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Taking a ferry to Martha's Vineyard is the most common and economical way to arrive to the island, while the second and only other option would be to fly (it's a true island after all!). The former Steamship Authority freight ferry Katama sailing into Vineyard Haven. —Eunki SeonwooOperators of a service proposing to transport recyclables off of
Nantucket say expanding the service to Martha's Vineyard isn't off the table. Harwich-based Offshore Tug and Transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on Tuesday to make a push to establish a route for itself transportation came before the Steamship Authority board on the steam of the steam of
has yet to approve the request, Offshore Tug and Transportation wants to offer a year-round schedule in the mornings and afternoons two to three times a week to Nantucket, not including walk-on passengers. For the service, the firm would use two former Steamship freight ferries that it purchased in December with its parent company, Robert B.
Our — the Katama and the Gay Head, now called Tuckernuck and Tom Nevers respectively (both references to parts of Nantucket," Terrence Kenneally, Steamship general counsel, said. Jim Malkin, Martha's Vineyard Steamship representative,
questioned why the Vineyard was withdrawn from the plan. Abby Rose, Robert B. Our construction manager, said they decided to "get our feet under us" by focusing its service on Nantucket first. "We are not opposed to doing both," Rose said. Robert Jones, Barnstable Steamship representative, noted that the proposal would alleviate some traffic
congestion in his town, highlighting that the board has long been told by port community residents to send freight traffic to New Bedford. Traffic congestion has been a longtime concern for Falmouth. Peter Jeffrey, Falmouth Steamship representative, asked when a Vineyard route could be revisited. "If there's a desire to accelerate a Martha's
Vineyard route, then we would be happy to start that discussion sooner rather than later," Rose said. "I can tell you there's a desire from Woods Hole, the Falmouth village, have long fought against freight traffic driving down their roads and have pushed for freight to go out of New Bedford instead. Kenneally
said Nantucket had a "more defined opportunity" driven by that town's Department of Public Works. He also highlighted that the Steamship Authority still needs to look at freight services overall on its routes. "This is a very complicated situation," Kenneally said. "The Steamship has been talking about freight service from New Bedford [for decades
now]. We want to get it right, but we want to make sure we have all of the data." Some Nantucket residents voiced their opinions on the proposal, some in support. However, other meeting attendees who spoke in the Nantucket Hotel ballroom expressed concerns over how much the proposal would cost the ferry line, whether there was enough room
for another vessel, and whether it was even necessary. The board did not vote on the matter and Steamship general manager Robert Davis said comments will be accepted until the end of the month. Town in Massachusetts, United StatesFalmouth, United
of Massachusetts. Coordinates: 41°33′05″N 70°36′55″W / 41.55139°N 70.61528°W / 41.55139°, -70.61528°W / 41.55139°W / 41.55139°, -70.61528°W / 41.55139°W / 41.55139°W
(114.1 km2) • Water10.3 sq mi (26.8 km2)Elevation10 ft (3 m)Population (2020) • Total32,517 • Density738/sq mi (285.0/km2)Time zoneUTC-5 (Eastern) ZIP Codes02536 (East Falmouth)02543 (Woods Hole)02556 (North Falmouth)Area code508 / 774FIPS code25-23105GNIS feature
ID0618253Websitewww.falmouthma.gov Falmouth (/ˈfælməθ/ FAL-məth) is a town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, United States. The population was 32,517 at the 2020 census, [2] making Falmouth the second-largest municipality on Cape Cod after Barnstable. The terminal for the Steamship Authority ferries to Martha's Vineyard is located in
the village of Woods Hole in Falmouth. Woods Hole also contains several scientific organizations such as the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI), the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL), the Woodwell Climate Research Center, NOAA's Woods Hole Science Aquarium, and the scientific institutions' various museums. For geographic and
