

■ 1843 Elias Howayek, was born as eldest child of Tadros Abboud Howayek (later ordained as Father Peter) and Ghorra Tannous Howayek.



■ 1848 Elias began his studies under the village oak tree.

■ 1851 Elias Howayek entered the St. John Maroun school in Kfarhay.



■ 1854 Elias Howayek entered St. John Maroun's seminary.



■ 1856 Elias received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the hands of Bishop Yussef El-Marid.

■ 1859 Elias Howayek entered the seminary of Ghazir.



■ 1865 Elias requested continuation of his studies at the Propaganda College in Rome.
■ 1866 He transferred to the Propaganda College in Rome.



■ 1869 Elias Howayek received minor orders from the hands of Cardinal Risak.
■ 1869 He received the news of the death of his father, the priest Peter.

■ 1843 The election took place of Pope Gregory XVI.

■ 1846 Pius IX was elected Pope.

■ 1854 Pope Pius IX proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady.



■ 1858 The Holy Virgin appeared to Bernadette Soubirous at Lourdes, saying, "I am the Immaculate Conception".



■ 1869 Opening of the First Vatican Council.
■ 1869 Pope Pius IX confirmed the authenticity of the apparitions of Our Lady at Lourdes.



■ 1843 This year saw the end of the patriarchate of Mar Yussef Hobeish.
■ 1845 Mar Yussef El-Khazen was raised to the Maronite patriarchal throne.



■ 1846 The Jesuit Fathers established a seminary in Ghazir.
■ 1847 Ibrahim Al-Yaziji rectified the Arabic version of the Old Testament for the Jesuit press.

■ 1850 Tadros, the father of Elias, was ordained priest by Patriarch Yussef El-Khazen.

■ 1854 Boulos Massaad was elected Maronite Patriarch.



■ 1856 Patriarch Boulos Massaad convoked a synod at Bkerki by order of Pope Pius IX.

■ 1858 The death occurred of Naamatallah Kassab Al-Hardini, now canonized saint.
■ 1859 Brother Charbel Makhlof received the priesthood from the hands of Bishop Yussef El-Marid.

■ 1863 Maronite Bishop Yuhanna El-Hajj established his episcopal seat at Aramoon, Kesserwan.

■ 1865 The Bkerki Library was founded by the Maronite Patriarch Boulos Massaad.
■ 1866 The Congregation of the Maronite Lebanese Missionaries was founded by Father Yuhanna El-Habib.

■ 1867 Patriarch Massaad travelled to Rome, Paris and Astana.
■ 1869 Patriarch Massaad met the french Emperor Napoleon III and the Sultan Abd El-Aziz.

■ 1848 Louis Napoleon was elected as President of the Third Republic of France.

■ 1850 The death occurred in Astana of Prince Bashir Shehab.

■ 1852 Louis Napoleon began to reign as Emperor Napoleon III of France.



■ 1856 The Paris Conference was convoked to support the principle of equality.
■ 1857 The Jesuit Jean-Baptiste Belot created the Belot Arabic-French Dictionary.

■ 1859 The death occurred of Father Jean-Marie Vianney (Curé d'Ars, later saint).
■ 1860 The three Maronite Massabki brothers Francis, Abd-El Mo'ti and Ruphael were martyred in Damascus.

■ 1861 The death occurred of Sultan Abd El-Majid.
■ 1861 India's great poet Rabinandarath Tagore was born.

■ 1864 Henri Dunant obtained the adoption of the international Red Cross Geneva Convention.
■ 1866 Pierre Larousse published his Larousse Dictionary.

■ 1867 Italy joined the convention of states protectors of the Lebanese regime.



■ 1843 Two governorates were established in Lebanon with governors (qaimaqams) ruling in the name of the Ottoman Sultan.

■ 1848 The Jesuit Catholic Printing Press was established in Beirut.
■ 1848 The theatrical art was introduced in Beirut by Maroun Nakkash.



