

**WHAT  
WHAT  
IS  
A  
BOOK?**



**SIHANOUK, PRINCE NORODOM (1922- )** Cambodian statesman. King of Cambodia from 1941 to 1955; he then became its Prime Minister, 1955-60, and Head of State, 1960-70. In 1970 he was deposed by the National Assembly and Council of the Kingdom, and in Peking set up a Government of National Union. He returned as nominal head of state after the Communist (Khmer Rouge) victory in 1975, but, was removed from office the following year.

**SIKHS** Members of an Indian religious community founded in the 6th century by teacher Nanak. Outwardly they are distinguished by carrying the Five K's: *K*ara (a turban), *K*asha (uncut hair), *K*anga (a small dagger), *K*arta (an iron bangle), and *K*irtan (a small gong). They are of the type of underwear, in the 19th and early 19th centuries they were considered a military warrior brotherhood, and included under the heading of *Ranjit Singh*.

**SIMON THE BASHMONEY (d. 135 )** Younger brother of John Meccabe who in 142 established the Jewish state independent of the Seleucid empire of the Near East; the state survived until 107 years among the descendants of Simon until the establishment of Roman control in 66. **SINCE (1875-1963)** American novelist. His first major success, *The Jangle* (1906), embodied his personal bitterly controversial investment in the 1920s working conditions in the Chicago steel yards; a series of similar works established him as a leading Socialist critic of US capitalism. He ran for governor of California as the Democratic candidate in 1934.

**SINDHIAS** Ruling dynasty of Gaurior, west-central India, founded by Raraji, a Miranthe official, in the 18th century. Under Sirindha Mahadaji (reigned 1761-94) the family established a virtually independent empire in north-west India, holding off the troops of the *English East India Company*, 1775-82, defeating the *Rajputs* and the *Mahrattas*, 1793, and under their protection, Laxmi Sinhadas, however, accepted British pre-eminence (from 1818); their kingdom survived as a native principality under the British, it was later

South Rhodesia legislative assembly, 1948-53; of the parliament of the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1953-61, and of the right-wing Rhodesia Front Party, after the Minister of Rhodesia (since 1966) had been ousted unilaterally independence (UDI) in 1970. In 1978 he entered into partial agreement for eventual black majority rule.

**SOCIALISM** Belief in communal or cooperative ownership of the means of economic production and distribution, and the right of all to share equally in the benefits and opportunities created by such ownership. It originated in the Midlands of England, Adam Smith, and was influential in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is the leading economic and social philosophy of the 19th century; it has been variously subsumed under the headings of German socialism, Marxism, socialism, and Communism. **SOCRATES** (c. 470-399) Athenian thinker. None of his own writings, but best known for his many sayings, his method of independent thought, and his death by drinking hemlock. **SOCRATES** (c. 470-399) Athenian thinker. None of his own writings, but best known for his many sayings, his method of independent thought, and his death by drinking hemlock.

**SOLIDUS** Byzantine gold coin, first issued by the Emperor Constantine in the 4th century AD. One of the most stable monetary systems in economic history; it remained important in international trade for over 700 years. **SOLIS, JUAN DIAZ DE (c. 1470-151 )** Spanish explorer. He first visited central America in 1508 with Vicente Yáñez Pinzon. In 1515 he led Spain with three vessels and a expedition to explore the lands 1700 leagues (2,700 miles) south of Panama; he reached the *Papirus* river in 1516, sailed up the Uruguay river and was killed and eaten by Charruta Indians in sight of his crew; the survivors gave valuable information to Sebastian Cabot.

**SOLOMONIDS** Ruling dynasty in Ethiopia from 1770 to 1975. It was founded by Yekunou soldiers; it now signifies the primary type of government in the USSR. **SPARTAKUS** (c. 100-71) leader of the Spartans, a German revolutionary socialist. He led the First World War, the Rosa Luxemburg and K. Liebknecht, and names of the Roman 1918-rebel, Spartacus, after him. **SPERMIN** One of the products of the spermatogonium.

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**"Papyrus was cheap and easy**

**to manufacture, and created a versatile and practical writing material. However, outside the dry climate of Egypt and Greece it proved to be very perishable,**

many early trans-

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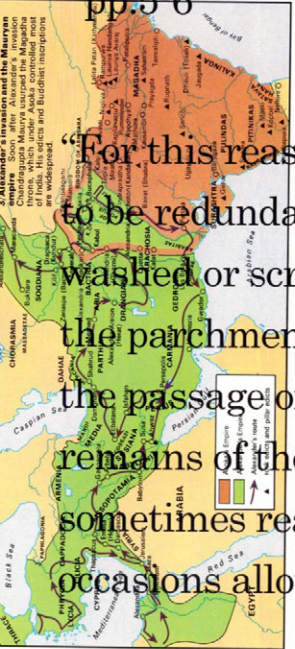




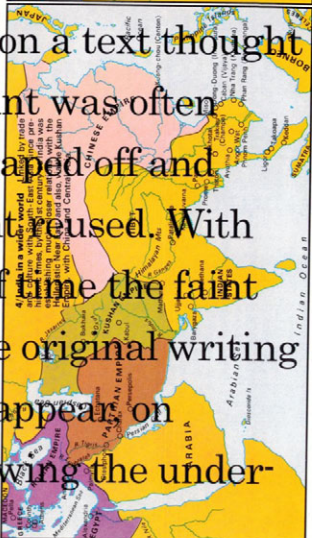
in the 3rd century AD. The Kushans and Khotan were in the empire, which became Indian, Chinese, Roman, Mianwhile, of Great and Scythian kingdoms and central India. Kushans adopted the lower Indian religious influences, mingled Mahayana Buddhism, and the time for the foundation of Hinayana, with a outlook of much influence with a synthesis of lands. These are now Buddhist with Hindu. Ceylon, Burma and Mahayana leading and Japan. India and ancient trade East and Egypt were

pp. 5-6

is known as vellum.”



“For this reason a text thought to be redundant was often washed or scraped off and the parchment reused. With the passage of time the faint remains of the original writing sometimes reappear on occasions allowing the under-



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text to be deciphered. A text of his nature is known as a palimpsest. These shadow texts provide a glimpse into some of the oldest surviving writings, reaching back through fifteen hundred years of written records.

southeast coast at the end of the 2nd century, and supplanted northern Vietnamese Chinese armies also drove deep into the south-east, establishing Han control over relative states. These southern courts, however, led to the Chinese settlement of a way from a few major centres most of southern China remained in the hands of aboriginal peoples for centuries to come. Wu's armies also occupied parts of southern China, administering parts of southern Manchuria and northern Korea.

The Han Empire grew extremely prosperous. The feudal government of the preceding centuries ended. During this period of stability, prosperity and growth China's population reached some 57,000,000 and many large cities grew up. The Han capital, Chang-an, had a quarter of a million people, and was the centre of a brilliant culture. At the end of the Han Empire, the population of Rome was about 1 million.

Even the religious Han Empire, however, was severely tested by Han Yu-ti's military adventures, and after a series of weak emperors during the latter half of the 1st century, the authority of the throne was eroded by great court intrigues. In the 9th Wang Mang, an imperial relative by marriage, usurped the throne and

set up a brief dynasty (Hsin, AD 9-23) which embarked upon a drastic programme of reforms. His reign ended in a widespread rebellion, and was followed by a restoration of the Han (Later Han, AD 25-220). Since Chi-wei had been sacked during the fighting, the capital was moved to Lo-yang, and during the Later Han period the north-western China steadily grew in importance relative to the north-east.

After some decades of consolidation, in the late 1st century the Chinese again began active hostilities against the Hsiung-ni, and in AD 94 again invaded the Turfan Basin. In this revival proved short-lived. A noble within the Chang tribes of the north-west succeeded in the overthrow of several child-emperors and a turbulent feudalism at court had seriously weakened the empire by about AD 160. A woman agrarian mistress culminated in the massive religious pillaging of the Yellow Turbans which plagued China from 184. Some degree of order was eventually restored by various regional warlords. Although the Han survived in name until 220, power in fact lay with these regional commanders. In 260 the last Han emperor abdicated in favour of one of them, and the empire was divided into three independent regional states. China failed to remain politically fragmented until 385.

“The Empire created by Charlemagne and his successors

and Western oil interests was overturned by a coup d'état in 1953 imposed in 1955.

**MOUNTBATTEN, IS. EARL (1900-)**

British royal commander, a grandson of Queen Victoria, he entered the Royal Navy in 1913. He was Chief of Combined Operations, 1942-3; Supreme Commander South-East Asia 1945; last Viceroy of India and first Governor-General (1947). He commanded the Madras State (1948-54) and 1954-56, became Viscount (1955-59), Chief of Defence Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Staff College (1959-61); and a personal aide-camoué to the British sovereign from 1961.

**MSIRI (1891)** Atrik king, abdicated in 1935, Nigerien general. Born near Tahoua, now in Nigeria, in 1886 he spent his early years in Katsina (Sudan), where he had to earn his support by selling large pieces of valuable yellow paper, a region and by 1930 had largely defeated the previous Lander rulers. His rejected overture from the British High Commission in 1888, resulted in the Congo Belt being divided between Great Britain, Germany and Belgium (Zaire) was sporadic, renegeing with emigrants from the reign of II of Belgium's Congo Free State.

**Mughals** Dynasty, Muslim warriors in India (1517-1858).

**MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ (1262-1351)** Indian ruler-builder who succeeded his father in 1265 as ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He extended the frontiers far into southern India, forcing many principalities to acknowledge his suzerainty. He imposed a uniform coinage, control, and, in his domestic troubles, he directed the origin of **MUZILMI**.

**MUZILMI MUHAMMAD (d. 1590)** Great-grandson of the founder of the Mughal empire, he seized power in Gujarat and Bihar, c. 1520. He expelled Turkish sultans from Ghazni, c. 1510; expelled Turkish sultans from Herat, c. 1510; and overthrew the northern India, 1175.

annexed the Chuzarval principality of Lahore, 1186. He was defeated by a Rajput coalition at Tara, 1191, but returned to rout them in 1192. He was assassinated.

**MURKIN, RATTLE OR MURKIN** A term used to describe a situation of uncertainty or confusion.

were forced on to the Adriatic at Trieste, and in the following year, having made an unfavourable peace with Hungary and Karaman Murad abdicated in favour of his son, the old son Mehmed II, following the annihilation of the Balkans by a Christian army. Murad led the Ottoman forces to a crushing victory at Varna in 1444. Two years later he resumed the throne; in 1448 he defeated the Hungarians once more at Kossovo.

**MUSSOLINI, BENEVOLO (1858-1945)** Italian Fascist dictator. He presided over Italy from 1922 to 1945. He was a member of the Socialist party, but joined the Fascist party, and the Allied powers in 1943. He was captured by the Allies in 1945 and executed in 1948.

**MURRAY** A name of a Scottish nobleman, a descendant of the House of Normandy, who was a prominent figure in the Scottish court of King David I. He was a supporter of the Scottish claim to the throne of England, and was a key figure in the Scottish independence movement.

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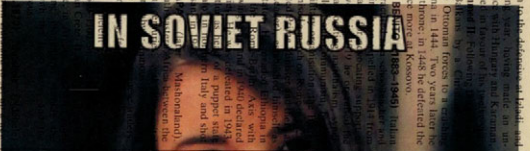
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## FRIDAY GETS DOWN ON YOU

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MOBUTU SESE SEKO (1930-1997) President of Zaire (formerly Congo). Former clerk in the Belgian consulates in the mid-1950s he spent two years in *Actualités Africaines* joining in 1958 as a member. Moved to Congo-Congoles; and became chief editor of the Force Publique after Congo gained independence in 1960. He supported Kasavubu and ousted him in a coup in 1965, but down a white mercenary uprising in 1967 and nationalised the Congo copper mines. In 1977 he defeated the invading Shaba province (Katanga) in the Aïcha

MOHAMMED (MUSLIM) Prophet and founder of Islam in western Arabia (now part of Saudi Arabia). When aged about thirty-four he married Khadija, widow of wealthy merchant (later he had several other marriages for political reasons). In 610 he received a religious call, regarded by himself and his followers as revelation from God, later written down in the Koran. He was forced by opposition in Mecca to emigrate to Medina in 622 at the invitation of some Arab groups there; this emigration or *Hegira*, is the starting point of the Muslim calendar. In Medina he became first prophet, then ruler of a new kind of religious and political community, the Umma; he conquered Mecca in 630 and then unified much Arabia under his leadership. After his death he was succeeded as leader of the Umma but not as prophet, by Abu Bakr, first of the line of caliphs.

MOHAMMED ABDI (1949-1905) Islamic religious reformer, born in Egypt. In 1882 he was exiled for his political activity after the British occupation of Egypt. Returning, he was appointed appellate judge in 1891. He suggested many modernising liberal reforms in Islamic law, education, ritual and social thought.

MOHAMMED ALI (1769-1849) Founder of modern Egypt. Born in Macedonia, he was appointed Ottoman viceroy in Egypt, 1805; challenged the sultan and invaded Syria, 1813; after European intervention (1840) he gave up Syria, but was appointed hereditary ruler of Egypt and the Sudan in 1819.

power of the Spirit: there was mystical identification of the divine and aseptic notable convert, but sect was under Pharquis until the

MONTCALM, LOUIS MARQUIS DE (1712-1792) French general in-chieve the French in the British in the (ended in Canada again in 1760-60). He was French and Indian War (led during the battle of Quebec on the

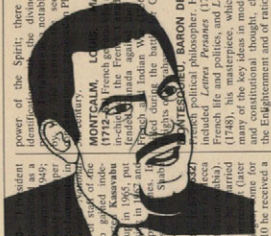
WATSON, BARON DE (1689-1755) French political philosopher. His main works included *Lettres Persanes* (1721), satirising French life and politics, and *L'Esprit des Lois* (1748), his masterpiece, which first set out many of the key ideas in modern democratic and constitutional thought, characteristic of the Enlightenment and of rationalism.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE (c.1160-1218) Baron of Montfort (near Paris). He became a leader of the Albigensian Crusade and Count of Toulouse after the Battle of Muret, 1213; he extended north French and Catholic influence in the south of France. He was the father of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the opponent of Henry III of England.

MORDAUNT, SIR JOHN (1697-1780) British general. In 1756 he commanded the army assembled in Dorset to repel an expected French invasion; in 1757 he led an unsuccessful expedition (with Admiral Hawke) to attack the French naval base at Rochefort, and was court-martialled for his failure.

MORELOS, JOSÉ MARIA (1765-1815) Mexican priest and revolutionary. He joined Hidalgo's insurrection against the Spanish colonial government, 1811, and took command in southern Mexico after Hidalgo's death, leading a successful guerrilla army but with too few men to consolidate his victories. In 1812 he called the Congress of Chilpancingo, which declared Mexican independence, but two years later was captured, defrocked and shot as a traitor after directing a heroic rear-guard action against the Spaniards.

MORENO, MARIANO GARCÍA (1778-1811)



A massive lectern bible, or a volume like the Newberry

Library's twelfth-century Augustine (762 individual

leaves) could consume several hundred." - p.7

"At the end of the twelfth century Europe's book trade moved to new centres of writing and scholarship in the cities,

STANDARD GETS \$25,000 PER LEASE

AMERICA ISOLATED WITHOUT PEACE

RYAN SAYS PEOPLE WILL SAVE PEACE

What a Young Man Must Do to Succeed in Business

By Charles M. Schwab

FULL text of an extraordinary address delivered at Princeton this week, including the story of a steel officer who now earns \$1,000,000 a year.