demographic information on specific parts of the town of Falmouth, please see the articles on East Falmouth, Falmouth based on East Falmouth, Teaticket, West Falmouth, West Falmout
postal service. Falmouth was first settled by English colonists in 1660 and was officially incorporated in 1686. Bartholomew Gosnold named the settlement for Falmouth, Cornwall, England, [3] his home port. Early principal activities were farming, salt works, shipping, whaling, and sheep husbandry, which was very popular due to the introduction of
 Merino sheep and the beginnings of water-powered mills that could process the wool. In 1837, Falmouth averaged about 50 sheep per square mile. Falmouth Heights, on its southern coast, was bombarded by several British frigates and ships of the line, and Massachusetts militia
 hastily entrenched themselves on the beaches to repulse a possible British landing which never came. By 1872, the train had come to Falmouth and Woods Hole, and strawberries were being cultivated and strawberries were being raised for the Boston market. Large-scale
dairying was tried in the early 20th century in interior regions. After the improvement in highways, and due in part to the heavy use of neighboring Camp Edwards (now part of Joint Base Cape Cod) during World War II, population growth increased significantly. Large homebuilding booms occurred in the 1970s, followed by others in the 1980s and
1990s. In the late 1800s, after railroad service was established between Boston and Cape Cod, James Madison Beebe bought over 700 acres (280 ha) and built Highfield Hall, which is now a museum, and much of the land is preserved as Beebe Woods. In 1965, Robert Manry sailed from Falmouth aboard his 13.5-foot (4.1 m) sailboat and reached
Falmouth, Great Britain, 78 days later. The town of Falmouth Village Green North Village G
 Falmouth has ten individual sites on the National Register: Central Fire Station Crowell-Bourne Farm Elnathan Nye House Falmouth Pumping Station Josiah Tobey House Lawrence Academy Nobska Light Poor House and Methodist Cemetery Teaticket School Woods Hole School [5] Offshore Falmouth in Buzzards Bay, Cleveland East Ledge Light is
listed with the National Register. Juniper Point, the eastern point of Woods Hole in Falmouth According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 54.4 square miles (141.0 km2), of which 44.1 square miles (141.0 km2), or 19.04%, is water.[6] Most of Falmouth, like the rest of Cape Cod,
sits on glacial sands composed of glacial outwash deposits. However, the soil in the southwestern part of the town, consisting of moraine deposits, is more rocky and dense, like the rest of New England, and many glacial erratics are scattered about, having been dropped by the retreating glaciers. The climate is temperate marine. There is no exposed
bedrock. Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year and averages 2 to 3 in (51 to 76 mm) per month. Falmouth is approximately 560 yards
(510 m) from Nonamesset Island, the easternmost island of the town of Gosnold and the Elizabeth Islands. It is approximately 3+1/3 miles (5.4 km) north-northwest of Martha's Vineyard, the closest land to the island. Falmouth is approximately 14 miles (23 km) south of the Bourne Bridge, 22 miles (35 km) west of Barnstable, and 77 miles (124 km)
south-southeast of Boston. Falmouth's topography is similar to the rest of Cape Cod's, with many small ponds, creeks, and inlets surrounded by the pines and oaks of the Cape and often rocky beachfront. Falmouth's southern shore is notable for a series of ponds and rivers spaced very closely together, all of which travel some distance into the town.
These include, from west to east, Falmouth Inner Harbor, Little Pond, Great Pond (which leads to the Dexter and Coonamesset rivers), Green Pond, Bourne's Pond, Eel Pond (which leads to the Dexter and Coonamesset rivers), and Waquoit Bay, which lies along the Mashpee town line. The Buzzards Bay side of the town is primarily bays divided by necks, peninsulas
connected to land by isthmi. The largest inlet is Megansett Cove along the Bourne town line. The Buzzards Bay shore of Falmouth is punctuated by a number of hamlets, including, from north to south, Megansett, New Silver Beach, Old Silver, Chappaquoit, Sippewisset, Quissett, and Woods Hole. According to the Köppen climate classification system
