions with the 20 generations since. It is of this immortal Italian one may not give any birth date more exact than just the year 1813 (in spite of which his fame will certainly be recalled far and wide during the passing of the new opening 12-month), there are a half dozen of well-nigh equal note of whom the entries may be made in the full detail of month and day, all of them save Sterne born just a century ago.

"These Are My Jewels." David Livingstone leads the list, one of the greatest of explorers and missionaries; born March 12, 1813. The discoverer of the River Zambesi, Lake Ngami and the Zambesi did an even greater work in freeing the slaves and suppressing the African trade in human flesh through his opening up of that Dark Continent to Western civilization. His anniversary will be marked by London celebrations scheduled for March 16-19. Albert Hall having been taken for a monster meeting in the man's memory, but other gatherings will doubtless be held half the world around. April 22, 1813, Stephen Arnold Douglas arrived at the little town of Brandon, Vt.—born to poverty and hardship, but destined through such schooling, rise to the foremost rank of American statesmen, playing a mighty part in the annals of the country through the trying era of the mid-nineteenth century.

Richard Wagner's undying fame will be recalled wherever music is revered, and May 22, his centenary, will prove but a central point about which to focus the tributes of England and both America, France and Italy and his native Germany and all the Continent besides, to the man of whom no less a one than Liszt could say: "He is the true musical genius of his age."

June 24, 1813, brought to this earth one who was to preach and live—a religion built of not doctrines but deeds, benevolence and unselfish efforts for the well-being of others: Henry Ward Beecher. He was a force in all the English-speaking world, a tremendous power for demonstrated righteousness in his own land—and he will be now recalled as widely, as lovingly. Giuseppe Verdi, born in Italy, October 10, 1813, will fifty share the harvest memories of the year with the giant Wagner, for he was at once a potent personality and a singer of unique sort and charm; witness "Aida," "Otello" and "Requiem." To mark the anniversary there will be published the composer's correspondence with the librettist Glibaldi Zoni, and others, including many bits of delightful melody which he left behind unused, with certain fragments, too, of poetic sort and his beginning at a "History of the Popes" list closes with "The English Rabelais." Laurence Sterne, born November 24, 1713. Not always at his best (far from it) this person turned novelist, contributed an endearing, but no noble company of the best-known and broadest-loved of those born in the thirteenth of past centuries. More than two score others could be enrolled in a complete roster, all of worth to their times, and some of peculiar interest to our own.

Sir Isaac Pitman may be quoted first, in point of time at least (for he was born on January 4, 1813). He was the English inventor of phonography. Sir Henry Boscawen, his name a household word wherever steam is made, also claims 1813 as his natal year, as do a round half dozen other scientists; James Dwight Dana and Amos Worthen, the geologists; the Scotch botanist, Robert Fortune, and the American astronomer, O. H. F. Peters; Andre Cahours, chemist, and Samuel Birch, archaeologist. The French naturalist, Jean Allmand, arrived in the world just 200 years ago.

Passing into the field of letters through the by-path of philology—and the students of word-sources may this year pay tribute to a trio of teachers and forerunners in Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Ivar Andreas Aasen and Otto Jahn, all born in 1813—15 interesting entries are to be made on the centen-



Joseph Bonaparte, Oldest Brother of the Great Napoleon, Who Was Driven from His Throne in 1813.

any list. Given baldly and in alphabetical order there are:

Louise Victorine Ackerman, French poet.
Joseph Autran, French poet.
W. E. Aytoun, Scotch balladist.
C. T. Brooks, American verse translator.
Christopher Cranch, artist and poet.
Christian Frauenstadt, German philosopher.

Ernest Eugene Havet, French literature.
Friedrich Heibel, German dramatist.
Arthur Helps, English essayist.
Benjamin J. Lossing, American historian.

August Maquet, French novelist.
Mark Pattison, English literature.
Pierre Clement Piletan, French author.

J. C. Robertson, English historian.
Henry T. Tuckerman, American critic and essayist.

To the reminders of ecclesiastical anniversaries included in the names of Brooks and Robertson, Helps and Pattison, are to be added the centenaries of the German theologian, Adolf Franz Delitsch, and of the brilliant American prelate, Chauncey Giles.