■ 1849 Armand Fizeau measured the speed of light.
■ 1850 the German Ludwig Traube invented the clinical thermometer.



■ 1852 Louis Napoleon began to reign as Emperor Napoleon III of France.

■ 1855 Rooms collapsed in St. John Maroun's school.
■ 1857 The farmers' agitation erupted in Kesserwan in central Lebanon.

■ 1858 Laying of the Beirut-Damascus highway commenced.
■ 1858 The first Lebanese newspaper Hadikat Al-Akhbar appeared.
■ 1860 Anti-Christian violence erupted, spreading from Lebanon to Damascus.

■ 1862 The French scientist Louis Pasteur discovered the secret of the fermentation of alcohol.



■ 1864 The Lebanese Protocol was published, establishing the "Mutassarifate" in Lebanon under the protection of European states.
■ 1864 The Lebanese Press law came into effect.

■ 1867 The Khalil Sarkis Literature Printing Press was established.
■ 1869 The birth of Afifeh Kardoush. (Later named as Mother Stephany co-founder of the Maronite Congregation of the Holy Family) in Nazareth, Palestine.



■ 1843 Charles Thurber invented the type-writer.
■ 1845 The Scottish Doctor James Simpson discovered the use of chloroform as a general anaesthetic.

■ 1846 Chloroform was first used in surgery.
■ 1846 The German Johann Galle discovered the planet Neptune.
■ 1847 The sphygmomanometer was invented.

■ 1849 Armand Fizeau measured the speed of light.
■ 1850 the German Ludwig Traube invented the clinical thermometer.

■ 1853 The American Elisha Otis invented the elevator.
■ 1854 George Boole provided the modern mathematical symbols.

■ 1856 The monk Gregory Mendel began his researches on hereditary.
■ 1857 British Doctor Ronald Ross who discovered the malaria parasite was born.

■ 1859 The Englishman Charles Darwin published his book The Origin of Species.

■ 1862 The French scientist Louis Pasteur discovered the secret of the fermentation of alcohol.

■ 1864 Louis Pasteur presented his discoveries on fermentation.
■ 1866 The Norwegian Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.

■ 1870 Deacon Elias was ordained priest in Rome by the Maronite Bishop Yusef Jaajaa.
 ■ 1870 He came back to Lebanon after receiving his Master's degree.
 ■ 1871 Patriarch Massaad appointed him to teach theology in St. Yuhanna Maroun's seminary.
 ■ 1872 Patriarch Boulos Massaad recalled him to Bkerki and appointed him as his secretary.



■ 1875 Father Elias Howayek began thinking of establishing a religious congregation for sisters with the name Congregation of the Holy Family. The project centred on the importance of women and the family.

■ 1878 At Rome, Paris and Astana Father Elias protested in the name of the Patriarch against the exile of Bishop Peter El-Bustany.

■ 1879 Father Elias paid special attention to the progress of the seminarians and their spiritual formation.
 ■ 1881 The Patriarch put him in charge of his own diocese.



■ 1882 Father Elias visited the dioceses, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and founded the Holy Family organization.
 ■ 1883 His aim was to open and help schools, sending them students at his own expense.
 ■ 1884 The Patriarch appointed him as a marriage lawyer.

■ 1887 The idea of founding a feminine missionary religious congregation took further shape in the mind of Elias Howayek. Its aim would be to strengthen family life through education and other forms of mercy.

■ 1889 Father Elias was raised to the episcopacy on December 14, with the honorary title of Archbishop of Araka and the office of Patriarchal Vicar.
 ■ 1890 Patriarch Yuhanna El-Hajj sent him to Rome to bring the Pallium.
 ■ 1890 Bishop Elias turned his attention to reopening and renovating of the Maronite school in Rome.



