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, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,029,303 articles in English Dick Cresswell (27 July 1920 – 12 December 2006) was an officer and pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). Born in Tasmania, he joined the RAAF in July 1938. He commanded No. 77 (Fighter) Squadron from April 1942 to August 1943, in Australia's North Western Area Campaign, against Japanese raiders. He claimed the squadron's first victory—the first by an Australian over the mainland—in November 1942. He commanded No. 81 (Fighter) Wing from May 1944 to March 1945, and simultaneously No. 77 Squadron between September and December 1944. In September 1950, during the Korean War, he took command of No. 77 Squadron for the third time. He oversaw its conversion to Gloster Meteors, becoming the first RAAF commander of a jet squadron in war, and earned the Commonwealth and US Distinguished Flying Crosses. Cresswell resigned from the RAAF in 1957, and flew with Bobby Gibbes's Sepik Airways in New Guinea before joining de Havilland Australia in 1959. He retired in 1974. (Full article...) Recently featured: Liz Truss Lesley J. McNair Second Test, 1948 Ashes series Archive By email More featured articles About District No. 13 School ... that the Big Stone County Museum preserves a historic octagonal one-room schoolhouse (pictured)? ... that operatic tenor Klaus König, who performed for more than 30 years, also worked as a house painter? ... that Copford Place has been used as a prisoner of war camp and a retirement home for "gentlefolk"? ... that Kamla Jaan, a hijra and mayor, was removed from office because the electoral rolls listed her as male? ... that the author of the manga series Momo was inspired by the concept of girls wanting the world to be destroyed rather than face their problems? ... that photographer Denis Cameron covered the Lebanese Civil War, the Iranian Revolution, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the Gulf War? ... that Walmart referred to a store at Muscatine Mall as their "Yankee store" because it was then their northernmost? ... that George Mearns Savery was a pioneer of women's education in England? ... that there was an attempt to make a ten-year-old English prince the king of Sicily? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ozzy Osbourne Armed clashes erupt in the Cambodia–Thailand border conflict. Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Hạ Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Julian LeFay Arnold Palacios Chuck Mangione Hulk Hogan Roger Norrington Edwin Feulner Des van Jaarsveldt Nominate an article July 27 Colonial Pipeline system map in 2012 1689 – First Jacobite rising: Scottish and Irish Jacobites defeated Williamite forces at Killiecrankie, Scotland. 1955 – The Austrian State Treaty came into effect, ending the Allied occupation of Austria, although the country was not free of Allied troops until October. 1965 – Mattachine Midwest, a gay rights organization in Chicago, held its first meeting. 2007 – While covering a police pursuit in Phoenix, Arizona, two news helicopters collided in mid-air, killing both crews. 2020 – A major oil spill from the Colonial Pipeline was discovered in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (system map pictured). Joe Tinker (b. 1880; d. 1948)Carlos Vila Nova (b. 1959)Piet de Jong (d. 2016)Edna O'Brien (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 26 July 27 July 28 Archive By email List of days of the year About Liberty Leading the People (French: La Liberté guidant le peuple) is a painting of the Romantic era by the French artist Eugène Delacroix, commemorating the July Revolution of 1830 that toppled King Charles X. A bare-breasted "woman of the people" with a Phrygian cap personifying the concept and Goddess of Liberty, accompanied by a young boy brandishing a pistol in each hand, leads a group of various people forward over a barricade and the bodies of the fallen while holding aloft the flag of the French Revolution—the tricolour, which again became France's national flag after these events—in one hand, and brandishing a bayonetted musket with the other. The figure of Liberty is also viewed as a symbol of France and the French Republic known as Marianne. The painting is displayed in the Louvre in Paris. Painting credit: Eugène Delacroix; photographed Shonagon Recently featured: Cytoplasmic streaming Hudson Yards Emperor angelfish Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 16th century 17th century 18th century Decades 1660s 1670s 1680s 1690s 1700s Years 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 vte April 11: William III and Mary II are crowned in London as the joint rulers of England and Scotland. 