In the realms of the plastic arts and music, 1813 brought a half score others besides Wagner and Verdi and Cranch. The English composers, Macfarren and Hulsh, were sons of that year, as well as John Sullivan Dwight, critic and orchestral leader. Yet another Britisher was G. A. Fripp, who raised the old dry style of water color painting to its present brilliancy. America contributes the artist, G. P. A. Healy, and the sculptor, Thomas Crawford; Germany, Franz Ittenbach and Johann Meyer, and France, Auguste Galland and (most famous name of these, Constant Troyon). With the last, albeit these names which were wiped from the roll of the world's activities in 1813, 1713 and 1513. The two referred to by the last quoted dates are Pope Julius II (1513) and Sir Thomas Grey, the one a very warlike bishop and haughty disciple of Christianity, but remembered for his splendid patronage of Raphael and Michael Angelo; and the other a statesman and author, peisoned in London's Tower for daring to give voice to counsel to a foolish king. The following laid by their labels are: the Scotch writer, James Hogg; the last again being set to paper alphabetically:

A Baker's "Death-Days." Anniversaries of death are seldom marked, and yet a word or two in passing seems justified by the weight of these names which were wiped from the roll of the world's activities in 1813, 1713 and 1513. The two referred to by the last quoted dates are Pope Julius II (1513) and Sir Thomas Grey, the one a very warlike bishop and haughty disciple of Christianity, but remembered for his splendid patronage of Raphael and Michael Angelo; and the other a statesman and author, peisoned in London's Tower for daring to give voice to counsel to a foolish king. The following laid by their labels are: the Scotch writer, James Hogg; the last again being set to paper alphabetically:

Bessieres, Duc d'Alstria and French Marshal.
Marshall Junot, the Duc d'Albrantes.
Karl Theodor Krenner, German poet.
Joseph Louis Lagrange, French geometer.
Commander James Lawrence, United States Navy.
Zebulun Pike, soldier and explorer.
Edmund J. Randolph, American statesman.
Benjamin Rush, physician and "signer."

Tecumseh, the Shawnee chieftain.
Christopher Weiland, German poet.
Alexander Wilson, the Scotch ornithologist in America.

Triumphs of War and Peace. The killing of Lawrence, just before the British Shannon captured his frigate Chesapeake, off Boston, on June 1, 1813, served as preface, one may say to the yet greater naval contest in our second war with the mother country, which bears the name of the battle of Lake Erie. It was September 19 when Oliver Hazard Perry wrote that splendid paragraph in our National annals, closing it with the since historic phrase: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The centenary of the event is to be magnificently marked. Nine states are planning to join in the celebrations: the seven facing the lakes—Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New York and Illinois—as well as Rhode Island, which gave Perry birth, and Kentucky, whence came fully two-thirds of the soldiers of William Henry Harrison, who drove him and clinched the victory. The old flag ship Niagara is to be raised from the mud beneath Erie harbor; a memorial to Perry is to be set up at Put-In-Bay, in the form of a lighthouse and wireless station, and



John Lockland, King of England, Who in May 1813 Resigned His Country to Papal Legate.



Gen. John Charles Fremont, Born in 1813.

water carnivals are to be held at Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Lorain, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Toledo and Sandusky. Another celebration of long forward step towards National freedom is to be celebrated this year in this Western Hemisphere, when Argentine commemorates her Constituted Assembly of January 21, 1813. It was that gathering of statesmen and patriots, meeting at Buenos Ayres, which drafted and promulgated the republic's constitution and gave the land organic entity. One phase of her festival making in consequence is to take the practical and appropriate reform of the country's laws, where they have proven themselves in the hundred years' trial not all they should be.

Holland's centenary fetes will recall the restoration of the House of Orange (November 17, 1813). The "Batavian Republic," in alliance with France, had been set up in 1795. Eighteen-six had brought a kingdom, with Louis Bonaparte its ruler, and when he abdicated, four years later, the sturdy little land had been united to Napoleon's own France. To spring from this outward visible form of political subversion, to self-governing and self-respect, unity was something to be thankful for, indeed, and 1813's merry makings in a land where the king will be carried through with appropriate enthusiasm.