■ 1891 Bishop Elias Howayek met the Emperor François Joseph in Austria.
 ■ 1892 He met the Sultan in Astana.
 ■ 1892 He met Mother Rosalie Nasr in Kfifan and discussed with her about founding a religious congregation in Lebanon.

■ 1893 Bishop Howayek set about procuring more appropriate premises for the Maronite College in Rome.
 ■ 1893 Following his return to Lebanon, he established in Jerusalem a Patriarchal Vicariate.



■ 1870 Pope Pius IX proclaimed the dogma of Papal Infallibility.



■ 1870 The Second Centennial in memory of Patriarch Estephan Dowayhi was celebrated.



■ 1870 War broke out between Prussia and France.

■ 1870 The Jesuits' newspaper Al-Bashir was founded.
 ■ 1871 Large-scale Lebanese emigration began.
 ■ 1872 The American University monitor was founded.

■ 1874 Bishop Yusef Debs renovated St. George's Maronite Cathedral in Beirut.
 ■ 1875 Bishop Yusef Debs inaugurated St. Maroun's Church in Beirut.



■ 1873 Birth of St. Theresa of the Child Jesus (Thérèse de Lisieux).
 ■ 1873 Death of ex-Emperor Napoleon III.
 ■ 1875 Discovery of the oldest Christian text of the Twelve Apostles in Constantinople.

■ 1873 The rule of Mutassarif Rustum Pasha began.
 ■ 1874 Peter Bustany wrote his Dictionary The Ocean of the Oceans.
 ■ 1875 The La Sagesse college was founded by Yusef Debs, Archbishop of Beirut.
 ■ 1875 Saint Joseph's University was launched in Beirut.

■ 1874 The Norwegian Hansen published his studies on leprosy.

■ 1878 Pope Leo XIII, "the Workers' Pope", was elected successor to Pope Pius IX.



■ 1878 Bishop Pierre Bustany was exiled to Jerusalem but was allowed to return to Lebanon after five months.

■ 1877 Salim Shehadeh published the historical Dictionary Athar Al-Adhar.
 ■ 1878 The Holy Wisdom school and church were built in Beirut.

■ 1876 The Scottish-American Alexander Graham Bell invented the electric telephone.
 ■ 1877 The American Thomas Edison invented the phonograph (gramophone).

■ 1879 Death occurred of St Bernadette Soubirous
 ■ 1880 Pope Leo XIII nominated Thomas Aquinas patron of the schools.
 ■ 1881 The Eucharistic Congress held in Belgium.



■ 1881 The mummy of Rameses II was found and deposited in the Cairo Museum.

■ 1879 The French scientist Louis Pasteur discovered a vaccine against rabies.
 ■ 1878 The American Thomas Edison invented the electric lamp.

■ 1882 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Avignon, France.
 ■ 1883 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Liège.
 ■ 1884 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Switzerland.

■ 1883 Bishop Debs proceeded with the renovation of St. Michael's Church in Beirut.

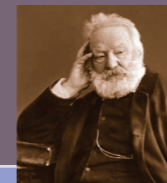
■ 1882 British forces occupied Egypt.
 ■ 1883 Death occurred of Amir Abd El-Qader Al-Jazairi.



■ 1882 Lebanese emigration to Egypt, began on a scale which extended the Arabic Renaissance.
 ■ 1883 The Beirut Vilayet (administrative region) was established.
 ■ 1883 The French faculty of medicine and pharmacy was established in Beirut.

■ 1884 The anti-tetanus vaccine was discovered.

■ 1886 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Toulouse.



■ 1885 The French poet Victor Hugo died.
 ■ 1887 Oldest recording of the Lord's Prayer was made by Parlier.

■ 1885 The artist Yusef Saad-Allah Howayek, nephew of Patriarch Elias Howayek, was born.

■ 1885 The French Lumière brothers made an important advancement in cinematography.
 ■ 1887 the German physicist Heinrich Hertz, discovered the Electromagnetic radiation.