1689 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1689 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1689MDCLXXXIXAb urbe condita2442Armenian calendar1138ԹՎ ՌՃԼԸAssyrian calendar6439Balinese saka calendar1610–1611Bengali calendar1095–1096Berber calendar2639English Regnal year1 Will. & Mar. – 2 Will. & Mar.Buddhist calendar2233Burmese calendar1051Byzantine calendar7197–7198Chinese calendar戊辰年 (Earth Dragon)4386 or 4179 — to —己巳年 (Earth Snake)4387 or 4180Coptic calendar1405–1406Discordian calendar2855Ethiopian calendar1681–1682Hebrew calendar5449–5450Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1745–1746 - Shaka Samvat1610–1611 - Kali Yuga4789–4790Holocene calendar11689Igbo calendar689–690Iranian calendar1067–1068Islamic calendar1100–1101Japanese calendarGenroku 2(元禄２年)Javanese calendar1612–1613Julian calendarGregorian minus 10 daysKorean calendar4022Minguo calendar223 before ROC民前223年Nanakshahi calendar221Thai solar calendar2231–2232Tibetan calendar(male Earth-Dragon)1815 or 1434 or 662 — to —(female Earth-Snake)1816 or 1435 or 663March 2: Heidelberg Castle is burned. 1689 (MDCLXXXIX) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1689th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 689th year of the 2nd millennium, the 89th year of the 17th century, and the 10th and last year of the 1680s decade. As of the start of 1689, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year Notable events during this year include: Coup, war, and legislation in England and its territories. The overthrow of Catholic king James of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the Glorious Revolution. The latter realms entering the Nine Years War and its expansion to the American colonies in the King William's War. The Bill of Rights becomes law in England. Japanese writer Bashō goes on a voyage, resulting in the classic Narrow Road to the Interior. The death of Pope Innocent XI and the election of the 241st Pope Alexander VIII. The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Niš, fought against the Ottoman Empire. Morocco wins in the Siege of Larache against Spain. Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China. January 22 (January 12, 1688 O.S.) – Glorious Revolution in England: The Convention Parliament is convened to determine if King James II of England, the last Roman Catholic British monarch, vacated the throne when he fled to France, at the end of 1688. The settlement of this is agreed on 8 February.[1] January 30 – The first performance of the opera Henrico Leone composed by Agostino Steffani takes place in Hannover to inaugurate the new royal theatre in the Leineschloss. February 12 – John Locke returned to London from exile in Holland.[2] February 23 (February 13, 1688 O.S.) – William III and Mary II are proclaimed co-rulers of England, Scotland and Ireland.[1] March 2 – Nine Years' War: As French forces leave, they set fire to Heidelberg Castle, and the nearby town of Heidelberg. March 22 (March 12 O.S.) – Start of the Williamite War in Ireland: The deposed James II of England lands with 6,000 French soldiers in Ireland, where there is a Catholic majority, hoping to use it as the base for a counter-coup.[3] However, many Irish Catholics see him as an agent of Louis XIV of France, and refuse to support him. March 27 – Japanese haiku master Bashō sets out on his last great voyage, which will result in the prose and verse classic Oku no Hosomichi ("Narrow Road to the Interior"). April 4 – A total lunar eclipse is visible in central Asia.[4] April 11 (O.S.) – William III and Mary II are crowned in London as King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland.[5] Ireland does not recognise them yet, while the Estates of Scotland declare King James VII of Scotland deposed. April 18 Boston revolt: Unpopular New England Governor Sir Edmund Andros and other officials are overthrown by a "mob" of Bostonians. Andros, an appointee of James II of England, is disliked for his support of the Church of England and revocation of various colonial charters. The Siege of Derry begins in Ireland as former King James II arrives at the gates of Derry and asks for its surrender during the Williamite War in Ireland. The Protestant defenders refuse and the siege lasts until August 1 when it is abandoned. .[6] April 19 - A fire in Amalienborg-palace in Copenhagen killed 180 people. May 11 (May 1 O.S.) The Battle of Bantry Bay begins during the Williamite War in Ireland as the French fleet under the Marquis de Châteaurenault is able to protect its transports, unloading supplies for James II, from the English Royal Navy under the Earl of Torrington, and withdraws unpursued.