The New York Times

Background text from the newspaper page, including headlines like 'MONTECARLO TRIBUTE', 'DEVIL WINNING THE PEACE', 'RYAN SAYS PEOPLE WILL SAVE PEACE', 'AMERICA ISOLATED WITHOUT PEACE', and 'ASSAILS HITCHCOCK'.



a change that was closely connected with the rise of the universities. Universities had their origins in cathedral schools, where famous masters gathered around them small groups of scholars, for the teaching of theology, grammar and other subjects.

"The unrivalled centre of the

### JUNKER PAREWELL A BERLIN TRAGEDY

By the author of "The Junker's Story" and "The Junker's Tragedy"

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BOULDER, COLO. U.S.A.  
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. U.S.A.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH U.S.A.

### BERLIN IN GREAT STRIKES

STRIKE IN BERLIN  
The strike in Berlin is the first of its kind since the war. It is a general strike of all the workers in the city. The strike is a result of the government's policy of reducing wages and increasing taxes. The workers are demanding a 10% increase in wages and a 5% reduction in taxes. The government has refused their demands and has threatened to use force to break the strike. The workers are determined to continue the strike until their demands are met.

### RED ARMY CAPTURES BERLIN

BERLIN CAPTURED  
The Red Army has captured Berlin. The city was taken after a long and bloody battle. The German forces were defeated and the city was handed over to the Soviet Union. The Red Army has established a government in Berlin and has begun to reorganize the city. The German people are celebrating the liberation of their city.

### BERLIN CLASHES

CLASHES IN BERLIN  
There have been clashes between the Red Army and the German forces in Berlin. The clashes occurred in the city center and resulted in several deaths and injuries. The Red Army is accused of using excessive force against the German forces. The German forces are accused of attacking the Red Army without provocation. The clashes have led to a tense situation in the city.

### SCORES ARE KILLED

SCORES KILLED  
Scores of people have been killed in the fighting in Berlin. The deaths were caused by the intense fighting and the use of heavy weapons. The Red Army has suffered heavy casualties, but they have managed to capture the city. The German forces have also suffered heavy losses. The fighting has been one of the most brutal in the history of the city.

### REPORTS SHOWN TO BE FALSE

REPORTS SHOWN FALSE  
Reports that the Red Army had captured Berlin have been shown to be false. The reports were based on rumors and speculation. The Red Army has not yet captured Berlin and the city remains under German control. The reports were a deliberate attempt to mislead the public and the world.

CROWDED OUT  
Today The New York





# Civilisations

of Aristotle enjoyed a huge vogue from the late thirteenth century onwards. Of the modern authors, the greatest was undoubtedly Thomas Aquinas, who wrote many of his finest works while teaching in Paris. Teaching was based on a dialectic method, with the teacher citing a mass of authorities in support of a proposition before stating the

About the middle of the fourth millennium before Christ, in a few areas where agriculture was particularly intensive, the dispersed villages of Neolithic Spain gave way to more complex societies.

These were the first civilisations, and their emergence marks the beginning of a new phase of world history. These, of course, are generally independently, in four widely dispersed areas (the early civilisations

of America were considerably later in date): the lower Tigris and

Euphrates valleys, the valley of the Nile, the Indus valley around



# The beginnings of civilisation in the Eurasian world 3500 to 1500 BC

THE first civilisations arose in the fertile alluvial plains of the major rivers which water the otherwise arid parts of southern Asia, draining from the mountain fairs where agriculture first began (see page 40). These more complex societies were the natural outcome of the increasing organisation needed to make use of these irreplaceable, but potentially very highly fertile, lowland environments.

To realise this potential, two systems were necessary: a continuous flow of raw materials from neighbouring uplands to supply the stone, less, metallurgy and largely treeless plains, and a system of irrigation along the river, over the copious floodwaters of the river over thirty lands nearby. As farming communities spread from the hilly fairs to the plains and alluvial valleys, similar hierarchical, centrally organised societies sprang up independently, but for similar reasons: the basis of the Tigris-Euphrates, the Nile, the Huang-Ho and the Indus.

These societies had many features in common: the development of cities, writing, large public buildings, and the political apparatus of the state. They all stemmed from the

need to organise rural production and distribution, and to centralise the exchange of local produce within regional centres where local elites gathered to exchange trading opportunities and irrigation systems planned. These functions were in the hands of either a priestly class or a secular ruler; in other cases, the temple centre with its literate elite was an important element in large-scale public architecture, which centred on a temple, a palace, a granary, a workshop, a craftman's workshop and an important rural defence. The centralised control required by these functions made necessary a specialised system of taxation and a standing army; they created a bureaucracy and the first division of labour into classes.

The great volume of raw materials needed to supply the rapidly-expanding populations of the plains to very intensive trading activities in the highlands, and interactions with the smaller nations in the minor river-ways of the

intervening steppes, were similar to those of the civilisations to be taken place on a smaller scale. It is hard to separate cause and effect in the growing network of major and minor trading centres and cities, which sprang up

opposite case and providing a resolution, p 9

the mass production of texts for a student market was a significant development of the book market. In university towns like Paris we can talk of books being manufactured in a proto-industrial process. By 1500

in a great arc from the eastern Mediterranean to the Indus. Only Chinese civilisation developed in relative isolation, sheltered by the Himalayas and the jungles of south-eastern Asia. Interaction was mainly with neighbouring peasant societies, some of which already had advanced skills, for instance in bronze-working. Urban societies did not, however, appear either in the tropical zone or in temperate Europe as much later, in the Iron Age.

In northern and western Europe, copper- and bronze-working were practised on a village basis, and the population was too small and scattered to necessitate elaborate organisation. Nevertheless, there is evidence of inter-regional links, facilitated by the major river systems. It was also along the coasts, suggesting the importance of boats and fishing. But the wealth of a community was not communally stored, so there is nothing to compare with the fortified centres of the Near East.

More striking changes, involving movement of people rather than goods, were taking place in the steppe regions (see page 40) where the horse and the cart began to make possible the mobile way of life of the nomadic pastoralist.







inspiration was Francesco  
Petrarch (1304-74), scholar,

collector and man of letters.” -

p.10

“The new humanist rounded  
script, based as they thought on  
the authentic Roman (but, as we  
have seen, in fact on Carolingian  
minuscule) was a beautiful  
lettering, but required care and







ISSUES FOR NINE MONTHS  
OPENING AND CLOSING  
SCHEDULED FOR  
THE I. A. M. TUESDAY  
MONIA IN HOUSE CHURCH  
BUREAU OF THE  
FOR THE  
FOR THE  
FOR THE

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ALLIANCE DOURB  
AS TO NEXT STEP  
AGAINST KASSER

Talk of a demonstration in  
quest of the Holland  
Lith Parts.

MIGHT BE COMPLICATED  
World Engineers Movement  
In This, it seems to be  
the  
the  
the

LONDON UNION DRIVE  
Some 200,000  
The  
The  
The

PARIS ZOO  
The  
The  
The

CHARGE - Herald Forecasts  
Daily of Mr. Asquith's Book but  
a Times Letter Denies Them

INTIMATE GOSSIP EXPECTED  
Former Premier Makes New Po  
tical Move, and His Wife is  
Writing Her Autobiography

ASQUITH'S PRODUCER  
NEW SENSATIONS  
THE ABBESS TO FOLLOW

CHANGES IN SINGLE PARTY  
Decision by  
Strategy  
Showered

CHANGES IN OPENING AND CLOSING  
HOURS  
Entered in City's Fight Against Influenza

HERALD WITH SILENT TREATY PARLEY  
LORDS POSTPONERS  
Him to Consult Further  
with Colleagues.

FINDS ITS PLANT ARCHIVAL RESTITUTES HIS POSITION  
Lack of Facilities.

Lord George Said to Predict  
No Fall Within Six Months

ASQUITH'S PRODUCER  
NEW SENSATIONS

CHANGES IN OPENING AND CLOSING  
HOURS

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handbook of priests and monks  
in their private devotion.

“Owners seem not to have cared  
a great deal whether their book  
was a manuscript or printed  
so long as they obtained the  
desired text.” - p.16

been known and used for many centuries. It entered Europe via the Levant and Islamic Spain, where the process of

manufacture was mastered in the twelfth century." - p. 17,

Starred by Paul - Parchment then paper now...

"Initially there was some resistance to the use of paper in



LIST as star of roses in the mountains

*[Background text from newspaper columns, including headlines like 'WASHINGTON TO SEE HIS TRADE WINDS OUT', 'RED HEAT TO SHIPS', 'ARMY TRANSPORT LANDS 56 FLUENZA CASES GROW THROUGHOUT COUNTRY', 'MISS BRANDEE FREE BIRTH', 'ALLIED TRADE PLAN DISCONCERTS LETTIS', and 'See Evidence of Break in the Epidemic—Broughs Closes Schools.']*









**PHARISEES (and Sadducees)** Leading, and antagonistic, Jewish groups during the second century BC to AD 70. Emphasising the interpretation of the Bible, the development of oral law and adaptation to new conditions, the Pharisees evolved eventually into the rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud. The Sadducees believed in the literal truth of the Bible and held all subsequent interpretations as well as beliefs in immortality, or deities and angels. The Pharisees, with their dislike of violence, survived the destruction of the Temple by the Romans (AD 70); the Sadducees did not.

**PHILIPPA LAKON, CONSORT (1647–88)** An innkeeper's daughter from Copenhagen who ran away to serve as an boy on an English trading vessel and was later taken to London by a merchant of the English East India Company. Entering the service of King Charles II, she was promoted to superintendent of foreign coin. After a quarrel with the chief of the English factory at the capital, Ayutthaya, she supported Louis XIV's intervention in the war of the Spanish Succession. Her reputation for immorality followed her when his patron Louis XIV executed her.

**PHIDIAS (c.490–7)** Ancient Athenian sculptor, appointed to create articles to oversee all the city's public undertakings; he was responsible for the design and composition of the Parthenon, the three monumental marble statues of Athena on three monuments to his most famous works, and a colossal seated Athena on the Acropolis and a colossal seated Zeus at Olympia – survive in the original. Exiled on political charges some time after 432 BC he went to Elis; his date of death is unknown.

**PHILIP THE BOLD? (1342–1404)** Duke of Burgundy, son of the French king John II. As a boy he distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers in 1356; succeeding to the title in 1363, he was co-regent (1382–8) to Charles VI and an effective ruler of France during much of the rest of his life.

**PHILIP THE GOOD? (1396–1467)** Duke of Burgundy, son of John the Fearless, he succeeded in 1419. He supported the claims of the English king Henry V to the throne but

1558, through his marriage to Mary Tudor. Sojourning unsuccessfully to support the revolt of the Netherlands in 1569, he fled to the court of Portugal in 1580; he fled to the court of England with the armada in 1588. **PHIDIAS** An ancient Attolian people dominating central Asia Minor in the 5th and 4th centuries BC. Additionally, Thracian origin, they settled in the north-western Anatolia in the millennium BC, and the collapse of the Hittites founded a city of Gordium in the central highlands, about 70 AC the eastern territories fell to Alexander c.710 BC the legendary King Midas was named by Pliny the Elder who buried Gordium and transferred the land to Lydia. **PIDAX** First ruling dynasty of the Lydians, traditionally named after the shadowy figure of the 7th century BC. Priene-Griecia, the late 6th century BC. The territories were consolidated under Midas I, his son Midas I was the first king to mint and export silver coins from the east and west. The last Pharaoh, Ramses III, reigned in 1179 BC. **PICETIA** Pre-Celtic tribes occupying Scotland north of the river Forth in early Christian times. The name, surviving in the Scottish town of Pictou in Latin Canada. Known for their fierce raiding and strong characteristics today, their imperial ambitions and underground sheikhs, they established their own kingdom in the 8th century which extended to Cathlamet. Five, best described as immigrants from Ireland, settling in the Scottish Highlands. **PIDGIN** A pidgin language spoken in the US. In 1790, he led parties to the headwaters of the Mississippi, 1803, and was arrested on the river. He was promoted to that of brigadier general in 1813, but was in the line of fire in the assault on York (now Toronto, Canada).

**PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE** Popular uprising in 1536 in the English counties of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The participants were mainly protesting against the religious policies of Henry VIII, especially the closure of the

# “For printing small, popular texts of this sort was a sensible way to ensure some income and keep an enterprise solvent while larger works passed through the press” p 23 Starred by Paul

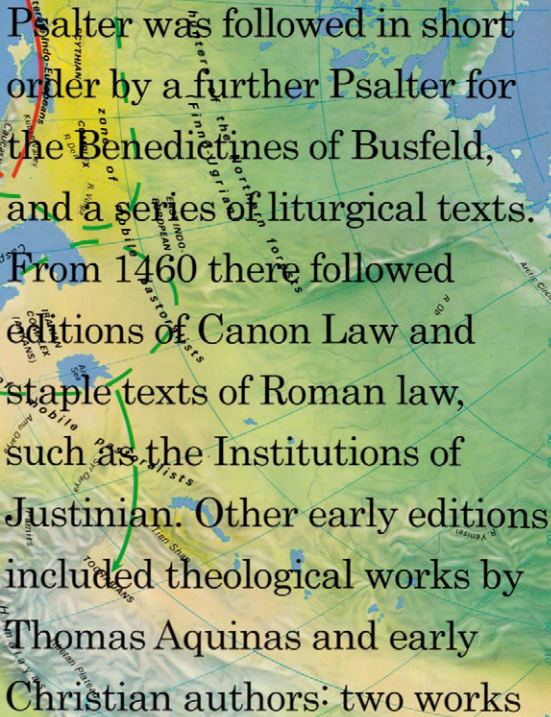
sighted Spanish explorer along the coast of Central America. **PITAGORAS (c.570–495)** Known as ‘the Young Pythagoras’, second son of the 10th century BC Chatham (the Elder Pitt). He entered Parliament in 1781, became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1782–3, and Prime Minister in 1783–1801 and again 1804–6. He played a leading role in organising coalitions against one outbreak of the Act of Veto in 1789; passed the Act of Union with Ireland in 1800; resigned after George IV refused to grant Catholic emancipation in 1801 but was recalled to organise new opposition to the English. He died in 1806 after Napoleon's victory at Quatzenitz.

**PIZARRO, FRANCISCO (c.1475–1541)** Conqueror of Peru, illegitimate son of a Spanish soldier. He fought in Europe, and was with Pizarro in 1532 when he discovered the Pacific Ocean. He led a small force of Spanish adventurers to conquer (and in fact to destroy) the Inca Empire in 1532, and founded the city of Lima in 1535.

**PIZARRO, HERNANDEZ (c.1501–78)** Spanish conquistador, the younger half-brother of Francisco Pizarro. He accompanied Francisco to Peru in 1531, and in 1534 returned to Spain with royal shares of the Inca Atahualpa's ransom. He returned to Peru, and in 1537 was seized in Cuzco by Pizarro's rival, Alfonso de Alvarado; after a while he led an army to defeat and execute his captor, 1538. He was imprisoned in Spain 1540–60.

**PLANNING GENETS** The 19th-century Athenian philosopher, a student of Spinoza and the teacher of Aristotle. He is best known through his twentieth-century surviving Dialogues, his letters, and his *Logic*, in defence of Socrates. The ten books of *The Republic*, later modified by Plato, outline a complete system for the ideal society. His Academy, outside Athens, was founded to train statesmen; it lasted nearly 900 years after his death, being closed finally by Emperor Justinian in 529.