■ 1888 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Paris.
 ■ 1889 Inauguration of St Lourdes Basilica.
 ■ 1890 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Ingress - Belgium.

■ 1888 Syrian-rite monks took up residence in Deir El-Sherfeh, Lebanon.
 ■ 1889 Patriarch Massaad raised to the episcopate the priests Elias Howayek, Yusef Najem, Yuhanna Habib.
 ■ 1890 Patriarch Boulos Massaad died and was followed on the patriarchal throne by Patriarch Yuhanna El-Hajj.

■ 1889 The construction of the Eiffel Tower took place in Paris.
 ■ 1890 The Government of France accorded eight scholarships to Maronites in the St. Sulpice seminary.



■ 1891 The French authorities gave the Maronites permission to take over the Luxemburg Crypt.
 ■ 1892 Georges Zaydan founded AL-Hilal magazine in Egypt.

■ 1891 The electric fan and smoothing iron were invented.
 ■ 1891 The car with internal combustion engine running on gasoline (petrol) was invented.

■ 1891 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Naples in Italy.



■ 1892 Patriarch Yuhanna El-Hajj appointed the priest Naamatallah Selwan as bishop of the Cyprus diocese.

■ 1891 The French authorities gave the Maronites permission to take over the Luxemburg Crypt.
 ■ 1892 Georges Zaydan founded AL-Hilal magazine in Egypt.

■ 1891 Work started on the railway between Beirut and Damascus.
 ■ 1892 The rule began of Naoum Pasha as Mutassarif of Mount Lebanon.
 ■ 1892 Abd El Hamid II honored The Patriarch Yuhanna El-Hajj and gave him the Majidi first medal.

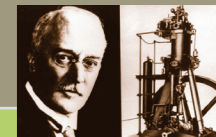
■ 1891 The electric fan and smoothing iron were invented.
 ■ 1891 The car with internal combustion engine running on gasoline (petrol) was invented.

■ 1893 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Jerusalem and Spain.
 ■ 1893 The Pope helped with the renovation of the Maronite seminary in Rome.



■ 1891 Work started on the railway between Beirut and Damascus.
 ■ 1892 The rule began of Naoum Pasha as Mutassarif of Mount Lebanon.
 ■ 1892 Abd El Hamid II honored The Patriarch Yuhanna El-Hajj and gave him the Majidi first medal.

■ 1893 Rudolf Diesel invented the motor engine.



