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Founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.1776: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty.1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.1779:1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.1779:1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy.1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand.1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848).1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup.1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War.1783: Russian annexation of Crimea.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881899).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaens Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster.1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797.1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28]1793: Upper Canada bans slavery.1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia.1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's war to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran.1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30]1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China.1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801.1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland.17981800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'état brings the end of the French Revolution.1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide.1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31]Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ft. 1730: Octant navigational tool developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Floyder shuttle invented by John Kay1736: Europeans encountered rubber the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lighting's first inventor by Benjamin Franklin1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker.1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chenyule, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[32]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe.1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihail ilobod Bol1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile; or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.1733: Hippolyte ed Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathetic, piano sonata by Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed" Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia." Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire." Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC185538307.^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715-1789 (reviseded.). Yale University Press. ISBN978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC186413657.^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN978-0-340-81372-0.^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century (Oxford History of the British Empire). Oxford University Press, USA. ISBN978-0-19-924677-9. OCLC174866045. "Introduction" by P. J. Marshall, page 1 ^ O'Gorman, Frank (1997). The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 16881832 (The Arnold History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC16200144.^ Ricklefs (1991), page 106 ^ Encyclopdia Britannica's Great Inventions, Encyclopdia Britannica Archived August 7, 2008, at the Wayback Machine ^ Meggs, Philip B. A History of Graphic Design. (1998) John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p 146 ISBN978-0-471-29198-5Black, Jeremy and Roy Porter, eds. A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century World History (1994) 89ppKlekar, Cynthia. "Fictions of the Gift: Generosity and Obligation in Eighteenth-Century English Literature." Innovative Course Design Winner, American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies: Wake Forest University, 2004. . Refereed. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed., 1973), highly detailed outline of events online free-Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) onlineMilward, Alan S. and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of continental Europe: 17801870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverage does not overlap.Milward, Alan S. and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914 (1977) onlineThe Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia CommonsRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 18th century External tools(link countranclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit)Goths (links | edit)Industrial espionage (links | edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)1624 (links | edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1661 (links | edit)1756 (links | edit)1790 (links | edit)1848 (links | edit)1866 (links | edit)1896 (links | edit)1895 (links | edit)1861 (links | edit)1648 (links | edit)1623 (links | edit)1662 (links | edit)1640s (links | edit)1770s (links | edit)1780s (links | edit)1789 (links | edit)1782 (links | edit)1840 (links | edit)1840s (links | edit)1883 (links | edit)1800s (decade) (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th century" Got this Atlas lathe cheap but not sure what model it is. It's 10" And overall length is around 42" long. Can only make out the numbers "01575" on the bed, also has a number "2" above those numbers. Has 10-247 cast in behind the change gears. Other than that no other identifying numbers. Any help would be appreciated.Thanks,erald looks to be a TH42.if you look at the tailstock end of the ways, on the very end, there may be a serial number plate that will give the model and serial number.heres a link to some info that may be helpful, H-M Lifetime Diamond Member It's most likely an early Model 1042. It has babbit bearings and a vertical countershaft. It could have been a V42 (which is a vertical countershaft babbit bearing 10F) but 10-247 would be an early left gear guard part number. 10D and 10F would have had one with part # 10D-247. Plus it has the fabricated change gear guard which only appeared in the Atlas (and Craftsman on the 12") in about 1935 & 1936. It isn't a 10A, 10B or 10C because it has both back gears and change gears. And it isn't an upgraded 10E because the 10E as sold was a stripped down 10D that you could later buy the rest of the bells and whistles for and it would have had 10D-247 on the left guard. It also has the early symetrical (nearly square) bed legs. And it has the early wagon top compound slide with the early small wheel instead of crank and the early tailstock (all straight lines instead of curves). The two solid handwheels on the carriage are not originals. Everything else that I can see seems to be original. If you look at the right gear guard, you should find 10-246 cast into it. Somewhere on the headstock you should find either 10-2 or 10-2A.If the numbers "01575" are stamped into the top of the bed down at the tailstock end, that's the serial number. Early models of the 10" (and 12") would have had an Atlas or Craftsman nameplate on the back side of the bed with the model number stamped on it. But these seem to mostly be missing, that's why Robert's the Guru!!! H-M Lifetime Diamond Member Heh heh. I forgot to add that Atlas lathes this early and in this condition and state of completeness are rare. That was a good find. It's most likely an early Model 1042. It has babbit bearings and a vertical countershaft. It could have been a V42 (which is a vertical countershaft babbit bearing 10F) but 10-247 would be an early left gear guard part number. 10D and 10F would have had one with part # 10D-247. Plus it has the fabricated change gear guard which only appeared in the Atlas (and Craftsman on the 12") in about 1935 & 1936. It isn't a 10A, 10B or 10C because it has both back gears and change gears. And it isn't an upgraded 10E because the 10E as sold was a stripped down 10D that you could later buy the rest of the bells and whistles for and it would have had 10D-247 on the left guard. It also has the early wagon top compound slide with the early small wheel instead of crank and the early tailstock (all straight lines instead of curves). 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Was kinda wary at first but figured after looking at parts on ebay that I could part it out and make my money back.The babbit is in good condition for it's age and both have around .002 clearance without any shims, which I would say is right around perfect for clearance. Overall the machine is in good condition except for the #20 change gear is worn pretty good. But figured that seeing as it's the main one used. I'm going to eventually clean it and repair but was to excited to start using it once I got it home. Also going to make some new handles for the carriage as the ones on it are small and pain in the butt to use. Would you happen to know of the color of the color of the paint it originally had? It's a blueish-gray color and kinda like to go back with that if I new of a good match. I painted the change gear cover and gear guards MF gray today but not sure I like that color much.It is missing one of the OD chuck jaws and I can't seem to find any replacements anywhere on the web so will end of buying a new chuck eventually. Unless anyone here would have any ideas where to find replacement jaws. They have a 61 stamped into them.Once again thanks for the info, greatly appreciate it. [/QUOTE]The closest readily accessible match to the original Atlas 1930's and 1940's color seems to be Rustoleum Dark Machinery Gray. Around 1950 they changed to the lighter Machinery Gray. The Craftsman machines varied from dark blue-gray to blue-green to green. But I think Atlas stuck with the same dark gray throughout the entire period.Someone recently replied to a similar chuck jaw question with a suggestion to try General Tools. Otherwise I don't really know. Luckily, I've never needed to find replacement jaws. If you do find replacements, you'd probably need to regrind them to match. Not difficult but you'll need some sort of tool post grinder and a jig to properly preload the jaws. That's a 1934 10 inch for sure. Here is mine... Heh heh. I forgot to add that Atlas lathes this early and in this condition and state of completeness are rare. That was a good find. That is a 1934 ten inch for sure. Here is mine...100% original including the motor. One handwheel may have been replaced at some point. My grandfather bought it right out of high school. I inherited it from him. Stamp on bed way is D1641 Last edited: Jan 17, 2021 H-M Lifetime Diamond Member The lathe shown above probably dates from 1936. It still has the fabricated change gear guard but has Timken bearings. First known mention of Timken bearings is in catalog #25, thought to date from late 1936. It also has the asymmetrical legs also thought to date from late 1936. The other machine referred to could date from 1934. It has babbit bearings and symmetrical legs. The only known earlier Atlas catalogs showing metal working lathes are 15 (1935), 8 (1934) and 5 (1932).

## Atlas lathe 10. Atlas lathe milling attachment. Atlas lathe. Atlas 10 lathe spindle thread.