**PLEISTOCENE** Geological era, characterised by a series of major ice advances, starting approximately 2.7 years ago, and ending



Gratian was followed in short order by a further Psalter for the Benedictines of Busfeld, and a series of liturgical texts. From 1460 there followed editions of Canon Law and staple texts of Roman law, such as the Institutions of Justinian. Other early editions included theological works by Thomas Aquinas and early Christian authors: two works



# The beginnings of Chinese civilisation

to

by August 1960." p. 30

missals Canon Law and theology

"The innovative spirit demonstrated by German publishers in developing the form of the printed book and in constructing an advanced

extensive area. The area with the largest number of Shang sites have been identified which had been controlled there over a period of 11th century.

In the 11th century, conquered by the Chinese of different ethnic origin, the western border. They were published over a period of 11th century.

Shang (including all of Shanbei), much of Shaanxi and parts of the middle and first the capital was (Sian) with a second. Their site was divided into many of the domains. Many of the capitals were possessed by the royal family. Other members of the royal family had been the Chou of important subjects. Shang royal family Honan his system something like the late

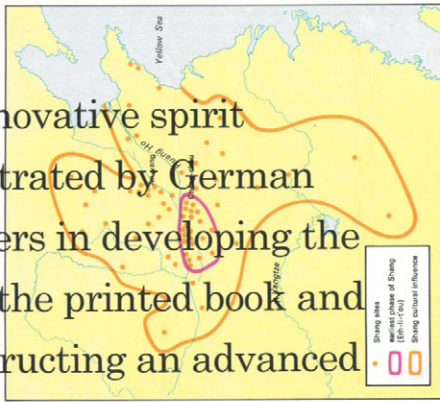
Until the 8th century remained powerful, at least in their control. In the 8th century, intermingled with the Han in the West. In the 8th century, eastern capital at Lu became powerless figure and a half centuries later between their former more than a hundred

HUNA has been inhabited continuously by man since very early times. Remains of early hominids, similar to those from Java, have been found in Kwangsi, Yunnan and Shansi. About 300,000 BC. Peking Man was living around Peking in Shansi and possibly in Hupeh and Kwangtung. *Pekingo sapiens* first appears in the Neolithic cultures in the Ordos region, Hoehsi, and the south-west, about 30,000 BC. Later Mesolithic cultures flourished along the northern frontier zone, in the south and south-west, and in Taiwan.

Neolithic agricultural communities, the immediate ancestors of Chinese civilisation, arose around 7000 BC in the loess-covered highlands of the north and north-west, where the well-drained slopes of the river terraces was ideal for primitive agriculture. The Yang-shao, the first Neolithic culture, still subsisted largely by hunting and fishing. Agriculture was shifting, the settlement small and impermanent. Their pottery is strikingly similar to that from western Asia and the Ukraine. The second Neolithic culture, the Lung-shan, was more highly evolved. Its people lived in larger, more permanent villages. Relatively advanced, theirs was a sedentary culture with a high level of organisation and elaborate ritual. Their artifacts show great technical skill.

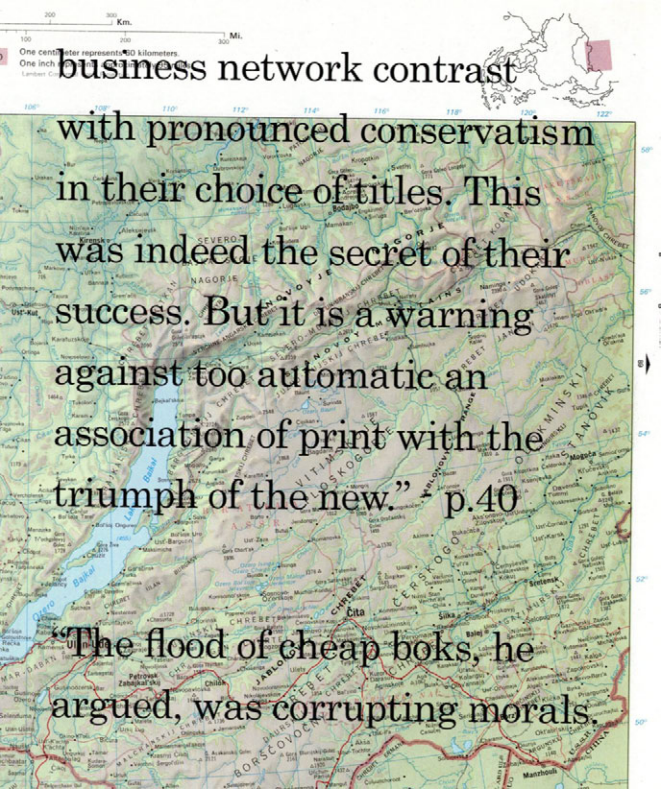
The use of bronze began around 1600 BC, and the beginning of the Bronze Age corresponded with the beginning of the first historical dynasty, the Shang. Traditionally there was a Hsia dynasty preceding Shang. This may refer to one of the later Neolithic cultures, but no site has yet been identified as from the Hsia.

The Shang (1573-1078 or 1751-1111 BC)



2/ Shang China (above) Most Shang sites are close to areas already occupied by Neolithic peoples. Very highly developed Neolithic cultures of the Yellow River valley.

1/ Prehistoric cultures (below) Most of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites, as well as remains of earlier forms of man, have been



One centimeter represents 100 kilometers.  
One inch represents 160 kilometers.  
Lambert Conformal Projection

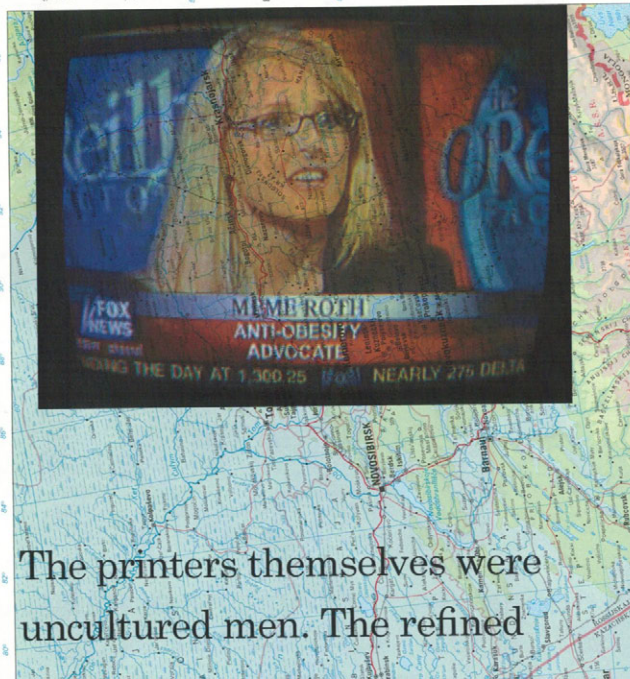
business network contrast  
with pronounced conservatism  
in their choice of titles. This  
was indeed the secret of their  
success. But it is a warning  
against too automatic an  
association of print with the  
triumph of the new.” p.40

“The flood of cheap books, he  
argued, was corrupting morals.

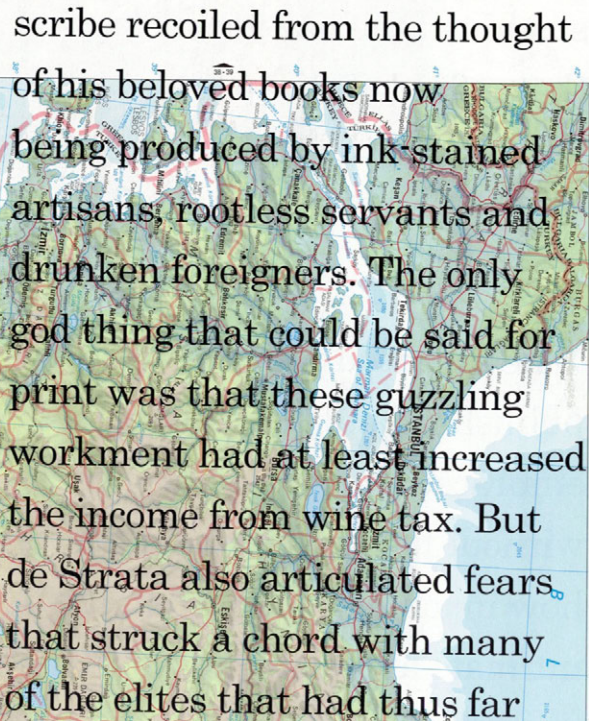




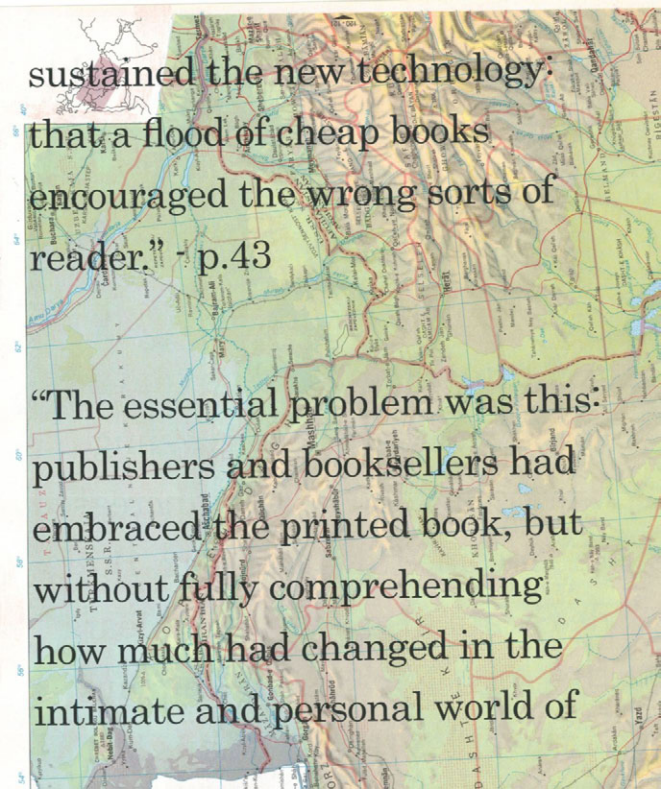
ORLANDO DC WORK FORNIA



The printers themselves were uncultured men. The refined



scribe recoiled from the thought of his beloved books now being produced by ink-stained artisans, rootless servants and drunken foreigners. The only god thing that could be said for print was that these guzzling workment had at least increased the income from wine tax. But de Strata also articulated fears that struck a chord with many of the elites that had thus far

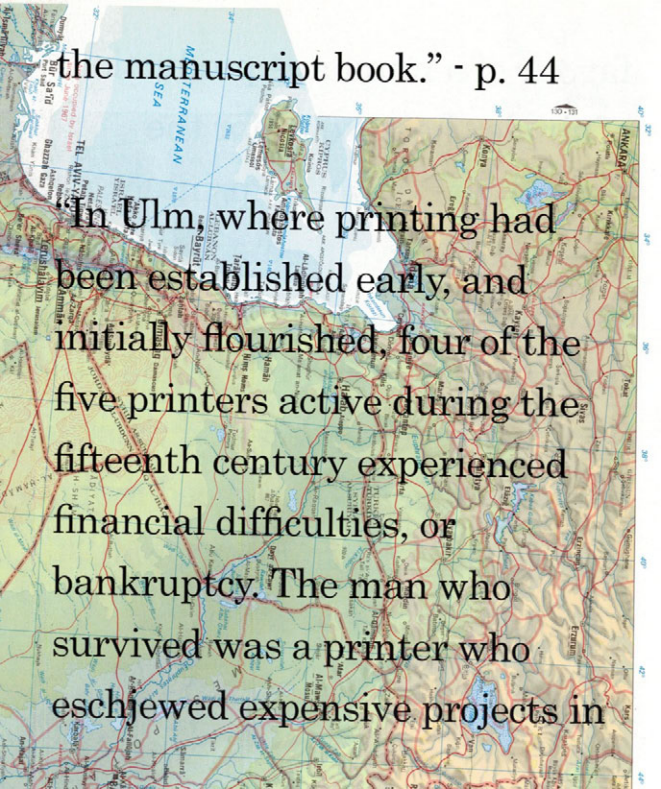


sustained the new technology:  
that a flood of cheap books  
encouraged the wrong sorts of  
reader.” - p.43

“The essential problem was this:  
publishers and booksellers had  
embraced the printed book, but  
without fully comprehending  
how much had changed in the  
intimate and personal world of

the manuscript book.” - p. 44

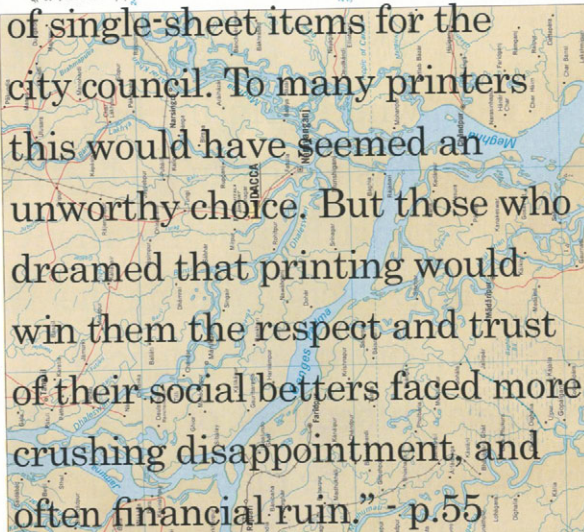
“In Ulm, where printing had been established early, and initially flourished, four of the five printers active during the fifteenth century experienced financial difficulties, or bankruptcy. The man who survived was a printer who eschewed expensive projects in







favour of a mundane production



of single-sheet items for the  
city council. To many printers  
this would have seemed an  
unworthy choice. But those who  
dreamed that printing would  
win them the respect and trust  
of their social betters faced more  
crushing disappointment, and  
often financial ruin.” - p.55



(An open letter)

Are you a member of the Greater New York Chamber of Commerce? If not, you are missing out on a great opportunity to meet and hear from the leaders of the business community in New York City. The Chamber is now accepting applications for membership and is offering a special rate for new members. Contact us today to learn more.

COMMUNITY SERVICE: The Chamber is committed to providing a wide range of services to its members, including networking opportunities, educational programs, and advocacy on behalf of the business community. We are currently seeking volunteers for our annual charity gala.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS: As a member of the Chamber, you will enjoy access to exclusive events, discounts on services, and the ability to voice your opinion on issues that affect the business community. Membership is open to individuals and corporations alike.

CONTACT US: For more information about membership or to learn how you can help us serve the community, please contact our office at (212) 512-1234. We look forward to hearing from you.

TRICOTINE SUIT: A Ready-fit Toileur is identical in character to a quality of tailoring with the master-piece of the higher cost modiste.

TRICOTINE SUIT  
Press, White, Lined  
Tailored by  
RUSSEKS

Jenson rebuilt his business in the 1470s by concentrating on publishing substantial texts

law, medicine and theology.

reorientate production toward a wholly different type of book serving specialist markets in

two Frankfurt merchants, Johann Rauchs and Peter Ugleheimer, The capital injected into the business by this arrangement was used to

MALDEN  
BERNARD  
FIFTY-SEVENTH  
FIFTY-SIXTH

January Clearance

An Annual Event eagerly looked forward to by a Frenzied Clientele. Finest of almost unparallel reductions to an absolute minimum.