	Reims/Cairo/Rome/Lourdes/Paris/Bkerki/Egypt/Europe/Rome/Bkerki			Bkerki				Bkerki/Diman/Bkerki
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1894 He represented the Maronite Patriarch at the Eucharistic Congress at Reims in France. 1894 He celebrated Christmas in Cairo. 1894 He participated in a Synod of the Eastern Patriarchs on behalf of the Patriarch. 1894 He made a pastoral visit to Egypt. 1894 He travelled to Lourdes. 1894 He attended the funeral of President Carnot in Paris. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1895 Bishop Howayek began the foundation of the Lebanese Congregation of the Holy Family in a convent of Byblos. 1895 He returned to Egypt to inaugurate a patriarchal institute for the Maronites. 1896 He directed all his efforts to fostering education in Lebanon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1897 Bishop Elias Howayek went to Rome on invitation from Pope Leo XIII to manage the Maronite College. 1898 He left Rome for Lebanon for the election of a new Patriarch. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1899 Bishop Elias Howayek was elected Maronite Patriarch of Antioch. 1899 He asked Rome for the Pallium and the papal blessing through Priest Paul Basbous. 1899 He published his first pastoral letter with the title "Thanks and Statements" and his second under the title "Consecrating the Maronite Community to the Heart of Jesus". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 For the Holy Year, Patriarch Howayek sent a delegation to Rome headed by Bishop Yussef Najem. 1900 His third annual pastoral letter was published with the title "Year of the Holy Jubilee, 1900". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1901 The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem offered Patriarch Howayek a medal of the Holy Sepulchre. 1901 He visited some villages in the district of Byblos and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. 1901 His fourth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Reforming the Antonin Monastery, Mar Ashaaya". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1902 Patriarch Howayek sent Bishop Debs to congratulate Pope Leo XIII on the Silver Jubilee of his papacy. 1902 He announced the construction of the patriarchal summer residence at Al-Diman and brought water supply from Daraoun to the patriarchal seat at Bkerki. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1903 Patriarch Howayek consecrated the Transfiguration Church at the Cedar Forest. 1903 He build or renovated many churches and schools. 1903 His fifth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Saving the Soul" and his sixth under the title "The Worship of Mother Mary". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1904 Patriarch Howayek founded the Patriarchal Vicariate in Egypt. 1904 He agreed with Monseigneur Duval to erect the statue of Our Lady of Lebanon. 1904 He published his seventh annual pastoral letter under the title "The Power of the Church for the Forgiveness of Sins" and his eighth under the title "The renovation of the Maronite Congregations".
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1894 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Ramsey and Torino. 1894 The Synod for the Oriental Patriarchs was convoked in Rome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1895 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Milan (Italy) and the United States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1897 Death occurred of Saint Theresa of the Child Jesus. 1897 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Venice. 1898 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Brussels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1899 The Eucharistic Congress was held in schools of India, in Lourdes and in Philadelphia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 The shrine of Our Lady of Compassion was consecrated in Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1901 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Augre and in St. Louis, USA. 1901 Father Elias Shedid became principal of the Maronite College in Rome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1902 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Belgium. 1902 Patriarch Howayek laid the foundation stone of the new Maronite College in Rome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1903 Pius X became Pope. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1894 Bishop Debs consecrated the new St. George's Cathedral in Beirut. 1894 The death occurred of Bishop Yuhanna El-Habib. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1895 Foundation of the Congregation of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family. 1896 The Congregation of the Holy Family moved from Byblos to Ebrine. 1896 The Congregation founded a school in Amshit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1897 The School of Kffan of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family was founded. 1898 Death occurred of Patriarch Yuhanna El-Hajj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1899 Elias Howayek became Maronite Patriarch. 1899 Mother Rosalie Nasr died, the first Mother General for the Congregation of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 Bishop Yussef Najem translated from Latin the decrees of the Maronite Lebanese Synod. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1901 Bishop Debs renovated St. Elias Church in Beirut. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1903 Bishop Germanos founded the Greek Catholic Society of Missionaries of Saint Paul at Harissa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1904 The statue of Our Lady of Lebanon was erected on the summit of Harissa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1894 The Port Authority of Beirut was established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1895 Mary Montessori laid down rules for the development of small children. 1896 Alfred Nobel founded the Nobel Prize for the writers, scientists and geniuses of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1898 Naoum Moukarzel founded the newspaper Al-Huda in Philadelphia, USA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1899 Graham developed education for deaf-mutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 Sorbonne University was renewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1901 Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross, received the Nobel Prize. 1901 Theodore Roosevelt was elected President of the United States of America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1902 Muzaffar Pasha became governor of Mount Lebanon. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1904 Suleiman Al-Bustany presented AL-Yaza, a translation from Homer. 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1894 The Port Authority of Beirut was established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1895 Sheikhs Philip and Farid El-Khazen founded the newspaper Al-Arz.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1895 The French Lumière brothers invented the cinema. 1895 Roentgen discovered X-rays. 1896 Marconi sent the first ever long-distance wireless communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1897 Clement Ader claimed a three hundred-meters flight for the first time in his airplane. 1897 Vitamins were first used. 1898 Pierre and Marie Curie discovered radium. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1899 Aspirin was first used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1900 Sigmund Freud started psychiatric treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1902 The German Emil Fischer was awarded the Nobel Prize following his research on sugars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1902 The German Emil Fischer was awarded the Nobel Prize following his research on sugars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1903 The French Lumière brothers produced early colour photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1904 The British William Ramsay was accorded the Nobel Prize for his discovery of helium and argon.
1894	1895 - 1896	1897 - 1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904