[7] William and Mary accept the Scottish throne a month after the Scottish Parliament votes to depose King James VII May 12 – Nine Years' War: With England and the Netherlands now both ruled by William III, they join the Grand Alliance (League of Augsburg), thus escalating the conflict, which continues until 1697. This is also the effective beginning of King William's War, the first of four North American Wars (until 1763) between English and French colonists, both sides allied to Native American tribes. The nature of the fighting is a series of raids on each other's settlements, across the Canadian and New England borders. May 24 – The Act of Toleration, drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to protect Protestants but with Roman Catholics intentionally excluded, is passed; this effectively concludes the Glorious Revolution. May 25 – The last hearth tax is collected in England and Wales. May 31 – Leisler's Rebellion: Calvinist Jacob Leisler deposes lieutenant governor Francis Nicholson and assumes control of the Province of New York. June 5 – The Convention of Estates adjourns in Scotland after 11 weeks and its members form a new Scottish parliament. June 14 – The Duke of Gordon, a Scottish peer and Jacobite supporter, surrenders Edinburgh Castle to Protestant attackers after holding out for 20 days following the Glorious Revolution. July 25 – The Council of Wales and the Marches is abolished. July 27 – First Jacobite rising: Battle of Killiecrankie near Pitlochry in Perthshire – Scottish Covenanter supporters of William III and Mary II (under Hugh Mackay) are defeated by Jacobite supporters of James II, but the latter's leader, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, is killed. Hand grenades are used in action.[8] July 28 – English sailors break through a floating boom across the River Foyle, to end the siege of Derry after 105 days.[9] August 2 – Boston Revolt: Edmund Andros, former governor of the Dominion of New England, escapes from Boston to Connecticut, but is recaptured. August 5 – Beaver Wars: Lachine massacre – A force of 1,500 Iroquois largely destroys the village of Lachine, New France. August 12 – Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi, b. 1611), Pope since 1676, dies. He played a major part in founding both the League of Augsburg, against Louis XIV, and the Holy League, against the Ottoman Empire. August 20 – A large Williamite force under Marshal Schomberg begins the siege of Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, which surrenders on August 27. August 21 – First Jacobite rising: Battle of Dunkeld – Covenanters defeat the Jacobites in Scotland.[10] August 23 Roman Catholic cardinals convene in Rome for a papal conclave to elect a successor to Pope Innocent XI. The conclave lasts until October 6. Gravely ill, the Empress Xiaoyiren is proclaimed empress by her husband, China's Kangxi Emperor, after having been Imperial Noble Consort since 1682. She dies the next day. August 27 – China and Russia sign the Treaty of Nerchinsk. September 8 – The Siege of Mainz (in the modern-day Rheinland-Pfalz state of Germany), which had started on June 1, ends after almost three months, as French General Nicolas Chalon du Blé surrenders the walled city to the armies of Austria and the Dutch Republic. September 9 – King William brings England into a military alliance with the Holy Roman Empire in a fight against France in the Nine Years War. September 24 – The Holy Roman Empire wins the Battle of Niš, fought against the Ottoman Empire during the Great Turkish War in modern-day Serbia. September 28–29 – A total lunar eclipse is visible in eastern America, western Europe and west Africa.[11] October 6 – The papal conclave in Rome unanimously elects Pietro Vito Ottoboni as the new Pope. Ottoboni takes the name Alexander VIII and succeeds Pope Innocent XI, to become the 241st pope, the first Venetian to hold the office in over 200 years. October 26 – Skopje fire of 1689 occurs, lasting for two days and burning much of the city. November 11 – The Siege of Larache in Morocco ends when the Spanish troops surrender to Mawlay Ismail and the Moroccan forces. November 22 – Peter the Great decrees the construction of the Great Siberian Road to China. December 10 – A great comet is visible from Pekin and sightings continue until December 24th, including many from Dutch ships near the equator.[12] December 16 – The Bill of Rights (An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown), drawn up by the Convention Parliament of England to establish constitutional monarchy in England, but with Roman Catholics barred from the throne, receives royal assent; it will remain substantially in force into the 21st century. December 22 – A serious earthquake strikes Innsbruck, Austria.[13] Peter the Great plots to overthrow his half-sister Sophia as regent of Russia. Supporters of William of Orange seize Liverpool Castle in the north west of England.