Luxurious Fur  
Mink Wrap  
Fine Sable Color Skin  
Actual Value \$1,450

Special Coats  
Nutria Coats  
Mole Coats  
\$250 up

Silver Foxes  
Wonderful Specimens of rare quality  
\$300 up

Russian Sable Neckpieces  
Per Skin  
\$150 up

Hudson Bay  
Of Choice Quality, per Skin  
\$75 up

RUSSEKS  
FIFTH AVENUE  
JANUARY CLEARANCE  
SALE of FURS

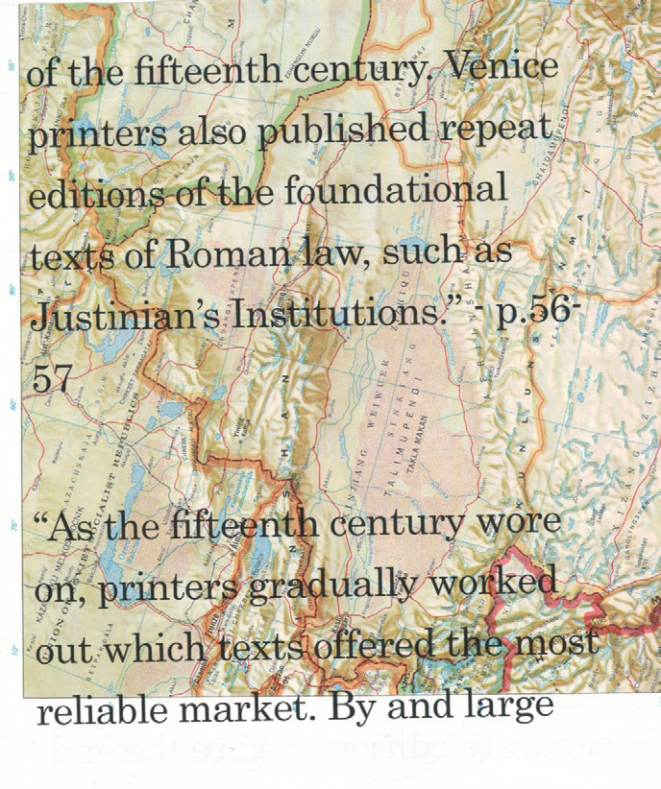
Attractive Reductions which make this Great Sale an Event of Pronounced Importance  
January Reductions on

required by particular groups  
of professional readers. These  
included the four main texts  
of Canon Law, which together  
constituted an indispensable  
codification of the decrees of the  
Church: Gratian's Decretum, the  
Decretales of Gregory IX and  
the two supplements of Boniface  
VIII and Clement V. These texts  
would be published in over 200  
separate editions before the end

Petra Vespa  
for the 13th

MAP FORM  
FRANCAIS  
PORTUGUES  
For complete glossary see page 1 + 2.





of the fifteenth century. Venice  
printers also published repeat  
editions of the foundational  
texts of Roman law, such as  
Justinian's Institutions.” - p.56-

57

“As the fifteenth century wore  
on, printers gradually worked  
out which texts offered the most  
reliable market. By and large

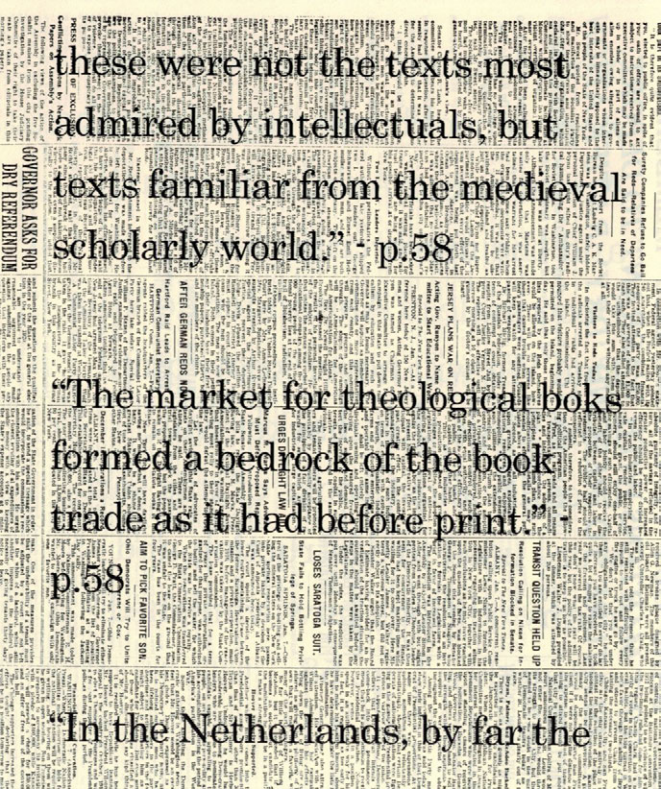
these were not the texts most admired by intellectuals, but texts familiar from the medieval scholarly world.” - p.58

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR DRY REFERENDUM

“The market for theological books formed a bedrock of the book trade as it had before print.” - p.58

p.58

“In the Netherlands, by far the



**Two of 'Breaker's' Sons**  
 to Buy Suits for Governor

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Governor of New York, has been informed that two of the sons of the late John D. Rockefeller, who are well known for their contributions to the clothing industry, have been selected to buy suits for the Governor.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is a well-known philanthropist, has a long record of public service. He is the founder of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has done much to advance the cause of science and education.

**RAINBAY UNIONS**  
**ANALYZE MARKET**  
**TO REAP BENEFIT**

Plain Buy Co-operative for production, distribution, and selling.

**FORN JOINT COMMERCE**  
 Organized Farmers and Shopkeepers to Buy Wholesale and Retail.

**MAY WAGE STANDS**  
 Raising Wages for Shopkeepers and Retailers.

**Specialist Committee of Eight to Draft Plan of Action; Will Appeal for Aid to Labor Unions of City**

The specialist committee of eight, which was organized last week, will draft a plan of action for the labor unions of the city. The committee will also appeal for aid to the labor unions of the city.

The committee is composed of representatives from the following organizations: the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers.

**DRY RATION**  
**WARRANT TO DEPORT**

As a minor or Aelius Donatus and the much-criticized doctrine of Alexander Villa.

The warrant to deport is a legal document that is issued by the government to remove a person from the country. It is often used against immigrants who are considered to be a threat to the national security.

**PLUMBERS' STRIKE**  
**FOR THE INDUSTRY**

Author of Public Railroads, which is a well-known work on the subject of public transportation.

The plumbers' strike is a result of a dispute over wages and working conditions. The plumbers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions from their employers.

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**MAJENS DURING**  
**FUGITIVE WARRANT IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Department of Justice is Evicted to Deport Representative.

The department of justice has issued a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive in Great Britain. The warrant is for a representative of a political party who is wanted for deportation.

**DOYER**  
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**PARTY COMMITTEE**  
**PREPARES TO BRING**  
**WILSON ON TRIAL**

Resolution Upholding His and Considered Sure of Approval at Meeting Today.

The party committee has prepared a resolution upholding the actions of Woodrow Wilson. The resolution is expected to be approved at a meeting today.

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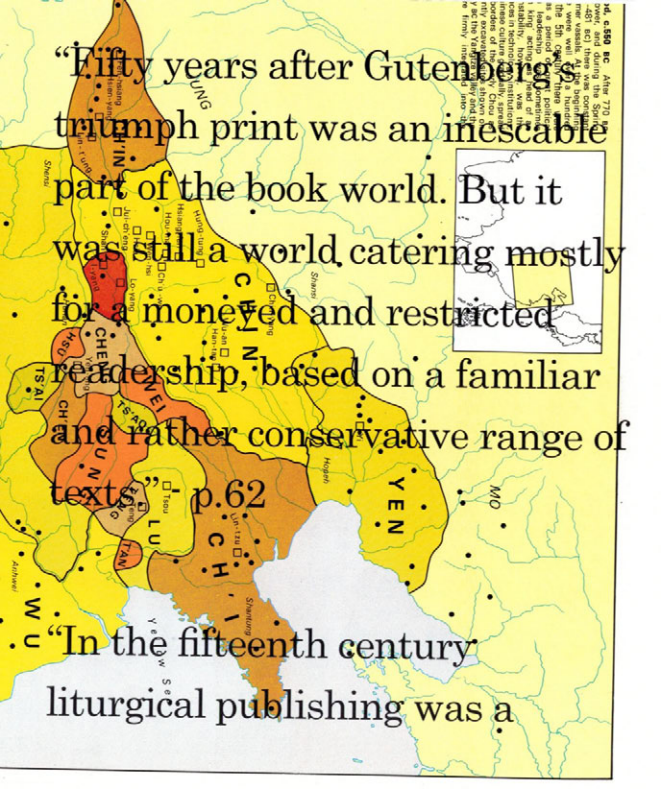
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16, c.550 BC. After 770 BC, the Zhou dynasty was divided into the Spring and Autumn (770-481 BC) and Warring States (481-221 BC) periods. During the Spring and Autumn period, Confucius (c. 551-479 BC) was born. The Warring States period was a period of intense competition between seven major states, leading to the unification of China under the Qin dynasty in 221 BC. The Qin dynasty was the first to unify China, and its ruler, Qin Shi Huang, was the first emperor of a unified China. He is famous for his Terracotta Army and the Great Wall of China. The Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD) followed the Qin dynasty and was a period of great cultural and political achievement. It was during the Han dynasty that the Silk Road was established, and the Chinese paper was invented. The Han dynasty was followed by the Three Kingdoms period (220-280 AD), the Jin dynasty (265-420 AD), the Sui dynasty (581-618 AD), the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD), the Song dynasty (960-1279 AD), the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368 AD), the Ming dynasty (1368-1644 AD), and the Qing dynasty (1644-1911 AD). The Qing dynasty was the last imperial dynasty of China, and it was followed by the Republic of China (1911-1949) and the People's Republic of China (1949-present).

“Fifty years after Gutenberg’s triumph print was an inescapable part of the book world. But it was still a world catering mostly for a moneyed and restricted readership, based on a familiar and rather conservative range of texts.” p.62

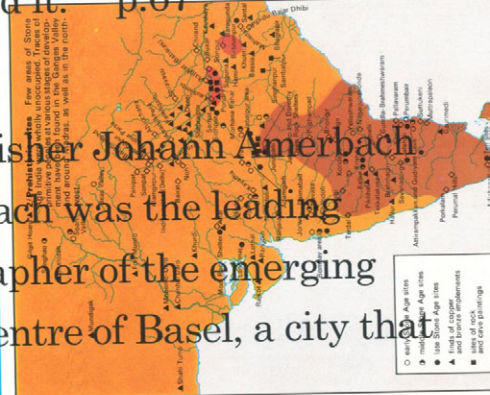


“In the fifteenth century liturgical publishing was a



# The beginnings of Indian Civilisation

provided it." p.67



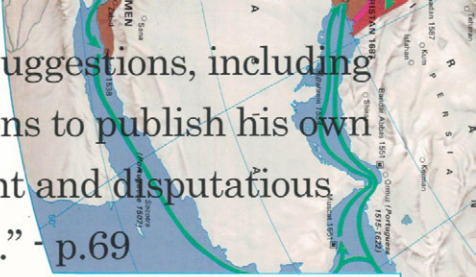
mainstay of the industry. Many places around Europe had their own local life, and when they wanted a printed edition it was often a Venice publisher who provided it.

Indian epic poems, *Mahabharata*, the Rig Veda some notion, however life in the period from 3000 BC. At the new hunters add horses were gradually acquired by breeders who horses of the Harappan period were frequent on the Paristhite of early Arya they learned the tech from the people of particularly after the 800 BC. They proceeded of the forests then co the same time they pervasion of culture many have share the present day. They formed the basis for as the Greek and La related. Their metaphy the *Upanishads*, held the religious the sacrificial and the were study attachin fundamental social time limited objective have continued to 3000 BC. In the first phase of c. 1050 BC, the Rig horses and light char from Suvasu (the S to *Saptis-Sindhava*, Indus. From the

Five of the six large basic groups which make up the population of India today are similar to the ones already well established by the 3rd millennium BC. The earliest, probably, were the Negritos followed by the Proto-Australoids, the Mediterranean peoples, now mainly assimilated with the Aryanoid element, and the north-east and western fanges, and the western Brahmin peoples. Their settlements, gradually evolving and growing more elaborate, were widely scattered throughout the Indian subcontinent, and Rajasthan by the end of the 4th millennium BC, and a form of urban life was already beginning to develop, with copper and bronze appearing alongside the traditional stone blades and implements. Major sites have been discovered at Mundigak in south-east Afghanistan, Kulli near the Makran coast of south Baluchistan and Amri in south Sind. These developments came to flower in the Indus Valley civilisation. This spread



suggestions, including  
to publish his own  
and disputatious  
writings.” - p.69



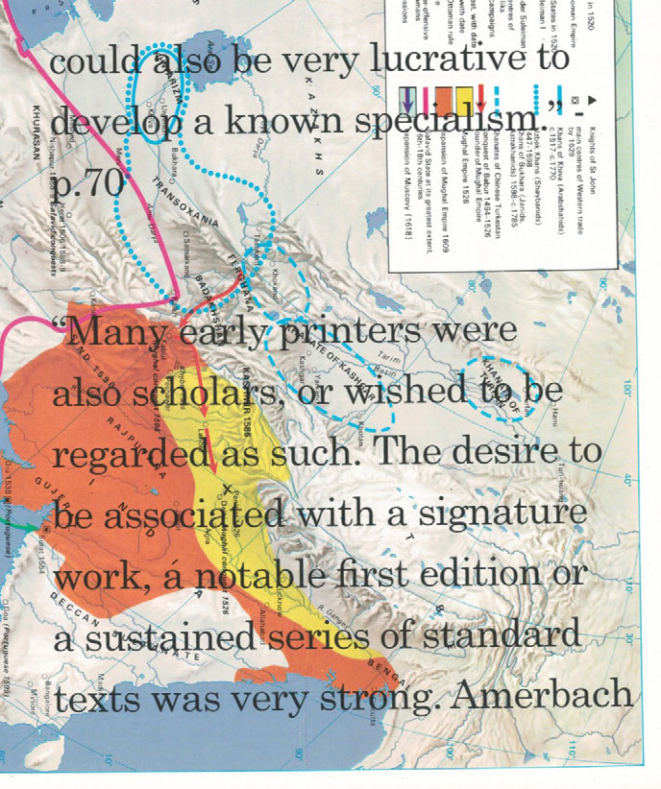
Ottomans assumed the defence of the sea-power of Spain in the Mediterranean and of Portugal in the Indian Ocean in neither sphere were they successful. In the many years of their defeat at Lepanto (1571) confined them to the eastern basin (see page 186) of the Indian Ocean, though they did not attempt to seize Aden (1513), their attempts to break Portuguese power in Indian waters in 1509 and 1538 failed miserably.