Rome/Paris/Astana/Bkerki/Harissa/Bkerki		Bkerki/Diman/Ebrine/Bkerki/Sofar/Bkerki		Versailles/Bkerki				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1905 Patriarch Howayek participated in the Eucharistic Congress in Rome. 1905 He visited Paris and Astana. 1906 Together with the Apostolic Delegate he received the statue of Our Lady of Lebanon. 1906 His ninth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Prohibition of Freemasonry". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1907 Patriarch Howayek made efforts to provide water for the disadvantaged. 1908 He celebrated the raising of the statue of Our Lady at Harissa and published a prayer addressed to her. 1908 He received the news of the death of his mother. 1908 His tenth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "The Continued Attachment of the Maronite Church to the Apostolic See". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1909 Patriarch Howayek resumed work on the patriarchal tombs in the vault of Saint Marina. 1909 He sent thirteen students to the Maronite College in Rome. 1909 His eleventh pastoral letter was published under the title "The Duties of the Clergy". 1910 His twelfth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Prayer". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1912 With Howayek's help, the French government provided a religious house and a church for the Maronites in Paris. 1912 Patriarch Howayek helped in the building of two churches, in Cyprus and Khartoum. 1912 His thirteenth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "The Necessity and Benefits of Religion". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1913 Patriarch Howayek consecrated the chapel of the Convent of the Holy Family in Ebrine. 1913 He sent a telegram congratulating Raymond Poincaré on becoming President of France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1914 Patriarch Howayek received from Georges Picot a decree confirming the Maronites' legal ownership of the church in Paris. 1914 The Maronite Church celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Howayek's elevation to the episcopate. 1914 He published his fourteenth annual pastoral letter under the title "Christian Humility" and his fifteenth under the title "The Eucharistic Congress". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1915 Patriarch Howayek was faced with the horrors of the First World War and its ravages in Lebanon. 1915 He met Turkish military governor Jamal Pasha in Sofar. 1915 His sixteenth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Through Repentance". 1916 Jamal Pasha sent for him again. 1916 The Patriarch sent aid to those in need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1917 Patriarch Howayek ordered the monasteries to be opened to the poor. 1917 He received the news of the recall of Jamal Pasha. 1917 His seventeenth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Fatherly advices". 1918 His eighteenth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "Thanksgiving for the End of the World War". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 Patriarch Howayek represented Lebanon at the League of Nations after gaining the confidence of the Lebanese. 1919 The Pope informed him that the Maronite College in Rome was being reopened. 1920 His nineteenth annual pastoral letter was published under the title "The Erection of a Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus".
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1905 The Eucharistic Congress was held in Rome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1907 The Luxemburg Temple was returned to the French by the Maronites. 1908 The Golden Jubilee of the priestly ordination of Pope Pius X was celebrated in Rome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1909 Pope Pius X proclaimed the beatification of Joan of Arc. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1914 Benedict XV became Pope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1916 Charles de Foucauld, inspirer of the fraternity of The Little Sisters of Jesus founded after his death, was murdered in the Algerian desert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1917 At Fatima in Portugal, Our Lady appeared to the shepherd children Lucia and her two brothers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920 The Maronite College reopened in Rome by order of Pope Benedict XV.