孝哲毅皇后 Hsiao-Chê-I, consort of the Emperor T'ung-Chih.

4th moon, 17th—Death of the Empress 孝端文皇后 Hsiao-Tuan-Wên, consort of the Emperor T'ien-Tsung.

4th moon, 29th—Death of the Empress 孝愼成皇后 Hsiao-Shên-Ch'êng, a secondary consort of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

5th moon, 3rd—Death of the Empress 孝誠仁皇后 Hsiao-Ch'ing-Jên, consort of the Emperor H'ang-Hsi.

5th moon, 23rd—Death of the Empress 孝恭仁皇后 Hsiao-Kung-Jên, a secondary consort of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi.

7th moon, 9th—Death of the Empress 孝靜成皇后 Hsiao-Ching-Ch'ing, a secondary consort of the Emperor Tao-Kuang.

7th moon, 10th—Death of the Empress 孝懿仁皇后 Hsiao-I-Jên, a secondary consort of the Emperor K'ang-Hsi.

7th moon, 17th—Death of the Emperor 文宗顯皇帝 Wên-Tsung-Hsien (Hsien-Fêng).

7th moon, 25th—Death of the Emperor 仁宗睿皇帝 Jên-Tsung-Jin (Kia K'ing).

8th moon, 9th—Death of the Emperor 太宗文皇帝 T'ai-Tsung-Wên (T'ien-Ts'ung 天聰).

8th moon, 11th—Death of the Emperor 太祖高皇帝 T'ai-Tsu-Kao (T'ien Ming 天命).

8th moon, 23rd—Death of the Emperor 世宗憲皇帝 Shih-Tsung-Hsien (Yung-Chêng).

9th moon, 27th—Death of the Empress 孝慈高皇后 Hsiao-Tz'ŭ-Kao, consort of the Emperor T'ien Ming.

9th moon, 29th—Death of the Empress 孝敬憲皇后 Hsiao-Ching-Hsien, consort of the Emperor Yung-Chêng.

11th moon, 13th—Death of the Emperor 聖祖仁皇帝 Shêng-Tsu-Jên (K'ang Hsi).

12th moon, 5th—Death of the Emperor 穆宗毅皇帝 Mu-Tsung-I (T'ung-Chih).

12th moon, 6th—Death of the Empress 孝惠章皇后 Hsiao-Hui-Chang, consort of the Emperor Shun-Chih.

12th moon, 11th—Death of the Empress 孝和睿皇后 Hsiao-Ho-Jui, a secondary consort of the Emperor Kia-K'ing.

12th moon, 12th—Death of the Empress 孝德顯皇后 Hsiao-Tê-Hsien, consort of the Emperor Hsien-Fêng.

12th moon, 25th—Death of the Empress 孝莊文皇后 Hsiao-Chuang-Wên, a secondary consort of the Emperor T'ien-Ts'ung.

J. M.

NOTES BY E. H. PARKER.

BARBARITIES. — Roman brutalities were emulated by 劉鋹, who reigned at Canton in the 10th century as ruler of 南漢. Besides roasting, boiling, and flaying people, he made his criminals fight with tigers and elephants [鬬虎抵象].

In joy at becoming Emperor, the Turkish monarch 李存勗 knocked heads with [? or rubbed noses, or kissed] his adoptive brother 李嗣源, who had assisted him to the Throne. This curious act [以頭觸之] may throw light upon some ancient Kitan or Turkish custom. The same monarch varnished or pickled the head of the Liang Emperor, and put it in his family shrine. He also wished to dig up and smash the coffin of the Liang founder 朱溫; but on being remonstrated with by 張全義 *alias* 宗奭, he contented himself with destroying the Tomb Palace, and uprooting the trees. He also destroyed the Ancestral Temple of the Liangs, and massacred the families of 李振 and 趙巖 and 張漢傑, all former ministers of Liang. The Chinese commentator approves this barbarity on the ground that Chu Wên had murdered the two last Emperors of the T'ang Dynasty.

ASTRONOMY.—In the 11th moon of the year 丁丑 or 977 (i.e. probably early in