For the Ottomans, the years when the armies and fleets of Süleiman I, some seventy years after the death of Mehmed II, reduced Moldavia to a vassal sultanate, defeated a poorly-led Christian armada at Lepanto, and appeared against the Portuguese in the west, were perhaps the most glorious in their history. The wars against the Habsburgs in Hungary, and against the Persian frontier, the Safavids, began to lose their momentum in the last few decades of Süleiman's reign. In the second half of the century, the Long wars against the Safavids (from 1578 to 1590 and from 1603 to 1619) and against the Habsburgs (1595-1606) brought the Ottomans hard-won but only temporary, and traditional, victories. The military machine, traditionally recruited by a standing army, was drained away. The fighting capacity of the effects of inflation after the 1600s, and the insoluble problem of raising a fleet, led to a shrinking economy, a static frontier, and the early decades of the 17th century produced an internal crisis in the Ottoman state.

In Persia the political weakness of the Safavids in the latter part of the 16th century was, dressed by Abbas I, before the dawn in 1629 of the Safavid dynasty, which entered a period of weakness, leading to a premature decline in India the administrative reconstruction and

religious experimentation under Akbar failed in the end to solve the problems which faced the Mughals in ruling India; indeed, these problems were exacerbated by their expansion into the non-Muslim south of the 17th century.

It was the first of the Muslim world that the chain in this period were the most ominous. At sea the Portuguese circumnavigation of Africa opened a route to put a foothold on the Indian Ocean trade. The Indian Ocean had not gone unnoticed by the Ottomans as successors to the Mughals were able at least to hold the Portuguese out during the 16th century. However, the arrival of the English and later the Dutch brought into the region a very economically stronger and politically no less so than the Portuguese. The effect was increasingly felt during the remainder of the 17th century. Meanwhile, the north Muslim successor states of the Young Turk Empire, led by the 16th century, for the most part rested on the last stages of decay of the khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan were absorbed by Moscow in 1552 and 1556. This brought Russian forces to the mouth of the Volga, thus driving a wedge between the Ottomans and the Uzbeks. On the other hand, the Khans of the Crimea, another successor state of the Golden Horde, continued in existence and were at times a useful military auxiliary of the programs as well as a barrier closing off the Black Sea from hostile Christian states (Poland and Austria). Muscovy - to the north. By the 1630s, however, Cossack raiders were appearing on the Black Sea and ravaging its shores. Within a hundred years Islamic Poland had passed from the offensive to the defence, and great Islamic empires, which had been so formidable in the 16th and 17th centuries, failed to make the transition to the modern world.



▲ main centres of Western trade for 1629  
 ■ Khan of Khiva (Arachanids) c.1517-c.1770  
 ● Akha Khans (Shaybani) 1447-1598  
 ■ Khan of Bukhara (Janids, Shaybani) 1598-c.1785  
 ■ Khanate of Chinese Turkestan (Qing) 1663-1755  
 ■ Khanate of Jidat 1454-1526  
 ■ Khanate of Moghul Empire 1526-1751  
 ■ Safavid State at its greatest extent, 1501-1618 contains composition of Mughal (1618)  
 ■ Kingdom of Mysore 1609

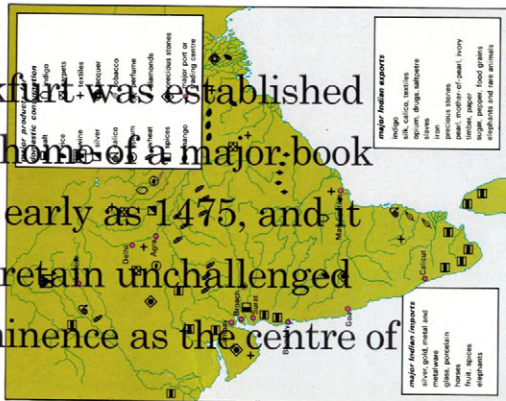
could also be very lucrative to develop a known specialism.”

p.70

“Many early printers were also scholars, or wished to be regarded as such. The desire to be associated with a signature work, a notable first edition or a sustained series of standard texts was very strong. Amerbach



# The Mughal Empire and the growth of British power in India



BABUR, fifth in line from Tamerlane, entered India in 1523 from Afghanistan. With his victory at Panipat in 1526 he re-established the Mughal Empire, but it took some time to make the foundations firm. After the death of the Mughals were expelled by the Afghans of Sindh and Bihar, under their leader Sher Shah, and it took a full-scale new invasion, brilliantly consolidated by Babur's grandson Akbar (1556-1605), to restore their rule. This now extended to Bengal in the east and Godavari in the south, as well as Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat. Most of the Rajput princes became tributary allies, and the empire, divided into *sarkats* (provinces) administered by a rich class of bureaucrats, the *mansabdars*, ranked a military hierarchy by lines first planned by Sher Shah. A standardised tax system, and tolerance towards the non-Muslim majority, helped to form one of the great flowerings of Indian civilisation, particularly in painting and architecture. The reign of Akbar is considered one of the golden ages of India's past. Unlike his descendants, who, thanks to his policy of marriage alliances with the Rajput princely families, were half Indian, Akbar was entirely a foreigner in India, yet his sense of identification with the life and culture of the country he reconquered was total. The popular acclamation, *'Dillivarsa jagadiv jag va' - 'The Ruler of Delhi is the saviour of the Lord of the Universe'* - testified to the masses' enthusiastic acceptance of his benevolent autocracy. The artists and savants at his court recalled, in popular imagination, the glories of the mythical Vikramaditya's court with its 'nine jewels' (*nava-ratna*). The Mughal school of miniature painting, which combined the traditions of the Persian and Rajput schools, flourished under

reavigne the Deccan the former Rajput at the court of the Sikhs, Ja revolun the previ cease of prosperi new era now incre interest in India. For first time in the history of the world, a Portuguese Goa, Oman and Frer Dutch, English, French tried to monopolise the trade of the pilgrim 17th century they we the Dutch, English, French all came to set up expropriation of Indian textiles, such as far as the New World. Shrivastava, later Aurangzeb and the e effective independent allegiances to Delhi. chief ministers of Siva confederacy of Marwar Gaikwars, Holkars territories stretched deep and eastern India, w under Haider and formidable power. B Mughal emperor had the Marathas at the head, succeeded the Mughals, destroyed at the Third where the Afghans sively defeated the Persians. The War of the Aust saw the French and

was no exception and an

devoted much of his energy

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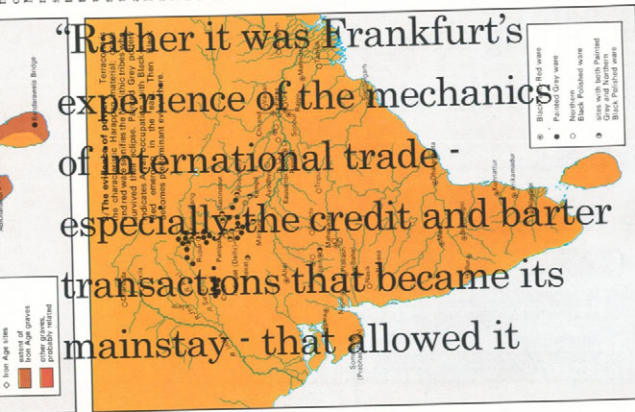
steadily eastward. Grey ware has been found at Hastinapur, a site of the Ganges flood by a great Ganges flood. The river became a narrow channel and villages figure in Aryans probably did not sea. Probably after 800 B.C. increasingly further south. Young's archaeological work in Lanka generally bore out never an archaeological undoubted. It became an area between north and south. The physical geology dictated different heights, much-forgotten up the southern part of northern plains length agriculture and the domestic relative to south evolved their forms, religious, Distinctions. Madras, Kerala and faring types of the cultivators the close East which had been India's concerns Harappa. From 1000 BC to 400-450 and republics began (see page 82). Archaeological pottery site based on the Aryans east from the west and the Punjab, and eastward at Magadha. The Black-and-Red regions were giving extending through a culturally rich her first empire, that who may have in contemporary, A

first of the great Indian civilizations. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro in the Indus valley, to cover nearly 500,000 square miles of territory and survived for the best part of 1000 years (c. 2550 to 1550 BC). The remains of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are in the form of citadels, grid buildings, uniform grids of streets and elaborate drainage systems, exist as far south as Chanhudaro and Bhagpat, at the mouth of the Saraswati river, as well as at Rupar (Punjab) and Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh) in the east and Judetaro (Sindh) and the Makran coast to the north-west. Harappan script, many found on seals, is still undeciphered, but it has been deduced from vast granaries, the frequent use of seals, and of religious figurines. Many of the principal Hindu deities) and the absence of royal palaces that this was essentially a society of private merchants and peasant farmers. Many types of Harappan goods have been found in Mesopotamia, and textual evidence suggests that the traders of the country known as *Meluhha* were at this time in a similar commercial contact with the Middle East via the Gulf of *Dilmun* (probably Bahrain).

The Indus civilisation vanished without trace until digging revealed the first of the most certainly linked with the rise of the six major Indian population group, the Kordies, normally known from their Indo-European languages, as Aryans. Though some still argued that these were of local origin, they were most probably invaders from Bactria and northern Iran who had broken away earlier from main nomad herds south Russia (see page 66). Their archaeology remains include Iranian-funerary urns, and the copper hoards of a 'dark-skinned' people likely part in the creation of Harappa. Mohenjo-Daro is undisturbed, nearly 4000 references to hostile, dark-skinned *dazas* (original untouchables) living in the broken ruins his role as Purandara, the breaker of cities.

The Vedas, which form the earliest Indian literature, consist largely of hymns to the Aryans gods, but together with the two enormous early

# for more than two centuries Frankfurt's domination rested on its foundations, p. 79









respectability, but without full integration into the medieval guild structure." - p.82

**BOLSHEVIKI ACTS IN GREAT BRITAIN**

London, June 1. (Special Telegrams.)—The Bolsheviki movement in Great Britain has been making rapid progress since the publication of the "Manifesto of the Workers' Party of Great Britain" in 1919. The Bolsheviki movement in Great Britain has been making rapid progress since the publication of the "Manifesto of the Workers' Party of Great Britain" in 1919. The Bolsheviki movement in Great Britain has been making rapid progress since the publication of the "Manifesto of the Workers' Party of Great Britain" in 1919.

**TO PLEAD FOR CUSTOMS MEN**

New York, June 1. (Special Telegrams.)—The American Federation of Labor has today issued a statement in which it pleads for the release of the American customs men who have been arrested in London. The statement says that the customs men are innocent of the charges against them and that they should be released immediately.

**DUTCH ARREST ALIEN REDS**

Rotterdam, June 1. (Special Telegrams.)—The Dutch government has today announced that it has arrested a number of alien communists in Rotterdam. The government says that the communists are active in the city and are working to overthrow the Dutch government.

**ONE ARRESTED**

London, June 1. (Special Telegrams.)—The British government has today announced that it has arrested one person in connection with the Bolsheviki movement in Great Britain. The government says that the person is a member of the Workers' Party of Great Britain.

**ANDERSON ASSAILS SMITH**

London, June 1. (Special Telegrams.)—The British government has today announced that it has arrested one person in connection with the Bolsheviki movement in Great Britain. The government says that the person is a member of the Workers' Party of Great Britain.

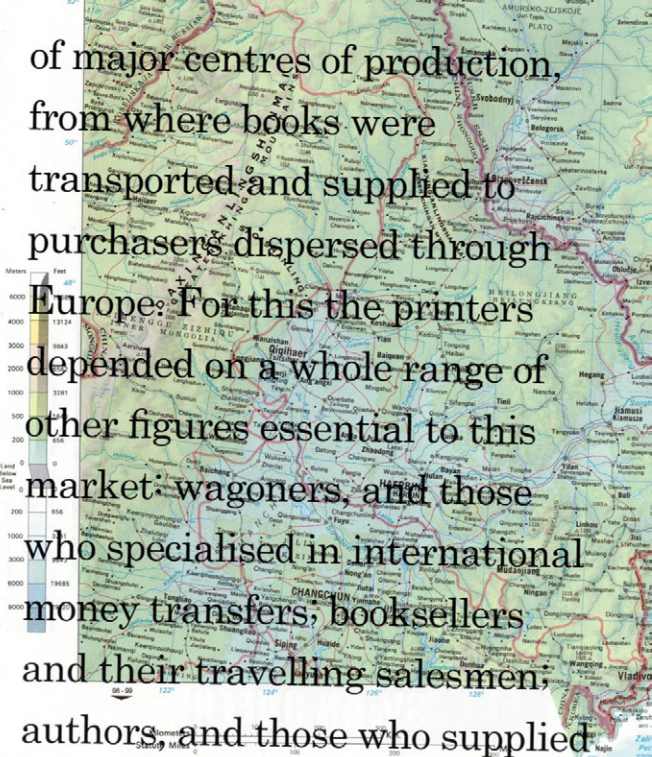


**THE TAYLOR LONDON OPERATIVES**

Advertisement for Taylor London Operatives, featuring a cartoon illustration of a woman's face and the text "Taylor London Operatives".

Advertisement text for Taylor London Operatives, including the name "Taylor London Operatives" and some illegible text.









SALE OF FURS

Prices Reduced

10% and 25%

ENTIRE STOCK p.82

them into the public eye. One is an author, one a collector and one a bookseller.”

smallest fur offered in any city  
 you when the winter furs no  
 more over

Men's \$12.00, 40c. Reduced to 85c. 00  
 2 More Coat—best model, squirrel trimmed  
 Was \$25.00. Reduced to 425.00  
 —4250—

Evening Dress and Cloth Coats  
 Fur trimmed  
 Greatly reduced

*Erasmus*  
 1117 1/2 AVENUE, 40-57  
 NEW YORK

“Erasmus was almost certainly the first living author to make a substantial living from writing.”

p.82

HIGHER COST WRAPS of beavercast velvet and mink-like furs, with trimmings of rare chinchilla and other rare furs, formerly to \$1500— are being offered at reductions of one-third to one-half.