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1906 The statue of Our Lady of Lebanon arrived in Lebanon. 1906 Death occurred of the Vicar Apostolic Mgr. Duval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1907 Death occurred of Bishop Yussef Debs. 1908 The statue of Our Lady of Lebanon was erected at Harissa. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1914 Greek Catholic Bishop Germanos founded the review Al-Massara. 1914 Death occurred of the Lebanese nun Rafka Al-Rayyes. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920 Father Yaacoub Haddad laid the foundation stone of the institute of the Holy Cross.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1905 Patriarch Howayek was the guest in Astana of Sultan Abdul Hamid, who gave him the highest Ottoman decoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1908 Baden Powell founded the Scout movement for educating young people. 1908 The Fuad Al-Awal University was founded in Cairo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1909 Marconi, member of Royal Academy of Italy, received the Nobel Prize. 1910 The three artists Rodin, Gibran and Yussef Howayek met in Paris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1912 The Egyptian poetess Amina Najib stood up for women's rights. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1914 The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. 1914 Sparked off the First World War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1915 Numbers of Armenian refugees poured into Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, France and the United States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1917 The sculptor Auguste Rodin died. 1917 Revolution broke out in Russia. 1918 The League of Nations was founded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 Peace treaty was signed at Versailles in the presence of twenty seven delegates. 1919 The Association Red Crescent and Red Cross Society were established.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1907 The Jesuit Fathers' wine press was set up at Ksara. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1910 The Bekaa Valley was incorporated into Lebanon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1911 Ohannes Pasha became governor in Lebanon. 1912 Wadih Al-Bustany translated the Indian epic Almahbrath into Arabic verse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1913 Port of Jounieh - Lebanon received the commercial ships. 1913 The Jesuit university established institutes of Law and Engineering. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1915 Jamal Pasha became governor of Lebanon. 1915 Many Lebanese were banished to Ankara after the breach of the Protocol. 1915 The first group of martyrs were hanged in Beirut. 1916 Among the horrors of the First World War was famine in Lebanon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1918 Allied armies entered Syria and Lebanon and drove out the Turks and the Germans. 1918 Lebanon was hit by an earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920 General Gouraud proclaimed the state of Greater Lebanon with its natural and geographical frontiers under the French Mandate. 1920 The Lebanese National Anthem was composed by Rashid Nakhle and Wadih Sabra.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1905 Doctor Carpal developed blood transfusion therapy. 1905 Physicist Marie Curie became the first woman to lecture at the Sorbonne in Paris. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1910 The American Connelly revealed the existence of the ionosphere, the upper layer of the atmosphere where particles are ionized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1911 Henry Russell invented the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram describing the spectral types of stars. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1915 Albert Einstein published his theory of Relativity. 1916 Scientists agreed to make Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) the standard for use worldwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1918 The Gregorian calendar was adopted in the Soviet Union. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 The electronic calculator was developed. 1919 Jules Bordet discovered the whooping cough microbe, for which he gained the Nobel Prize.
1905 - 1906	1907 - 1908	1909 - 1910	1911 - 1912	1913	1914	1915 - 1916	1917 - 1918	1919 - 1920