Falmouth, Massachusetts has a warm-summer, wet year round, humid continental climate (Dfb). Dfb climates are characterized by at least four months with an average mean temperature ≤ 32.0 °F (≤ 0.0 °C), at least four months with an average mean temperature ≤ 71.6 °F (≤
22.0 °C), and no significant precipitation difference between seasons. The average seasonal (Nov-Apr) snowfall total is approximately 30 inches (76 cm). The average snowiest month is February, which corresponds with the annual peak in nor'easter activity. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the plant hardiness zone is 7a,
with an average annual extreme minimum air temperature of 1.3 °F (-17.1 °C).[7] Climate data for Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts (1981-2010 averages) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean daily maximum °F (°C) 38.1(3.4) 39.8(4.3) 45.2(7.3) 54.2(12.3) 63.4(17.4) 72.6(22.6) 78.5(25.8) 78.1(25.6) 72.0(22.2) 62.3(16.8) 53.4(11.9) 43.7(6.5) 58.5(14.7) Daily mean °F (°C) 30.5(-0.8) 32.2(0.1) 37.7(3.2) 45.7(7.6) 36.2(2.3) 50.9(10.5) Mean daily minimum °F (°C) 21.0(-6.1) 22.9(-5.1) 28.9(-1.7) 37.7(3.2) 47.0(8.3) 57.0(13.9) 63.4(17.4) 62.6(17.0) 55.3(12.9) 44.7(7.1)
36.2(2.3)\ 26.8(-2.9)\ 42.1(5.6)\ \text{Average precipitation inches}\ (\text{mm})\ 4.11(104)\ 3.57(91)\ 5.20(132)\ 4.50(114)\ 3.52(89)\ 3.78(96)\ 3.35(85)\ 3.92(100)\ 3.91(99)\ 4.23(107)\ 4.52(115)\ 49.14(1,248)\ \text{Average relative humidity}\ (\%)\ 68.6\ 67.9\ 66.4\ 66.9\ 70.3\ 73.7\ 75.6\ 75.2\ 71.8\ 69.8\ 69.5\ 71.0\ \text{Average dew point}\ ^\circ\text{F}\ (^\circ\text{C})\ 21.4(-5.9)\ 22.8(-5.1)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\ 27.5(-2.5)\
35.9(2.2) 46.0(7.8) 56.5(13.6) 63.1(17.3) 62.6(17.0) 56.1(13.4) 45.3(7.4) 36.4(2.4) 27.2(-2.7) 41.8(5.4) Source: PRISM Climate Group[8] According to the A. W. Kuchler U.S. Potential natural vegetation Types, Falmouth, Massachusetts would primarily contain a Northeastern Oak/Pine (110) vegetation type with a Southern Mixed Forest (26) vegetation
form.[9] Steamship Authority in Woods Hole Falmouth's main road is Massachusetts Route 28, which runs south from Bourne as a divided highway, then becomes a surface road and heads east through downtown as Main Street, then turns northeast through East Falmouth before crossing into Mashpee. As one of two major east-west routes on the
Cape, Route 28 is regularly congested, and there is minimal room for widening opportunities. Route 151 runs east-west through the northern section of the town, connecting North Falmouth and Hatchville with Mashpee.[citation needed] Falmouth is home to The Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority. Daily ferry service
brings tourists, residents and supplies from Woods Hole to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. It is the main ferry, the Island Queen, runs from Falmouth Harbor to Martha's Vineyard. [10] The Massachusetts Coastal Railroad
provides rail freight service to North Falmouth, where a spur runs into Otis Air Base to serve a trash transfer station. The nearest MBTA Commuter Rail stations are Providence and Boston's South Station. The nearest inter-city (Amtrak) passenger rail stations are Providence and Boston's South Station. The nearest inter-city (Amtrak) passenger rail stations are Providence and Boston's South Station.
 nearest national and international air service is at Logan International Airport in Boston and T. F. Green Airport near Providence, both being about equidistant from Falmouth is also served by the Cape Cod Regional Transit Authority bus routes.[13] See also: List of Massachusetts locations
by per capita income Historical populationYearPop. \pm% 18502,621 - 18602,456 -6.3% 18702,237 -8.9% 18802,422 +8.3% 18902,567 +6.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 19003,500 + 13.0% 190
200032,660+16.8% 201031,531-3.5% 202032,517+3.1% 2023*33,069+1.7%* = population estimate. Source: United States census records and Population Estimates Program data.[14][15][16][17][18][19][20][21][22][23][24] As of the census[25] of 2000, there were 32,660 people, 13,859 households, and 8,980 families residing in the town. The
population density was 738.2 inhabitants per square mile (285.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2). There were 20,055 housing units at an average density of 453.3 per square mile (175.0/km2).