Between the opening of May and the middle of October, centenaries of five tremendous contests; battles of five themselves, but taken together, of not less than epochal weight in the rewriting of the history of the continent. These may be summarized in some such way as this:

Lutzen, May 2—Napoleon, with 70,000 men, defeated 53,000 of the allies, Prussians and Russians, under Blucher and Wittgenstein. Total losses, 33,000.

Bautzen, May 20—The same leaders again in conflict, with victory once more on the side of the "Corsican adventurer." Fully 250,000 were engaged, the losses being set at 17,000.

Victoria, June 21—Here Wellington, with 36,000 British, Portuguese and Spanish troops, set the final period to the French domination of the Iberian Peninsula, disastrously defeating 70,000 French under Joseph Bonaparte. Combined losses, 11,000.

Dresden, August 27—The third great Napoleonic success of 1813, the allied Prussian, Russian and Austrian troops being driven back for a loss of more than 10,000. The four armies aggregated some 320,000 men, and four monarchs were on the field.

Leipzig, October 16-18—"The Great Coalition," again facing Napoleon, were completely successful. The three days' fighting cost France 60,000 men, Prussia the allies lost fully 45,000. The "Little Corporal" was in personal command of his troops, the enemy under Blucher and Bernadotte.

Happenings of Other Centuries. Looking back across the ages various "thirteens" jump into the eye as richly worthy of our commemoration. This does not mean that one would expect any present-day recognition of the beginnings in 1113 B. C. of that Amphictyonic Council, which played so famous a part in the affairs of early Greece; nor of the battle of Syracuse (B. C. 413), when the defeat of the tyrant under Demosthenes gave, Croesus text for the first of his "Fifteen Decisive Battles." The record of the centuries from the eighteenth to the thirteenth reads in brief:

1713 (April 11)—Treaty of Utrecht, terminating the wars of Queen Anne, secured the Protestant succession in England, a separation of the Spanish and French crowns, the enlargement of

The Boston Port Bill of 1803, New Year's Day 1803, Made Official His Trade Proclamation of Emancipation.



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the British colonies in the New World, and gave Gibraltar to the "All Red Empire."

1813—Michael Fedorovitch, ascending the throne of Russia, founds the House of Romanoff.

1813 (September 9)—The English, under Surrey and Stanley, disastrously defeat the Scotch, under James IV, at Flodden Field. Also (1513) Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean.

1413—Coronation of Henry V. of England ("Harry of Monmouth") who founds the House of Lancaster.

1213—Birth of Colas di Rienzi, "Last of the Tribunes" of Rome.

1213 (May 13)—John of England resigns his kingdom to Pandolf, Legate of Pope Innocent III.

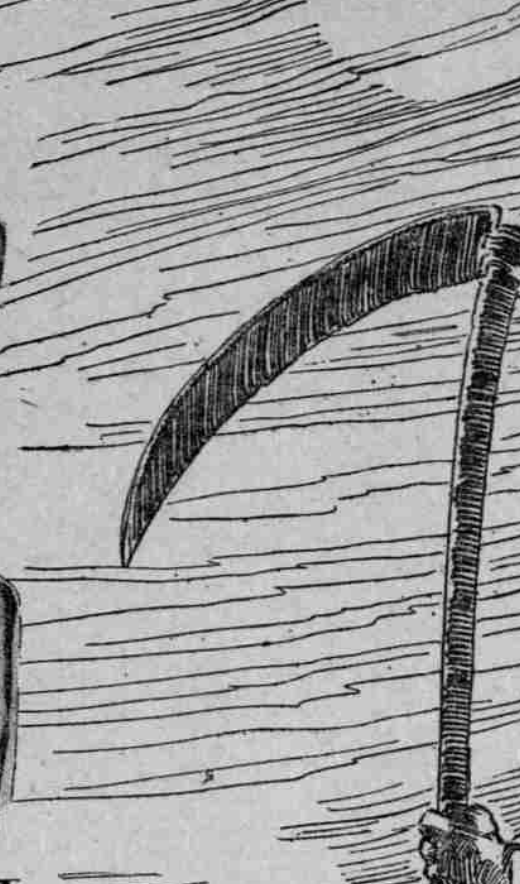
Russia has for some time been arranging properly to commemorate the genesis of the House of her modern Autocrats, and the coming to power of 16-year-old Michael, son of Feodor, seated on the ancient throne in Moscow, on the nomination of Demetrius Troubetzkoi, who had himself declined the crown, will be marked by rite and ritual of a splendor typical of the great empire of the north. Czar Nicholas, it is expected, will proclaim a general amnesty for political prisoners, freeing many whether with or without restoration of their rights of citizenship, and commuting the sentences of others where "expediency" seems to suggest that liberty may not be granted with safety to the government presided over by the Kokotseff ministry.