- 1922 General Gouraud left Lebanon.
- 1922 Patriarch Howayek published his twentieth annual pastoral letter under the title "Adoration of the Sacred Heart of Jesus" and his twenty-first under the title "Adoration of the Virgin Mary".



- 1923 He published his twenty-second annual pastoral letter under the title "The Lives of the People".
- 1924 He publicly proclaimed in front of the Grand Serail (Government House), "I stand for all Lebanese".
- 1924 He published his twenty-third yearly annual pastoral letter under the title "The Scourge of the Present Age".



- 1925 Patriarch Howayek was visited by French High Commissioner Henry de Juvenal.
- 1925 He published his twenty-fourth annual pastoral letter under the title "Authority".



- 1926 Patriarch Howayek authorized management of the Lebanese Hospital to be entrusted to the Congregation of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family.
- 1926 He participated at the beatification of the martyred three Massabki brothers.
- 1926 He published his twenty-fifth yearly pastoral letter under the title "Jubilee Year 1926" and his twenty-sixth under the title "The Maronite Martyrs of Damascus".



- 1927 Patriarch Howayek received the news of the death of the second Mother Superior of the Congregation of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family, Mother Stephany Kardoush.
- 1927 He published his twenty-seventh yearly pastoral letter under the title "Christian Charity".

- 1928 Patriarch Howayek called on the local government to reduce taxes.
- 1928 He published his twenty-eighth annual pastoral letter under the title "Love of God".

- 1929 Patriarch Howayek sent three bishops and heads of religious orders to congratulate Pope Pius XI on the Lateran accord with Italy.
- 1929 He published his twenty-ninth yearly pastoral letter under the title "Church Charity".



- 1930 Patriarch Howayek demanded modification of the personal status laws.
- 1930 He wrote to the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches asking for the maintenance of the Lebanese Synod.
- 1930 He published his thirtieth annual letter under the title "National Charity".



- 1931 In mid-December Patriarch Howayek became increasingly sick.
- 1931 He received the Holy Viaticum and the Pope's apostolic blessing.
- 1931 He fell asleep peacefully in the arms of Divine Providence on December 24.

- 1922 Pius XI became Pope.



- 1924 Cardinal Robert Bellarmine was beatified.

- 1923 The School of Our Lady of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family was founded.

- 1925 Pope Pius XI canonized Theresa of the Child Jesus (of Lisieux).



- 1926 Pope Pius XI canonized the three Maronite Massabki brothers, Francis, Abd el Mo'ti and Ruphael.



- 1927 Pope Pius XI canonized Joan Antidea, founder of the Sisters of Divine Charity.

- 1927 The Congregation of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family took over the management of the Lebanese Hospital.
- 1927 The death occurred of Mother Stephany Kardoush, second Superior General of the Congregation of the Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family, replaced by Mother Josephine Howayek.



- 1928 Pope Pius XI declared the last Sunday of October to be the Feast of Christ the King.

- 1928 The famous Al- Semaani statue was inaugurated in Hasroun.

- 1929 Mussolini and Pope Pius XI signed the Treaty of the Lateran, by which Italy recognized the Vatican City as an independent state.



- 1930 The centenary was celebrated of the Miraculous Medal revealed by the Virgin Marie to Catherine Labouré.

- 1930 The Lebanese Missionaries' Printing Press published the sayings of Patriarch Howayek under the title "Precious Treasure".



- 1931 The Sixtus X wing of the Vatican library collapsed.



- 1922 Pierre Teilhard de Chardin lectured at the Catholic Institute of Paris.



- 1923 The League of Nations agreed to Lebanon and Syria coming under French mandate.
- 1923 A monument to Pope Benedict XV was set up in Astana.

- 1923 General Weygand replaced General Gouraud.
- 1924 Tribout was appointed governor of Mount Lebanon.
- 1924 The sarcophagus of King Ahiem of Tyre was found, with an inscription in the Phoenician alphabet.



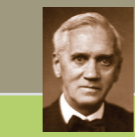
- 1925 The world's largest book, weighing two hundred fifty kilograms, was published in the United States.

- 1926 The Lebanese Republic was inaugurated with Charles Debbas as first President.
- 1926 The mandate began of Henri Ponsot.



- 1927 Charles Lindbergh made the first solo flight across the Atlantic.

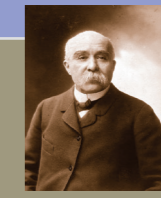
- 1928 An air connection was inaugurated between Paris and New York.



- 1928 The British Dr. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

- 1929 Edwin Hubble explained his theory of the expanding universe.

- 1930 Death occurred of the French President Georges Clemenceau.



- 1929 The physicist Louis Victor de Broglie won a Nobel Prize for his invention wave-particle duality.
- 1930 The American astronomer C. Tombaugh discovered the small planet Pluto on the outer verge of the solar system.



- 1931 The archeologist Schaeffer undertook excavations at Ugarit of remains dating back to the second millennium before Christ, with texts written in the Phoenician alphabet and in cuneiform script.