 from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.28% of the population. There were 13,859 households, out of which 24.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.0% were married couples living together, 10.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 35.2% were non-families. 29.8% of all households were
 older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females, there were 87.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 83.9 males. The median income for a household in the town was $68,191, and the median income for a family was $97,422. Males had a median income of $61,797 versus $38,867 for females. The per capita income
for the town was $42,548. About 4.5% of families and 6.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 8.8% of those under age 18 and 6.2% of t
and Mashpee), and the Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket District, which includes Bourne, Kingston, Pembroke, Plymouth, and Sandwich.[26] The town is patrolled by the Seventh
(Bourne) Barracks of Troop D of the Massachusetts State Police.[27] On the national level, Falmouth is a part of Massachusetts's 9th congressional district, and is currently represented by Bill Keating.[28] Since 1937, Falmouth has been governed by a representative town meeting and led by a five-member Select Board serving rotating three-year
 terms. Twenty-seven town meeting members are elected to three-year terms from nine precincts. The state senator and state representatives who both reside in the town meeting members at large. Prior to 1937, the town was governed by an open town meeting and Select Board.[29][30]
[31] The town operates its own police and fire departments, with a central police station and five fire stations. The fire department also operates the town's ambulance service with four-ambulances staffed 24/7. The town's central library is located downtown. There are branches in North and East Falmouth, and private libraries in West Falmouth and
 Woods Hole which are open to the public. There are seven post offices in town for the six ZIP codes, although several overlap and the main office handles the majority of the work. Falmouth has a reputation of being a town that's heavily liberal. Since the 1960s,
31.41% 1,006 67.75% 2,170 0.84% 27 3,203 36.34% 1944 39.34% 1,053 60.59% 1,622 0.07% 2 2,677 21.26% 1940 39.49% 1,065 60.18% 1,623 0.33% 9 2,697 20.69% Falmouth, Mullen-Hall, North Falmouth, and Teaticket, which serve the elementary
 school population, from pre-kindergarten to fourth grade. The Morse Pond Middle School serves grades 9-12. (Prior to 1974 the 9-12 grades were in the Lawrence building and known as Lawrence High School.) FHS's athletics
 teams are nicknamed the Clippers, and their colors are maroon and white. They compete in the Atlantic Coast League, having moved recently from the Volunteers in Public Schools (VIPS), various PTO associations, the Falmouth
Scholarship Association, the Falmouth Education Foundation (FEF), the Falmouth STEM Boosters and the Woods Hole Science Technology Partnership. Falmouth high school students may also choose to attend the Upper Cape Cod Regional Technical
High School in Bourne free of charge. Resident students can also attend Sturgis Charter Public School in Hyannis also free of charge, pending acceptance through a lottery. Boston Red Sox All-Star Jacoby Ellsbury played for the Falmouth is home to the Falmouth Commodores, an amateur collegiate summer baseball
 team in the Cape Cod Baseball League. The team plays at Arnie Allen Diamond at Guv Fuller Field, and has featured dozens of players who went on to careers in Major League Baseball, such as Tino Martinez,[34] Darin Erstad,[35] and Jacoby Ellsbury.[36] Falmouth is the home of its namesake Falmouth Road Race, an annual race started in 1973 that
draws over 10,000 runners from all over the world. The race runs 7 miles (11 km) from the village of Woods Hole to Falmouth Heights Beach in downtown Falmouth Heights Beach in downtown Falmouth is home to a vibrant theatre community. The College Light Opera Company has performed at the Highfield Theatre every summer since 1969. Other institutions include the
 Falmouth Theatre Guild and the Cape Cod Theatre Project. In addition to theatre, there is the Cape Cod Conservatory[37] and the Falmouth Arts Guild.[38] Falmouth Arts Guil
international films in a week long event. Established in 1991, it is the oldest independent film festival on Cape Cod.[39] Peter Abrahams, author Ben Affleck, actor Casey Afflec
 women's ice hockey team Wesley Dennis, illustrator of children's books Pete Doherty "The Duke of Dorchester" Jessica Dubroff, seven-year-old pilot trainee who died in a plane crash Jacob Sloat Fassett, U.S. congressman from Elmira, New York; Fassett's Point in West Falmouth and the town of Fassett, Quebec, are named after him Melissa Febos
writer Paul Harney, former professional PGA golfer, resided in Falmouth and owned the Paul Harney Golf Club in Hatchville Edward Hopkins Jenkins (1850-1931), agricultural chemist; director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (1900-1923); born in Falmouth Mark Lachs, physician, scientist, and popular author Julia Marden,
 Wampanoag artist John Muse, professional hockey player Frederick E. Olmsted, WPA muralist and sculptor then later scientist Julia O'Malley-Keyes, fine artist Joseph Rago, journalist Charles Bennett Ray Abolitionist journalist Greg Dean Schmitz, online film journalist (Yahoo! Movies, Rotten Tomatoes) Sunita Williams, astronaut and United States
Navy officer Camp Edwards, formerly named Camp Falmouth, [citation needed] is a US military training camp in western Barnstable County. It is the largest part of Joint Base Cape Cod, formerly named Massachusetts Military training camp in western Barnstable County. It is the largest part of Joint Base Cape Cod, formerly named Massachusetts Military training camp in western Barnstable County. It is the largest part of Joint Base Cape Cod, formerly named Massachusetts Military training camp in western Barnstable County. It is the largest part of Joint Base Cape Cod, formerly named Massachusetts Military training camp in western Barnstable County. It is the largest part of Joint Base Cape Cod, formerly named Massachusetts Military Reservation.