Luxurious Fur Coats and Wraps

In view of the present high cost of raw skins, to say nothing of the further advance in prices, it is but prudent to take advantage of the price reductions being made at this time—

- \$4500 Handsewn Broadtail Wrap
- \$2950 Mink Wrap Coat
- \$2250 Best Fox Coat
- \$2000 (Open Hudson Seal Seal Coat and Collar)
- \$1850 Natural Mink Coat
- \$1150 Choice Hudson Seal Wrap
- \$750 Hudson Seal Wrap
- \$650 Hudson Seal Wrap
- \$650 Hudson Seal Wrap Coat
- \$875 Hudson Seal Coat (Squirrel trimmings)
- \$850 Beaver Coat (32 inch length)
- \$975 Short Caracul Wrap
- \$1450 Natural Squirrel Coat
- \$1250 Hudson Seal Coat (Squirrel trimmings)
- \$450 Hair Seal Coat (Combined with Mink Squirrel)
- \$450 Short Natural Garry Squared Coat (Trimmed Hudson Seal Seal each length)

Remainings

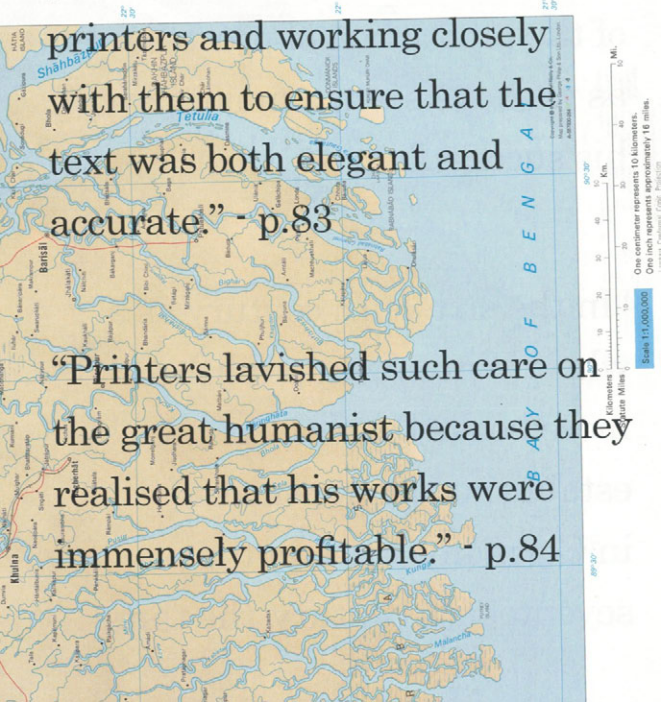
- \$ 85 Hudson Bay Sable Coat (Single Seal Erieks, Natural Seal Seal)
- \$ 185 Duvetor Sable Fur Coat
- \$ 275 Natural Fisher Skin

“Throughout his career he gave close attention to the production

process, seeking out the best

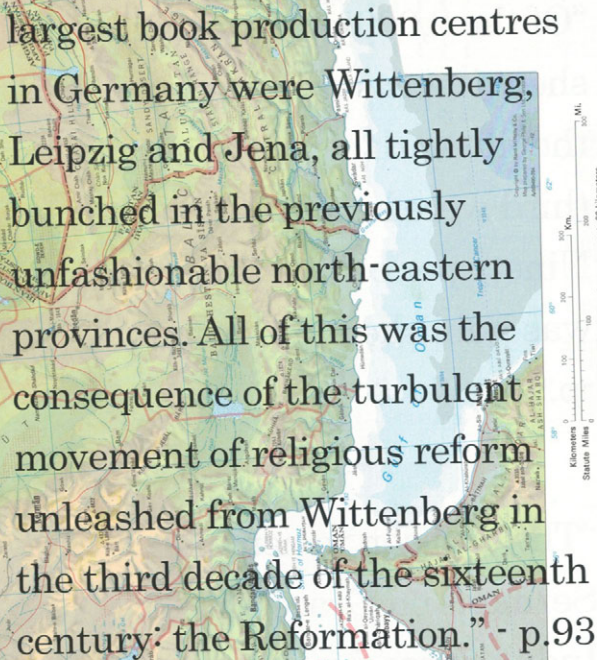
printers and working closely  
with them to ensure that the  
text was both elegant and  
accurate.” - p.83

“Printers lavished such care on  
the great humanist because they  
realised that his works were  
immensely profitable.” - p.84



“Erasmus’s close understanding of the production of process was, as we have seen, a major part of his success.” - p.84

“In the sixteenth century as a whole Wittenberg published more books than any of the established print centres in Germany. Even in the seventeenth century, the three

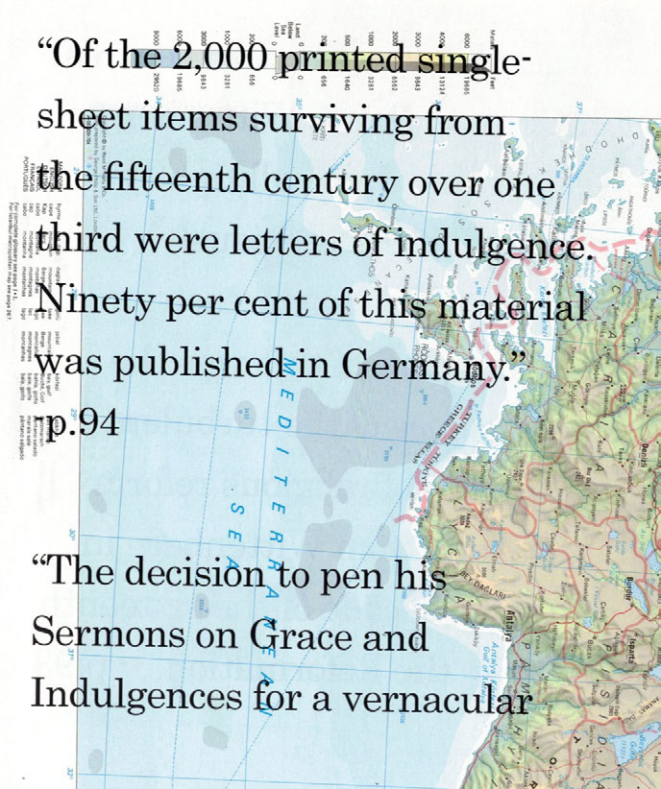


largest book production centres in Germany were Wittenberg, Leipzig and Jena, all tightly bunched in the previously unfashionable north-eastern provinces. All of this was the consequence of the turbulent movement of religious reform unleashed from Wittenberg in the third decade of the sixteenth century: the Reformation.” - p.93

Kilometers 0 100 200 300  
Statute Miles 0 100 200 300

Scale 1:6,000,000  
One centimeter represents 60 kilometers.  
One inch represents approximately 96 miles.





“Of the 2,000 printed single-sheet items surviving from the fifteenth century over one third were letters of indulgence. Ninety per cent of this material was published in Germany.”

p.94

“The decision to pen his Sermons on Grace and Indulgences for a vernacular

audience was in many respects  
the decisive moment of the



propositions, to be defended  
and sustained, or withdrawn if  
overturned. But by appealing  
to a wider lay audience Luther

One centimeter represents 60 kilometers.  
One inch represents approximately 95 miles.

Scale 1:5,000,000

passed a point beyond which the dispute could be contained within normal academic discourse. He also struck a surprising chord.” - p.95

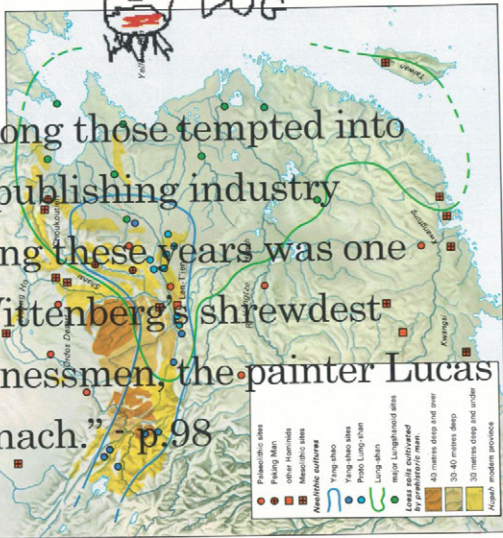
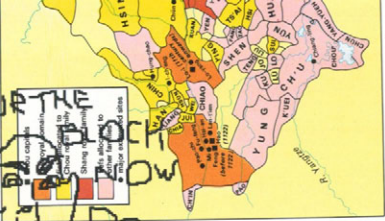


the region of easily worked loess soils, Neolithic cultures are concentrated in the northern region of easily worked loess soils. Neolithic cultures are concentrated in the northern region of easily worked loess soils. Neolithic cultures are concentrated in the northern region of easily worked loess soils.

Among those tempted into the publishing industry during these years was one of Wittenberg's shrewdest businessmen, the painter Lucas Cranach." - p.98

been swallowed up by powerful kingdoms by 'hegemon' states he from 667-632 Chi w Chin; during the 6 dominant power. By achieve political st culture and Chinese and spread far beyond early Chou times.

3/Western Chou China ( Zhou) The early Chou large number of domain control, others were gra servants of the Chou, in of the area shown on the peoples of different eth assimilated and conquer

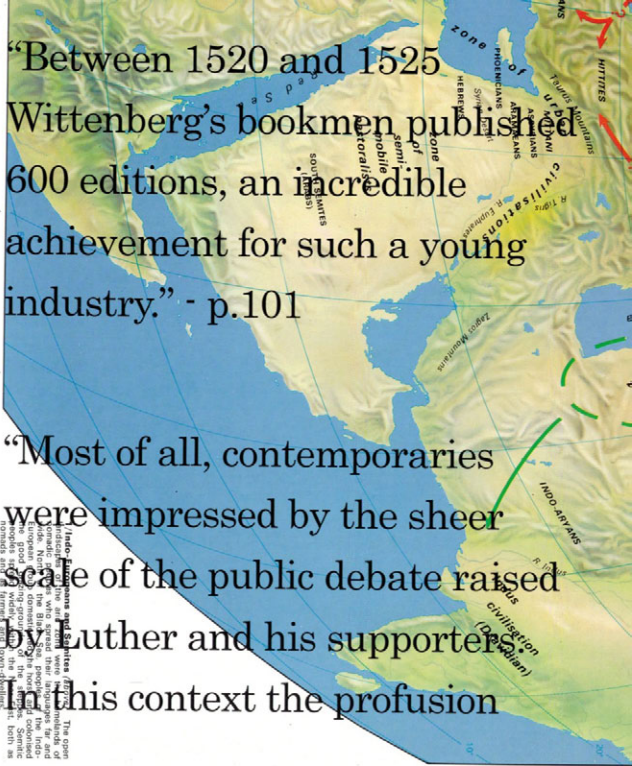




“Between 1520 and 1525 Wittenberg’s bookmen published 600 editions, an incredible achievement for such a young industry.” - p.101

“Most of all, contemporaries were impressed by the sheer scale of the public debate raised by Luther and his supporters. In this context the profusion

Indo-Europeans and Semites. The open  
indications of the area were hundreds of  
coranic peoples who spread their languages far and  
wide. North of the Black Sea, people of the Indo-  
European (Indo) domestic horse and colonized  
the good breeding-ground of the steppes. Semitic  
peoples (and wider) and the Hebrews, both as  
nomads and as farmers and town-dwellers.







...ity. He was  
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... later (1473) to  
...lated poets and  
...pt for Lorraine)

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...lds in the Empire  
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... and provoked an  
... rulers against  
... by rulers  
...ce defeated the  
... e of Breitenfeld,

(905) French en-  
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...es of machine  
...s *Kinematic*  
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(1944) Ruler of  
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... and deposed  
...sh in 1925. He  
...nterisation pro-  
...41, when British  
... 1901.

(53-1902) Finan-  
...rated from Great

eastern frontier of 1772, (prior to the first partition) should be restored. The treaty gave Poland large parts of Byelorussia and the Ukraine, and lasted until the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939.

(M-SIN) Ruler of Mysore, in central India, who reigned c. 1822-1863. He was the son of Kotha Mahak, probably an illegitimate son of the British ruler of Elam, in 1804. He withdrew from the old rival of Tipu Sultan, the Maratha ruler of northern India. He fought successfully in Hammarah and Babbar, who finally defeated him in 1780.

(BIDON, SERGE FREDERICK) SAUJEL (DOBINSO) (1827-1906) Marquis of 2nd Earl of Ripon, Viceroy of India, and appointed Viceroy in 1880. He was a distinguished general, and much opposition, resigning in 1888 after having forced his way into the British Empire. He was a judge, lawyer, and politician. He became a member of the House of Commons, and was a member of the House of Lords, 1892-5; Lord President, 1895-8.

(RIZAL, JOSE) (1861-96) Filipino nationalist, writer, and patriot, born in Manila. He was a member of the Philippine Revolution, and a member of the Philippine Republic. He was a member of the Philippine Republic, and a member of the Philippine Republic.

(ROBERT THE BRUCE) (1274-1329) King of Scotland, and one of the greatest of Scottish kings. He was a member of the Scottish Royal House, and a member of the Scottish Royal House.

(ROBERT MANJOU) (1278-1343) King of Sicily, conqueror of Sicily from the Hohenstaufen (1268). He unsuccessfully attempted to secure a dominant position in Italy, in alliance with France and the papacy. The kingdom rapidly declined after his death.

thereafter, though remaining within the family, was frequently disorderly. In 1917 Nicholas II abdicated in favour of his brother Michael, who refused the throne, thus ending the royal line.

(MOSEVITZ, MORITZ) (1868-1945) First of the Romanovs in exile, a reigning monarch from 1917 to 1918. He was a member of the Romanov family, and a member of the Romanov family.

(ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO) (1858-1945) 32nd President of the United States, first elected 1933. He was a member of the Roosevelt family, and a member of the Roosevelt family.

(ROSEVELT, THEODORE) (1858-1919) 26th President of the United States. He was a member of the Roosevelt family, and a member of the Roosevelt family.

(ROSAS, JUAN MANUEL) (1793-1871) Dictatorial governor of Buenos Aires, 1829-52. Born into a landowning and military family, he acquired large ranches and controlled a force of gauchos (cowboys); in 1827 he was appointed head of the provincial

both widely read in their own lifetime, but achieved nothing like Luther's success. Luther could certainly have made both widely read in their own lifetime, but achieved nothing like Luther's success.

itories adjoining the course of the rivers Niger and Benue. It engaged in complex struggles with the French, the Germans and local rulers, conquering several emirates; in 1899, after many complaints and disputes, the emperor was transferred to the British government.

(RUDEWITZ, IV) (1365) Habsburg Duke of Austria, reigning 1358-65. He forged a character, *Principium majus*, claiming territorial privileges and the hereditary title of grand duke from his father-in-law, Emperor Charles IV. The emperor was declared fraudulent by Italian scholar-poet Petrarca; the result was war ending with the granting of Austria to him to the pope. He founded the University of Vienna (1365).

(RYSSDICK, TREATY OF AGREEMENT) signed September-October 1697, ending the war of the Spanish Alliance (1689-97). Louis XIV for France signed William III's request for the English throne, restoration of the *status quo* in the French and British colonies, the return of Catalonia, Luxembourg and part of the Spanish Netherlands to Spain, and the renunciation of the treaty with the Dutch. The emperor recovered many French possessions along the Rhine, while Louis was placed on the throne, while Louis was the residence of Duke Leopold.

(SAA'D ZAGHUL) see Zaghal, Saad SAAD, the Muslim dynasty, claiming to be descendants of the Prophet ('shahids') and ruling Morocco from the mid-16th to the mid-17th century.

(SAAVEDRA, BALTAZAR DE LA CUEVA) HENRIQUEZ ARIAS DE (1626-87) Spanish colonial administrator. In 1674 he was appointed viceroy of Peru, Chile and Tierra Firme, a territory which included the present of Panama; his prosperous rule ended in 1678, when he tried to relax colonial monopolies. He was held captive for two years while charges were heard, and was liberated in 1680. He returned to Spain, and had a seat on the Council of the Indies.

(SABINES) Ancient Apennine people of central Italy, north-east of Rome. According to legend the Sabine women were abducted by the Romans under Romulus; by the 3rd century the Sabines had become fully Romanised.



**ST BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY MASSACRE**

Massacre of Huguenots (French Protestants) by French Catholics, which began on St. Bartholomew's Day, 24 August 1572, and quickly spread from Paris to other French towns.

**SALADIN** (c. 1137-93) Western name of the Muslim hero, founder of the Ayyubid dynasty, and the Muslims' most successful and honorable foe. He became sultan of Egypt and Islamic Arabia, 1186, destroyed the Crusaders' army at Hattin, northern Palestine, and recaptured Jerusalem. He also defeated the Third Crusade.

**SALAZAR, ANTONIO DE VILVIERA** (1889-1969) Dictator of Portugal. He was Franco's fiercest enemy during the revolution, 1928-32, and became Prime Minister, 1933, after the revolution broke. He established authoritarian rule over Portugal, 1933, and maintained personal rule until his death.