Other Noteworthy Events.

Such a record as is this cannot go far into the detail of the two great wars of a century ago. Here in the United States, and in water where the Stars and Stripes had been carried by a navy then introducing itself to an astonished world as the equal of the best afloat, the affairs of the Shannon and Chesapeake, and in Lake Erie, were but two of many; the battles of the Thames, of Frenchtown, of York, of Burlington Heights, and the burning of Buffalo, along with the engagements in which figured the Hornet, the Peacock, the Argus and all the rest, would too much lengthen an already extended list.

On the Continent of Europe the 12-month of Leipzig and the quartet of heavy engagements that led up to it, was one of constant fighting; 19 actions took place in the Peninsula campaign alone, paving the way to Wellington's entry upon French territory early in October, and to the restoration of his Spanish kingdom to Ferdinand three months later (December 8, 1813). Across the channel, England was conducting that "delicate investigation" into the conduct of a Princess of Wales, which, though disproved, barred her from court and embittered a whole life. Sir Humphrey Davy was first exhibiting his voltaic arc; Regent street was being mapped and talked of; Barry Newman was introducing a new dance, called "Valse." Apropos of music, let it

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will be of Lincoln and "War Governor" Curtin, and of Generals Meade and Hancock, Gregg and Pleasanton, Birney and Reynolds—nor will it be forgotten that the last-named leader laid down his life in the opening hours of the titanic struggle then called back to memory.

The proposal to hold a negro exposition to mark the rounding out of the half century since the colored man may be said to have come into his own, is everywhere welcomed as especially happy. It has been a marvellous chronicle, that written by the American black since Lincoln's signature, on January 1, 1863, made freedom really his. Then he owned nothing, not even himself, and today he owns property valued in the millions of dollars. Nor is this more than a single indication of the material view of the situation. Even more important would be a summary of the number of educated negroes, prominent in banks and business corporations; those managers of large farms, the professional men, and the uncounted and uncountable number of self-respecting, self-supporting, law-abiding citizens of the race the country over.

World Fairs and Congresses. This will be but one of seven expositions scheduled for 1913. On April 10 the Belgian city of Ghent throws open its hospitable gates, ready to welcome all and sundry to a 350-acre city of 27 palaces, all in ivory and gold. There is to be no "midway," praise be!—but over at antique Tournai is to be given a gorgeous reproduction of that splendid "Battle of the Spurs," when, back in 1513, Henry VIII of England there met the Emperor Maximilian, and their knights jostled with all pomp and circumstance. Even Flanders, accustomed to glories of royal sort, stood agape at the brilliancy of those few sparkling days—and now Belgium's King and Queen will themselves grace the reproducing of the festival which is booked for mid-July next.

Holland's fetes are to be general throughout the little kingdom. At The Hague there is to be formal dedication of the Peace Palace and Amsterdam is to hold a special woman's exhibition, portraying the progress of feminism since 1813, but practically every town is preparing its own local show of art and industry.

Europe might have had still a third world's fair had the Federated States

of the Balkan Peninsula not upset matters so thoroughly—for Turkey was going to entertain. But she won't! So Cairo is to take her place, they say, with an exposition of African interests to be inaugurated in October, while there are also to be other fairs at London ("Anglo-German"), St. Petersburg, (which is to be solely horticultural, however) and New Orleans, which city, from November 15 to December 15, plans to constitute herself a sort of clearing-house for all the lesser fairs to be held throughout the South this year.

The international congress of the 12 months are the following:

Paris, in May—International Customs' Duties Congress.

The Hague, May—International Parliamentary Union.

Lima, Peru—The Sixth Pan-American Congress.

Lima, August—Latin-American Medical Congress.

Budapest, May—The eighth International Congress of Publishers.

There really is a saving grace in the century mark. It sets one recalling negro emancipation. "Mensures otherwise unlawful become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution through the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assume this ground."—Abraham Lincoln.

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