that the groundwater in some areas of Falmouth had been contaminated by toxic chemicals, and other substances on the Massachusetts Military Reservation, now known as Joint Base Cape Cod. Plumes of groundwater pollution that reached into Falmouth contaminated household well
 water in some neighborhoods and forced the town to shut down a public well in 1975 that accounted for 25% of the town's public water supply. A major report was released on the contamination in 1986. In 1996, the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (now known as the Air Force Center for Environment) assumed
responsibility for the cleanup, treating soils at several sites and installing pumping wells in an effort to contain the plumes of groundwater contamination. [40] In 2010, the Silent Spring Institute tested about 20 public water supplies, 40 percent of which had detectable levels of perfluorinated compounds (PFCs). [41] In 2015, the Air Force started
testing private wells in the Currier Road area after water treatment plant samples showed elevated levels of 1,4-dioxane. [41] Since May 2016, four houses in the Currier Road neighborhood have been receiving bottled water for elevated levels of PFCs, such as
 PFOS and PFOAs.[41] In 2015, HBO released a documentary, Heroin: Cape Cod. Seven out of eight of the participants featured in the film lived in Falmouth Patch.com. AOL Inc. December 1, 2010. Retrieved November 2010.
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for Falmouth (Massachusetts). Town of Falmouth Official Website Falmouth Historical Society Falmouth Historical Society Falmouth Grown "The Island Home sailing across Vineyard Sound. —Eunki SeonwooAfter an exhaustive, months-long process, the Steamship Authority has chosen a company to revamp its outdated
reservation system, and is hopeful a new system could be in place by next spring. On Tuesday, the Steamship Authority board unanimously approved entering into a contract with E-Dea, an Italian software company specializing in vessel and port operations. The decision comes as the public has heavily scrutinized the Steamship for its current
reservation system, which often experiences glitches when reservations go live for the summer season. That scrutiny was exacerbated after the cost of a new website the Steamship had been working on ballooned to nearly $3 million; it ultimately tabled in September until a new reservation system was built. E-Dea was recommended by Steamship
staff after a more than five-month evaluation process. Although E-Dea's proposal for a five-year contract worth $5.78 million was the second most expensive was Anchor's $7.92 million five-year proposal — the Steamship team that reviewed proposals found the Italian firm the "best value" option. Thomas
Innis, the consultant from Gibbous tapped to overhaul the Steamship's information technology infrastructure, also highlighted that E-Dea has experience with other large ferry companies, like BC Ferries in Canada and CalMac ferries in Scotland. Mark Rozum, Steamship treasurer, said they plan to start rolling out the new reservation system by next
April with the fast ferry Iyannough. This would be followed by freight ferries after the October schedule starts. "We'd be going live with everything in the first quarter of 2026; [that's] our goal," Rozum said. After hearing the presentation, Steamship board members commended the ferry staff, and were ready to move forward with E-Dea. "I have no
reservations as to the recommendations made, and wholly endorse it," Peter Jeffrey, Falmouth board representative, warned the new system will be a change for both ferry line workers and travelers, especially during the busy summer season. "We've got a lot of stuff going on with a few system will be a change for both ferry line workers and travelers, especially during the busy summer season."
cooks," Malkin said. "If we need more people to do this right, then we need to know when and where and get that underway." The Steamship Authority also plans to do public engagement sessions and "continue with operational and technical readiness activities" like network assessments and updates to equipment. At Tuesday's meeting, Steamship Authority also plans to do public engagement sessions and "continue with operational and technical readiness activities" like network assessments and updates to equipment.