**SALVANS** One of many Frankish tribes which moved from central Europe (3rd century AD) and settled in the region of the Alps, near the mouth of the Rhine, in the 5th century. They expanded south approximately to the river Loire, and then they the Merovingian dynasty, which supplanted by the Carolingians, which inherited Aquitaine and Burgundy and reunited most of Gaul. Later, Salian (c. 900-1024) and Swabian (c. 1024-1099) kings, as Conrad II in 1024, and founded the Salian dynasty; the line died out with his last grandson in 1125.

**SALUSBERY, ROBERT CECIL, 3rd MARQUESS OF** (1830-1905) British Conservative, and an English politician. He became Foreign Secretary, 1878, and held this post which he held through most of his three periods as Prime Minister, 1885-88, 88-92, 1895-1905. On the whole he inclined towards co-operation with the Allies against Germany in the imperial rivalries, France and Russia, was reluctant to concluding an alliance. European politics was therefore often associated with the so-called "splendid isolation."

**SALLÉ, ROBERT CASSELER SIEG DE LA** (1643-1701) French explorer. He explored the Montserrat, 1666, and sailed along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers from the

Magazine, 1701, with **ANDRÉ BOUVIER**. He led South America's 19th-century independence struggles from Spain. After service in the Spanish army he returned to Buenos Aires in 1812 and in 1817 led an army of liberators in the epic crossing of the Andes, with Bernardo **O'Higgins** he freed Chile in 1818, and in 1821 invaded Peru from the sea and took the Spanish stronghold of Lima. After a quarrel with Bolívar, he retired to France.

**SAUSKRIT** Classical language of ancient India, in use mainly before 500 BC. As a classical language it has been the present day source of much secular literature. Also used in literary incantations in some and southern Asia, not in an Anglican handbook. It is a Indo-European language and hence related to Greek and Latin.

**SAVING STEAK, THE** OF Agreement between Russia-Turkey War, 1877-8. It rendered a large territory, state of Bulgaria, Austria, thereby was only overruled at the Congress of Berlin, 1878.

**SANTA ANITA, ANTONIO LUIS DE** (1784-1876) Mexican patriot in Texas and the Spanish Mexican empire in 1836. He became President of Mexico in 1847. He attacked Texas and resisted the Alamo, 1836.

**SARAGOSA** was taken and captured during the siege after 1839 held until 1848. But was routed by US troops in the Mexican War after 1848-9. His services, the refusal by both Emperor Maximilian and his wife, and Santa Anita died poor and childless.

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**SANDERS, CHARLES** (1713-75) British Admiral, commander of the fleet which defeated the French navy at the battle of St. Vincent, 1797. He was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1793.

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**SEATO** see Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

**SECOND COGNAC** Cognac produced in the second vintage of the year.

**SECONDO** Cognac produced in the second vintage of the year.

**SECONDO** Cognac produced in the second vintage of the year.

**SECONDO** Cognac produced in the second vintage of the year.

heart of the flower  
 Youth, fragrance, mag-  
 ical, youth, life, of con-  
 cover de la vie.

Best of all is  
 youth and  
 without this propa-  
 gation —  
 tion!

Peggy P. Brooks  
 have just the right  
 lines, those that  
 touches things in the  
 natural grace of the  
 materials to make her  
 slim figure, her face,  
 talia, trim, and  
 children, those who  
 style and appeal!

As for them, be  
 scarcely your  
 eyes. Really, a respon-  
 sive; each dress a marvel  
 for the price.

Leading shop all over  
 the world, offer Peggy  
 Page dresses.

Catalogue of dresses  
 Wholesale room  
 18 West 57 Street

Guard Your Health  
 By Keeping Your Mouth Clean With  
**BORMINE**  
 Best Antiseptic Mouthwash  
 Avoid Colds, Sore-Throat  
 and INFLUENZA  
 Your health is at stake.  
 Get a bottle today at  
 drug and department  
 stores.

106

MICHAEL

TAILLEUR POUR DAMES  
 134 5<sup>th</sup> AVENUE  
 NEW YORK  
 AT 87<sup>th</sup> STREET

JANUARY 24TH 1920.

SEVERAL OF THE TRADEPAPERS  
 CONTAINED ADVERTISEMENTS IN  
 WHICH THE NAME OF MY HOUSE  
 WAS FEATURED. THIS USE OF MY  
 NAME WAS IMPROPER AND UN-  
 AUTHORIZED.

IT IS MY DESIRE TO CALL THE  
 ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND  
 PUBLIC TO THIS ABUSE OF MY  
 NAME AND TO INFORM THEM THAT  
 I AM NOT CREATING DESIGNS OR  
 MODELS EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE  
 BENEFIT OF ANY PARTICULAR  
 PERSON BUT FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
 THE ENTIRE TRADE AND PUBLIC  
 ALIKE.

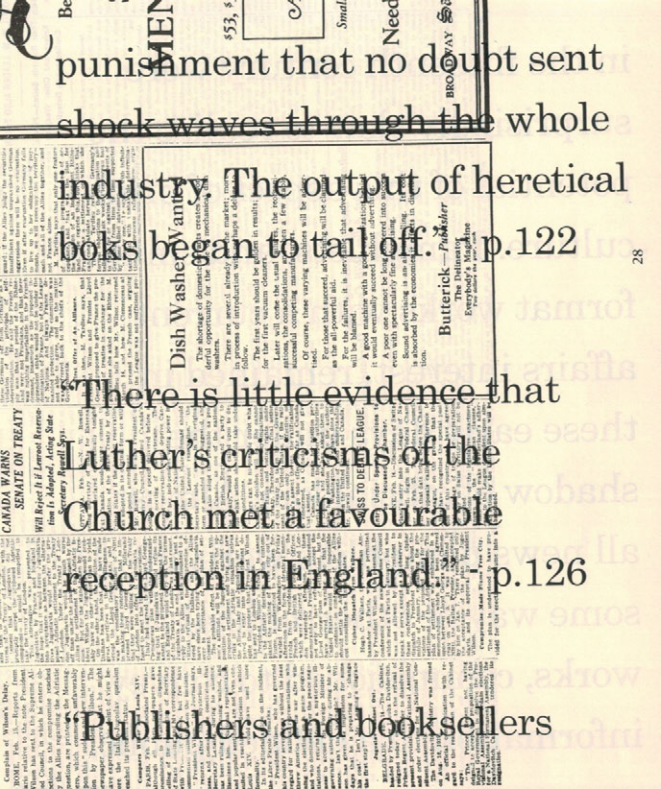


...the peace of Augsburg of 1555 would secure the Lutheran heritage and the future of the churches of the Reformation."

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

- General News and Special Events
- II. Local Section, Political and Social
- III. Editorial, Reviews, Notices
- IV. Progress and Science
- V. Pictures, Fiction, Second Part
- VI. Reviews of Literature, Art, Music, Drama, and Sport
- VII. Pictures, Music, Amusements, and Sport
- VIII. Classified Advertisements





punishment that no doubt sent shock waves through the whole

industry. The output of heretical books began to tail off. p.122

“There is little evidence that Luther’s criticisms of the Church met a favourable reception in England.” p.126

“Publishers and booksellers

**CANADA WARNS SENATE ON TREATY**  
Will Reject It if League Reservations Is Adopted, Acting State Secretary Reed Says

Completion of Wilson's Delect. ROME, Feb. 25.—Reports from Wilson relative to the note President Woodrow Wilson has just received from the British government in London, according to the Associated Press, are that the note is a reply to the one which the United States government sent to London on Feb. 16. The note is said to be a reply to the one which the United States government sent to London on Feb. 16. The note is said to be a reply to the one which the United States government sent to London on Feb. 16.

**RECEIVED FROM THE**  
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**Dish Washes Want**  
The shortage of domestic goods creates a wonderful opportunity for the manufacturer.

There are several already on the market; more in various stages of preparation will be developed in the next few months.

For those that succeed, advertising will be crucial as the all-powerful aid.

A good machine with a good advertisement will eventually succeed without advertising.

A poor one cannot be long on the shelves even with spectacular fine advertising.

**Butterick—Publisher**  
The Delineator  
Everybody's Magazine  
You make us possible



Their Records Seized—Pistol, Knives and Other Weapons Confiscated by Detectives.

Grand Jury Says Post Office

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT of justice, in a report made public today, says that the grand jury at New York City has returned a verdict against the Post Office employees who were charged with the seizure of the records of the I. W. W. leader, W. W. Leaden, and other weapons. The grand jury found that the employees were guilty of the seizure of the records of the I. W. W. leader, W. W. Leaden, and other weapons. The grand jury also found that the employees were guilty of the seizure of the records of the I. W. W. leader, W. W. Leaden, and other weapons.

in the fifteenth century were surprisingly slow to realise the potential of this aspect of print culture. Pamphlets, and small format works with a current affairs interest, remained in these early days under the shadow of officialdom. Almost all news pamphlets were, in some way or other, official works, commissioned to convey information to a defined public

27

Sultan to Stay in Constantinople; Part Allies Will Control Dardanelles

PARIS, 14.—The sultan, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, will remain in the city, and will not leave until the end of the war. The sultan is expected to stay in Constantinople until the end of the war. The sultan is expected to stay in Constantinople until the end of the war. The sultan is expected to stay in Constantinople until the end of the war.

French opinion is generally excited over President Wilson's action. The French opinion is generally excited over President Wilson's action. The French opinion is generally excited over President Wilson's action. The French opinion is generally excited over President Wilson's action.

Wilson has opened in the British cabinet a conference. Wilson has opened in the British cabinet a conference. Wilson has opened in the British cabinet a conference. Wilson has opened in the British cabinet a conference.

It is difficult for Paris either to understand the attitude of the British cabinet or to understand the attitude of the British cabinet. It is difficult for Paris either to understand the attitude of the British cabinet or to understand the attitude of the British cabinet.

A history commission of President Wilson would not be a commission to examine the history of the United States. A history commission of President Wilson would not be a commission to examine the history of the United States. A history commission of President Wilson would not be a commission to examine the history of the United States.

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Here a number of Europe's rulers gradually began to make more innovative use of print." - p.131

"Short works quickly produced and with rapid turnover were the ideal products for small businesses." - pp. 34-35

"The production of news

Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and the Yellow River around An-yang. The characteristic feature of them all was the city, which now became an increasingly dominant social form, gradually eating up the surrounding countryside, until today urban civilisation has become the criterion of social progress. But the city had other important connotations as well: a complex division of labour, literacy and a literate class (usually the priesthood), monumental public buildings, political and religious hierarchies, a kingship descended from the gods, and ultimately empire, or the claim to rule over the *oikoumene*. Arguably there was visible the dichotomy between the civilised world and the barbarian world outside. The onslaught of nomadic peoples eager to enjoy the fruits of civilisation was a recurrent theme in world history, until the introduction of firearms in the fifteenth century AD decisively tilted the balance in favour of the civilised peoples.

pamphlets reached a crescendo in the years 1538-1544, when the conflict between Charles V and Francis I moved towards its climax and the ebb and flow of the war produced a huge volume of pamphlets." p. 139

**CHRYSLER FIRE-ENGINE REPAIRS**  
**Four South Rivers Companies**  
**are to Fall of South**

Original New York Times  
 The four South Rivers companies, which are to be merged into a single fire-engine repair company, are the South Rivers Fire Engine Repairing Company, the South Rivers Fire Engine Repairing Company, the South Rivers Fire Engine Repairing Company, and the South Rivers Fire Engine Repairing Company.


**MORE IMPRISONING IN SOUTH GERMAN**  
**Colombia, Pa., Feb. 1.**

Original New York Times  
 The number of prisoners in the South German State of Colombia, Pa., has increased to 1,000, according to a report from the State Prison at Columbia, Pa., Feb. 1.

**ARMORED CAR FIRED INTO RADICAL CROWD**  
**Squads in Front of the Atlantic Square with Dead and Wounded of a Radical Team.**

Original New York Times  
 A squad of police officers, armed with machine guns, fired into a crowd of radicals in Atlantic Square, New York City, Feb. 1, killing one man and wounding several others.

“Aside from the end of the contests of Europe’s warring dynasties, by far the greatest”



**Wills**  
**Model for Spring**  
**of Superior Quality**  
**Distinctive in Style**

ALTERS and Repairs  
 AT SUMMER PRICES  
 Fur Stored at  
 MODERATE PRICES  
 Telephone Murray Hill

**W. G. Bonther & Sons**  
 111th Avenue  
 New York City

EXHIBITION OF  
 PARIS IMITATIONS AND  
 OWN ADAPTATIONS AND  
 EXCLUSIVE CREATIONS

BRIDGE  
 100th Avenue  
 New York City

stimulus to the growth of a European heavy industry was the release of encroachment of the Ottoman Empire. The invention of printing coincided almost exactly with one of the most cataclysmic events of the fifteenth century, the fall of Byzantium, capital of the eastern Christian state of

# The New York Times

NEW YORK • SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1920. Price Five Cents

**SHE WEEDER**  
 "The Weeder" is a new hair and beard trimmer. It is the best yet invented.

**GERMAN STRIKE BY SOCIALISTIC CONCESSIONS; RHEINE DISTRICTS; NEAR CIL HARIN SAXONY**

**WORLD SOCIALIST GERMANY**

**ENRAGED REMOVES PORTER, INDICTS POLICE DEPUTY**

**MAIL IS PLACED AT \$1000**

**WOULD PLACE BAN ON SOCIALISTS**

**MUST MEND CONSTITUTION**

**WORLD SOCIALIST GERMANY**

**Government Signs Convention with Germans to Nationalize Industries.**

**SOME LAND CONFECTION**

**Street Called Off and Work is Expected to be Resumed in a Week.**

**BEW TENSE AND QUIET**

**Dr. Decker of State of Sango**

**Street Events in Germany Tell of ex-cessive**

**Business Increases and Merchants Mourn**

**TREASURY FATIGUE PUT UP WITH HIS HANDS ON THE PRESIDENT**

**AWAIT ACTION BY SENATE**

**MODUS VIVENDI POSSIBLE**

**APPOINT TO THE FIVE ASSEMBLY**

**WARRANTED**

**THE LATEST**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

**THE ZONE**

Foreign Office Tells Correspondents that Berlin is Exaggerating Serious Outbreaks in Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden.

**RED PERIL A BOGEY, MORE UPRISINGS IN SOUTH GERMANY**

**FRANCE WARNS US**

**FRANCE WARNS US**

**FRANCE WARNS US**

**NOSSE WON'T RESIGN  
WILL PUNISH REBELS**

The German cabinet has decided to punish the rebels. The cabinet has decided to punish the rebels. The cabinet has decided to punish the rebels.

**ASKS ALL TO GO TO BE LERER**

Only the rebels' resistance. Only the rebels' resistance. Only the rebels' resistance.

**AMT-SCIENTIFIC WAVE  
ACCOMPANIES REVOLT**

Rebels' Ties to Accused in April. Rebels' Ties to Accused in April. Rebels' Ties to Accused in April.

**ALLIES WILL PUNISH  
GERMANY TO DEEPEN**

Firmly Will Be Sent to Control. Firmly Will Be Sent to Control. Firmly Will Be Sent to Control.

**APRIL 10 IS THE TIME, AMT**

Germanists of Exile. Germanists of Exile. Germanists of Exile.

**ASSEMBLY FEARS  
TO GO TO BERLIN**

Confidence System. Confidence System. Confidence System.

**PARIS FEARS REDS  
MAY WIN IN BERLIN**

But Thinks Spart Has Compromised with Bourgeoisie to Fight Communists. But Thinks Spart Has Compromised with Bourgeoisie to Fight Communists.