management praised staff for working with the existing reservation system. "The Steamship has taken an antiquated system and built on it," Mark Amundsen, Steamship COO, said. "It's amazing to me the success they've had [in] developing that system." VH=Vineyard Haven OB=Oak Bluffs **arrives in VH Monday-Thursday, OB Friday-Sunday
++ departs from VH Monday-Thursday, OB Friday-Sunday #Friday-Sunday only ^{-}Friday-Sunday with optional VH departure Monday-ThursdayWoods Hole to MVY Depart Woods Hole to MVY Depart Woods Hole - Arrive MVY 6:00 a.m. - 6:45 a.m. (VH) 8:35 a.m. - 9:20 a.m. (VH) 8:35 a.m. - 7:15 p.m. (OB) 9:30 a.m. - 7:15 p.m. (OB) 9:30 a.m. - 7:15 p.m. (OB) 7:00 a.m. - 7:45 a.m. (VH) 8:35 a.m. - 7:45 a.m. (VH) 8:35 a.m. - 7:45 a.m.
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SEPTEMBER 9, 2025, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,010,962 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past.
 why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school,
Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early
traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Rosa Parks ... that Rosa Parks (pictured) refused to surrender her seat not because she was physically tired, but because she was "tired of giving in"?
that most of the population of Niamey has consisted of first- and second-generation rural migrants since the city was established? ... that Black dandyism flourished during and after the Harlem Renaissance as a means of self-expression in the African-American
community? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that Saba's airport, known for its short runway, was named after Juancho Yrausquin in honor of
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Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson (pictured) of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches
multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an
article June 19: Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 - The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas. 1838 - The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one
of the largest slave sales in American history. 1939 - American baseball player Lou Gehrig (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease". 2009 - War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault
on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan. Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d. 1844) Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d. 1864) Aage Bohr (b. 1922) Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 19 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott (c. 1799 - 1858) was an enslaved African American who, along with his wife
Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those
jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that
the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage
of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was
painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis.
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year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar
was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher, January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher, January 17: Union captures at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City, January 18: Union captures at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York Stock Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City, January 18: Union captures Fort Fisher, January 19: Union captures Fisher, January 19: Union cap
forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, Inuary 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the
House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 8 & March 8 - Gregor Mendel reads his
paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance. [2] February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 - Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February -
American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.
[3] March 13 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19-21 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19-21 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of American Civil War: The Confederate States of
Oaks, North Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy
casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 1: Lincoln shot. April
Forks: In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 6 - German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik
(BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appointance States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening
performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice
 President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States upon Lincoln's death and is sworn in later that morning. April 18 - Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his entire cabinet arrive in Charlotte, North Carolina, with a contingent of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 - German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and
factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the
assassin. April 27 The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. Governor of New York Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 - The Treaty of the Triple Alliance of
Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay against Paraguay is formally signed, following the outbreak of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War: Lieutenant General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, and the Company at Citro
effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially
dissolved. May 10 - American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by the Union Army near Irwinville, Georgia. May 12 - Electric equipment and mobile brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland. May 12-13 - American Civil War - Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last land
battle of the civil war with casualties, ends with a Confederate victory. May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the
end of the American Civil War. May 25 - Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 29 - American Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens
of the former Confederacy. June 2 - American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 - Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the
Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War:
At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June 26 - Jumbo, a young male African elephant, arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June-August -
English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics. [6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England [7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in town and 4 mph (6.4 km/h) in the country.
July 7 - Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 - First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of
the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 - Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt shootout: In the market square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots "Little Dave"
Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable. [7] July 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital. [9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive
in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July - The Christian Mission, later
renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 - The Shergotty meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 - Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in
Philadelphia. September 26 - Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war
crimes.[10] October 11 - Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel
steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 6 - America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 - Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of
Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the Second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 - Duar War between Britain in
return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 - Chincha Islands War: Action of 17 November 1865 - A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chileans and the Peruvians, north
of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 - The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means. December 17 - Leopold II becomes King of the Belgians, following the death (on December 10) of his father,
King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slave states of Kentucky and Delaware, and the remaining 45,000 slaves are freed.
December 21 - The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. December 24 - Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon,
destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 - Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 - Leo
Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 19
leader of the Indian independence movement (d. 1928) Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11] January 31 - Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1939) February 9 - Beatrice Stella Tanner, later Mrs. Patrick
Campbell, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940) February 12 Enrico Millo, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 18 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral and politician (d. 1940) February 19 - Italian admiral adm
educator (d. 1967) February 28 - Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1940) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 - Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 - William Morton
Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 - Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1923) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 -
Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1923) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960) April 16
 - Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 - Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 - Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1940) Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United
Kingdom May 2 - Clyde Fitch, American dramatist (d. 1949) May 3 - Martha M. Simpson, Australian educationalist (d. 1948) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1955) Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) May 26 -
Robert W. Chambers, American artist (d. 1933) June 2 - George Lohmann, English cricketer (d. 1931) June 3 - George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German
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businessman, politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1949) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 20 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1948) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 27 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1959) June 28 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechi
general, politician, and diplomat (d. 1937)[15] July 13 - Gérard Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mirror (d. 1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mirror (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford,
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1955) August 10 - Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 - Usui Mikao, Japanese
founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 - Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress (d. 1950) August 20 - Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 - Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) August 20 - Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 27 - James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist (d. 1935)
 September 4 - Maria Karłowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed (d. 1935) September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1951) September 26 - Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark
Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 - Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English
chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925) October 16 - Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950) October 22 Charles James Briggs, British general (d. 1941) Raymond Hitchcock, American actor (d. 1929)
October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1936) October 26 - Benjamin Guggenheim, American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 - Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940) November 21 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film
producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 16 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1918) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1947) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1947) December 13 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1947) December 14 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1948) December 15 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 16 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 17 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1948) December 18 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1948) December 18 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1948) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1948) December 19 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1
 1932) December 20 - Elsie de Wolfe, American socialite, interior decorator (d. 1950) December 23 Anna Farguhar Bergengren, American adthor and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December
25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1930) Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1930) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1939) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1937) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1939) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, printmaker (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician d
 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (b. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 14 - Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1809) January 28 - Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788) February 6 - Isabella Beeton,
 British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1807) Giuditta Pasta,
 Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 2 - A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 - Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia
(b. 1843) April 26 - John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838) April 28 - Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 10 - William Armstrong, and businessman lawyer, civil servant lawyer, civil servant
 Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July - Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1823) July 25 - James
Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1785) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1812) August 12 - William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1783) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 14 - Percival Drayton, United States Navy officer (b. 1818) August 15 - William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1818) August 16 - Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1818) August 17 - William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 18 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) Aug
author (b. 1796) August 29 - Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 - William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1805) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1805) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1805) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1805) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1805) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and Peru 
1792) October 16 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1781) October 18 - Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820) November 10
 Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 - Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 29 - Isaac
A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 1 - Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 1 - Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local
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19th century Timelines 17th century 18th cen
an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe.
 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European
colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise
for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events. [3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the
 "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment
This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution and the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the feared loss of power and feared loss o
 Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century
 also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace
taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was
followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India
in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a
period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate
 also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Son Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established
increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, there is no control over the Mataram Sultanate.
European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain.
 where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning
of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the
Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku
 period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments,
thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the
Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs
seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains
the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New
Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces
oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Russo-Persia
to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the
Dzungars. 1723-1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730:
Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The
Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Mader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of the Sahel Shah defeats a pan
 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751:
 Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743
1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748:
 The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748.
1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is
 followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War,
 is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-
1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of
 Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia
Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.
1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in
California, 1769-1770; James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia, 1769-1773; The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population, 1769; French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC)
monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770-1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost
an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775:
Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics
are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in
Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is
reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty, 1779-1783; Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-
 Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the
Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian
tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans
  1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War
(1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1789: George Washington is
 elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797, 1789; Ouang Trung defeats the Oing army, 1789-1799; French Revolution, 1789; The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791; Suppression of the Liège
Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolution Revolution. 1791-1804: The Haitian Revolution Revolu
1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in
 Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.
1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner
administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs. [30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South
Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India
Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to
commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century.
invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying
shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg
von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Iacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple.
Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes'
theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph
Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: Steamboat invented by James Watt 1776:
Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Almé Argand [32] 1785: Power loom invented by Alme Argand [32] 1785: 
of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy
1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719:
Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese
puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika
Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by
Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776-1789: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John
Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788:
The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on
the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus
(mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1724: St. John Passion by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1724: St. John Passion by J.S. Bach 1724: St. John Passion by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1724: St. John Passion by J.S. Bach 1724: 
1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.
oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41)
composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart
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continental Europe: 1780-1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest
collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries
Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626
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1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/18th century" We provide the most frequent daily service, year-round, between the mainland of Cape Cod and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. You may view,
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Avenue Woods Hole, MA 02543, US Get directions 228 Palmer Avenue Falmouth, MA 02564, US Get directions Union and Water Streets Vineyard Haven, MA 02568, US Get directions Cake Bluffs Oak Bluffs Oak
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