**SEES THEIR HELP NEEDED**

But Thinks Spart Has Compromised with Bourgeoisie to Fight Communists. But Thinks Spart Has Compromised with Bourgeoisie to Fight Communists.

“News ballads represent an important if often frustratingly elusive part of the news market: they seem to have been particularly important when the reading public was trying to absorb or understand bad news, such as the death of Louis or the fall of Rhodes.” - p.143

**SEE K&A AFFAIR CLOSED**

Chair Press Seeks to Close. Chair Press Seeks to Close. Chair Press Seeks to Close.

**REARMS START FOR BERLIN**

Chair Press Seeks to Close. Chair Press Seeks to Close. Chair Press Seeks to Close.

“Europe’s pamphlet readers”



“A specific and interesting sub-genre of this literature is provided by the many published accounts of the birth of misshapen animals or children.”

- p.147

also had an appetite for news of natural phenomena and other astounding prodigies of nature.”

- p.147

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

**THE SHOW-BUSINESS OF POLITICS**

Many White Case Activities. **MALDEN** DEN—what is now known as the "White Case" has been the subject of a long and elaborate investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results of this investigation are being published in a series of reports which are being distributed to the public. The reports are being published in a series of reports which are being distributed to the public. The reports are being published in a series of reports which are being distributed to the public.

**WILSON TELLS HIS PLAN FOR WORLD FINANCE**

Wanted League as Agent to Produce Stability. **WASHINGTON**, March 19.—President Wilson today announced his plan for world finance. He said that the League of Nations should be the agent to produce stability. He said that the League of Nations should be the agent to produce stability. He said that the League of Nations should be the agent to produce stability.

**WILSON TELLS HIS PLAN FOR WORLD FINANCE**

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**BE CALIFORNIA ISSUES**

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**MOROSINI JOHN BERPONT (1837-1913)** United States financier. In 1871 he joined the New York firm of Axel, Morgan & Co. (renamed P. Morgan & Co. in 1895); under his guidance this became one of the world's greatest financial institutions, deeply involved in US government borrowing, reorganisation of the US railways and the formation of such massive industrial groups as US Steel, International Harvester and the General Electric Corp. By the time of his death his name was so widely evoked here as a symbol of 'money power'; he had also formed a great art collection.

**MOSSES** Israelite leader, prophet and lawgiver who bridged the gulf between the 15th and 17th centuries. According to the Old Testament, he was born in Egypt; he led the Israelites out of slavery, and travelled forty years into the Sinai desert seeking Canaan, the land promised to the descendants of Abraham. He refused the Ten Commandments, the basis of Jewish law, dictated within sight of the promised land.

**MOSLEY SIR OSWALD (1896-)** Leader of the British Union Fascists. He served as a Member of Parliament successively as a Member of Parliament, Independent and Labour representative. He left the Labour Party in 1930 to found the right-wing 'New Party' and, later, the British Blackshirts. He was imprisoned by the British government during the Second World War, and since then has lived in France.

**MOSSADEC, MOHAMMED (71860-1967-3)** Iranian politician. As Prime Minister, 1951-53, he nationalised the Anglo-Iranian oil company; after a struggle for power with the Shah

of Morocco. He succeeded his father as sultan of Morocco in 1927, then under French tutelage which he worked to remove. Deposed and exiled by the French, 1953-5, he was first reinstated as sultan and then proclaimed as sovereign (1957).  
**MOULDER (1212-1280)** Mongol prince, grandson of his Khagan. He played a prominent part in the first Mongol drive into western Asia and Europe. Elected Great Khan in 1251, he planned a world conquest, but died in China.

**MULLEN PHILIP** American doctrinaire that asserts singularism (i.e. separate realities, dualism or pluralism (i.e. separate aspects of mind or matter). Religion, it is also the doctrine that there is only one being, not in opposition to good and evil, or in conjunction with it.

**MURPHY** Those who follow Eudoxus and Diogenes, Patroclus of Alexandria (454), who taught that there was only one true, not in the person of Jesus Christ. This doctrine was condemned by the Council of Chalcedon (451). Murmur church which grew out of Monophysitism, are those in belief through the retain some Monophysite ideology, notably the Coptic Syrian and Armenian varieties.

**MURPHY JAMES (1758-1818)** Fifth President of the United States. He represented Louisiana Parishes (1803). During his presidency (1817-25), he gave up what is Secret of John Quincy Adams the Monroe Doctrine, which has aimed to exclude foreign influence from the western Hemisphere since 1823.

**MURRAY** Hill-dwellers in Indo-China in Vietna. They cultivate rice on burned-out forested, live in high houses or huts based on stilts, trace their descent through the female line, and speak a variety of Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian languages.

**MURRAY** Founder of the heretical Christian group founded by Bogomilus and Manichaeism, in the 10th century AD. The group was ecstatic and prophetic, restoring belief in the present

of servile status. Originally of the 11th century onwards they served as stewards, chamberlains and butlers to kings and other lords in Germany. Gradually, as they assumed military, administrative and judicial functions, their social status improved until, in the 15th century, their estates and offices became hereditary and they were accepted as members of the nobility.

**MUS Early King of Crete** referred to by Herodotus and Thucydides. According to legend he was the son of Zeus and Europa and took the hand of Pasiphaë. Kossowos said to have been his capital and the founder of his vast empire. The 'Minoan' civilisation of the 2nd, 1300-1500 BC was named after him by Sir Arthur Evans excavator of Knossos.

**MUSNAH** Celebration of the oral interpretation of the legal portions of the Bible in Hebrew and Arabic; created by Judah ben Shimon, a Palestinian, around 1000, it serves as a basis for 'almud.

**MURPHY, THOMAS JAMES (1858-1958)** Australian aviator. Born in England, he joined the British army in 1914, served in the Peninsular War, was a flyer-generals for New Zealand, and was the survivor of the first major aerial raid (1917) led by the Austrians. He was to explore and chart the Australian interior. He co-edited *Australian Geography* (1920) for use as schools. One of the first work to place Australia at the centre of the world, and published his first addition journal.

**MURRAY** Worship of Indra or Mitra, the Hindu and Persian deity of justice, in pre-Zoroastrian Persia a supporter of the Mazdean Empire of order and law in the Roman Empire.

**MURRAY** Mystery with Mithras as a deity, under found chapters in initiation, a common meal and the passage of a bath of immortality. An adherent of the mystery, mostly soldier-graders and civil servants in the 2nd century, was ousted by Christianity.

**MITHRIDATES (120-63 BC)** King of Pontus in Asia Minor. He assumed the throne as Mithridates VI, known as 'the Great'. He fought three wars with Rome, finally being defeated by Pompey.

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ment of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). Mukden (Shen-yang), the industrial centre of Manchuria, became a socialist stronghold after Russia obtained extensive railway building rights in the region (1896). The battle lasted over two weeks, starting in late February 1905 and ending with Japanese occupation of the city on 10 March.

**MULUVANY, WILLIAM THOMAS (1806-85)**  
Irish industrialist. An engineer and civil servant 1833-49, he went to the German Ruhr district in 1854 and directed the opening of coalmines and ironworks there. In 1858 he organised an association of Ruhr industrialists (the *Bergbauverein*) which transformed the Ruhr into the largest coalfield and industrial complex on the European continent.

**MONSTER TREATY** A treaty agreement signed in October 1916 as part of the arrangements known collectively as the 'Treaty of Westphalia', which the Triple Entente War. It brought Spain's recognition of the independence of the Ethiopian Republic and brought to an end the Eritrean Revolution.  
**MURAD I (c.1326-89)** Third ruler of the Ottoman state, succeeded his Orkhan father (d. c.1362) and controlled (or professed to control) the continuing Turkish expansion into the Balkans, which brought Thrace and later, especially, the south Serbian principalities under Ottoman control under Orkhan's control and his sons, Murad and Sertba were successively crowned as vassals after their defeat in the hostile coalition forces at Chirmen (Gerevansin) in 1389 and Koseovo in 1389. Murad was killed during the latter battle. Ottoman territory was also expanded in Anatolia (conquest of Sivas, 1384; hostilities with the Karakamans in the 1380s).

**MURAD II (1404-51)** Ottoman sultan from 1421. He spent the early years of his reign overhauling the central years of his reign, the struggle with Hungary on the one hand, the power struggle with the Sultan of Malacca on the other. Murad gained control over Spain in 1439 but in 1440 failed to take Belgrade. In 1443 the Ottomans

Babylonia. While governor of the Sealand province, he assumed leadership of an insurrection against the Assyrians in 627 BC. He founded the last native Babylonian dynasty, the Chaldeans, in 626, quickly gaining control of much of Babylonia. He unsuccessfully besieged Ashur, 616, formed an alliance with the Medes, 614, and made a joint assault on Nineveh which was completed in 612. He was succeeded by his son, Nebuchadnezzar.

**NAVAJO (1465-1539)** Feudal lord of the Navaho, Navaho and Navaho. He issued a notable decree: 'The Navaho shall have an extended pigment of iron and iron shirring pigment in painting to make a white and setting in sculpture. His teaching, spread by the Navaho, was the first of its kind in the Navaho of the Americas, and it was still survive.

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1818), 1917, and increasing dependence on the USSR.

**NATO** see North Atlantic Treaty Organisation  
**NAVAJO** North American Indian tribe which probably emigrated from Canada to the region of the south-western United States between 9000 and 1200. After a long history of raids against white settlers in New Mexico, 8000 Navajos were captured by a force under Colonel Kit Carson (1863-4) and interned for four years in New Mexico. In 1868 they were released and sent to a reservation. Today some 100,000 Navajo survive, many still occupying their 2,000 square mile reservation in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. They form the largest Indian tribe in the United States.

**NATIONAL FRONT** Term formed from the abbreviation for the National Socialist German Workers Party leader Adolf Hitler. Its creed covered many of the features of Fascism. Its special characteristics were (1) a belief in the racial superiority of the 'Aryan race' and of the German people who, as the purest carriers of Aryan blood, constituted a master race destined to dominate the sub-human Slav peoples of eastern Europe, and Russia; (2) virulent anti-Semitism expressed in the systematic extermination of the Jewish population throughout Europe, the Jews being accused of an insatiable desire to corrupt and destroy Aryan purity and culture; (3) anti-urbanism and anti-intellectualism, the peasant being held to be purified by his contact with the land; (4) the persistence of ruthless political leadership of the party, who believed himself dependent to rule; (5) the German people to be a 'people without a past' and thus to create a new history which would last for a thousand years.

**NAZOVET PACT** (also known as Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) official non-aggression pact signed on 24 August 1939 between Germany and Soviet Russia, containing secret protocols which divided Eastern Europe between the signatories: eastern Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Bessarabia to Russia; western Poland and Lithuania (later transferred to the Reich sphere) to Germany. The Russians were to be given fifteen years after the German invasion of Poland in 1939.

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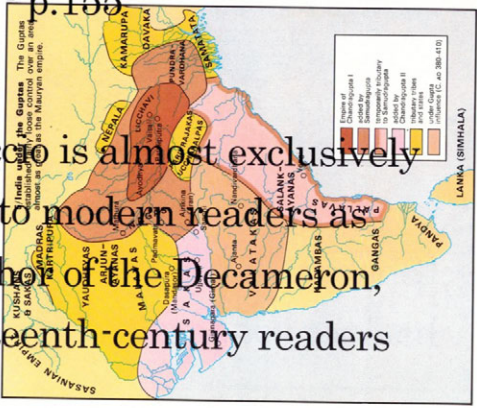


# India: the first empires

“Boccaccio is almost exclusively known to modern readers as the author of the Decameron, that sixteenth-century readers

books.”

BY about 600 BC, northern India had at least sixteen well-articulated political units, some still essentially tribal republics, others already absolute monarchies established in the Ganges plain. In the first of the great republics, Kapilavastu, Gautama Buddha the founder of Asia's most pervasive religion, was born c. 560 BC. While other Ganges valley cities (contemporary Mahurva (born c. 490 BC) with formula the teachings of Jainism, the faith still followed by many of India's rich merchant community. During the 5th century BC, great numbers of *Mahajanapadas*, or great realms, were gradually reduced to four, and eventually after a century of mutual wars, these were all absorbed into the single kingdom of Magadha, with its splendid new capital of Patliputra (Patna) strategically commanding the Ganges trade route. This was to be the nucleus of the first super Empire. When Alexander, having conquered Achaemenid Persia, set marching on the Indian 325 BC, the young conqueror, Chandragupta, is thought to have met him, probably after Alexander's invasion of India. Chandragupta seized Magadha's throne, then, exploiting the power vacuum left behind in the north-west after Alexander's departure, Chandragupta annexed all the north-west of the Indian subcontinent, occupying the parts of central India north of the Narmada, and in 305 BC decisively defeated Alexander's successor, Seleucus Nicator, who then ceded the Greek province of Trans-Indus, including a large part of Afghanistan. The Mauryan Empire, extended by Chandragupta's son Bindusara, reached its zenith under his grandson, the Emperor Asoka, who with the

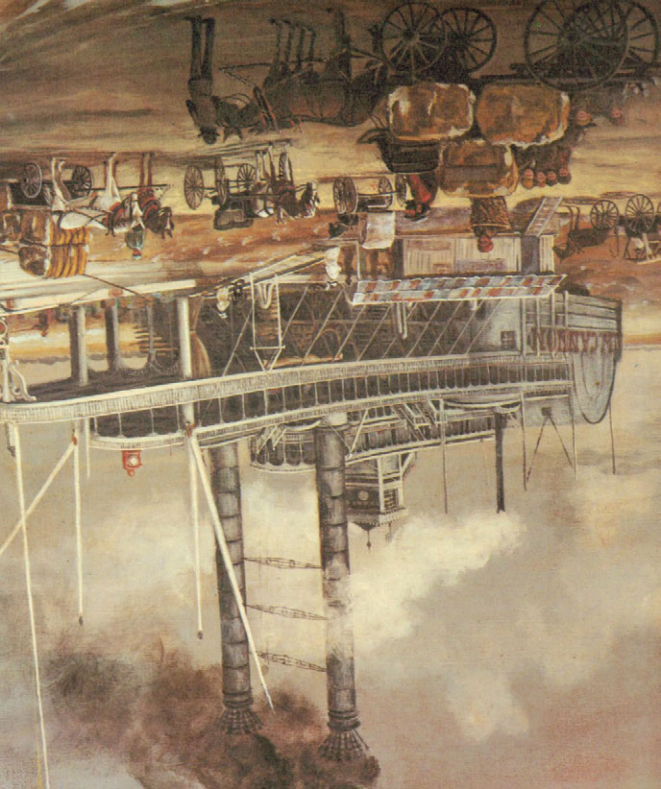


sense of a private space for reading either in the sense of an allocated portion of the day, or a private place in the home to which one could retreat with books.”

conquest of Kalinga established his rule. Asoka's of settlements in administrative and military described in many of statecraft to Kandiya. Chohan. Traditions attributed to have been building and main the Road Highway north. The Trunk Highway north. Probably his successors practice, although this had r as the predominant with Brahman most powerful caste of Kalinga Asoka a him abandon *Digvijaya* in favor of Righteous are found inscribed over India, and his e isic kingdoms, as south, to preach the Mauryan rule, how Asoka's death in 232 the north and no invaded, both by Seleucid satrapies of new nomad groups Asia. In particular t Yüeh-chih horde (see in the Oxus valley extended their rule









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ISBN: 978-1-  
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