[14] The English East India Company expands its influence, and a Committee of the House of Commons is formed to deal with the concerns of the Company.[15] Valvasor's The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola is printed in Nuremberg. The first documented performance of the opera Dido and Aeneas by Henry Purcell takes place at Josias Priest's girls' school in Chelsea, London, with a libretto based on Virgil's Aeneid.[16] Boston suffers a smallpox epidemic.[17] Montesquieu born 18 January Pierre-Joseph Alary born 19 March Richard Ward (governor) born 15 April Marie Anne de Bourbon born 18 April Antoine Louis Rouillé born 7 June Mary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu born 15 July Szymon Czechowicz born 22 July Prince William, Duke of Gloucester born 24 July Henric Benzelius born 7 August Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer born 1 September Anna Sophie Schack born 4 September Catharina Backer born 22 September Nijō Yoshitada born 26 September Frans van Mieris the Younger born 24 December January 7 – Robert Murray, Brigadier-General, Scottish soldier, Member of Parliament (d. 1738) January 11 – Charles Parkin, English clergyman and antiquarian (d. 1765) January 15 – Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, Italian scholar and critic (d. 1775) January 16 – Edmond Jean François Barbier, French historian (d. 1771) January 18 Montesquieu, French social commentator and political thinker (d. 1755) Jan Abel Wassenbergh, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1750) January 21 – Daniel Henchman, bookseller (d. 1761) January 22 – Philibert Orry, French politician (d. 1747) January 23 – Joseph Ames, English bibliographer and antiquary (d. 1759) January 24 – Gaspare Diziani, Italian painter (d. 1767) January 29 – James Rait, Bishop of Brechin (d. 1777) February 1 – Thomas Jenner, English academic (d. 1768) February 3 – Blas de Lezo, admiral of the Spanish Empire (d. 1741) February 23 – Leonardo Antonio Olivieri, Italian painter (d. 1752) c. February 23 – Samuel Bellamy, English pirate captain (d. 1717) February 27 Pietro Gnocchi, Italian composer (d. 1775) John Roosevelt, American businessman and alderman (d. 1750) Maximilian Emanuel of Württemberg-Winnental, German noble (d. 1709) March 3 – Thomas Ingoldsby, British politician (d. 1768) March 3 – Mattias Alexander von Ungern-Sternberg, Swedish politician and field marshal (d. 1763) March 7 – Charles-Michel Mesaiger, Jesuit priest (d. 1766) March 11 Roger Handasyd, British Army officer (d. 1763) Nanbu Toshimoto, mid-Edo period Japanese samurai, the 6th daimyō of Morioka Domain (d. 1725) March 19 – Pierre-Joseph Alary, French ecclesiastic and writer (d. 1770) March 20 – Thomas Robie, Colonial American scientist and physician (d. 1729) March 25 – Peder Hersleb, Norwegian bishop (d. 1757) March 26 – Archduchess Maria Magdalena of Austria, Austrian Royal (d. 1743) April 2 – Arthur Dobbs, Irish politician, governor of the Province of North Carolina (d. 1765) April 5 – William Holmes, English academic and Dean of Exeter (d. 1748) April 14 – William Murray, Marquess of Tullibardine, Scottish army officer and Jacobite leader (d. 1746) April 15 – Richard Ward, American colonial governor (d. 1763) April 18 – Marie Anne de Bourbon, French noble (d. 1720) April 21 – Johann Jakob Fried, German obstetrician (d. 1769) April 24 – Giovanni Antonio Faldoni, Italian painter and engraver (d. 1770) April 30 – Jean-Jacques Amelot de Chaillou, French politician (d. 1749) May 1 – Martha Fowke, English poet (d. 1736) May 2 – Franz de Paula Ferg, Austrian painter (d. 1740) May 5 – John Tufts, American minister and music educator (d. 1750) May 10 – José Manso de Velasco, 1st Count of Superunda, Royal Governor of Chile (d. 1767) May 11 – Heinrich Karl Ludwig de Herault, Prussian Army general (d. 1757) May 15 – Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writer and poet from England (d. 1762) May 16 – Samuel Adams Sr., American brewer (d. 1748) May 21 – André-François Deslandes, French philosopher (d. 1757) May 24 – Daniel Finch, 8th Earl of Winchilsea, British politician (d. 1769) May 27 – Andreas Jakob von Dietrichstein, Archbishop of Salzburg (d. 1753) May 28 – Maximilian of Hesse-Kassel, German prince (d. 1753) May 29 – Louis de Gramont, 6th Duke of Gramont, French general (d. 1745) June 1 – Henri François, comte de Ségur, French general (d. 1751) June 2 – Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, British politician, bibliophile, collector and patron of the arts (d. 1741) June 6 – Algernon Coote, 6th Earl of Mountrath, Irish politician (d. 1744) June 7 – Antoine Louis Rouillé, French noble (d. 1761) June 12 – Sir Richard Grosvenor, 4th Baronet, British politician; (d. 1732) June 19 – Montague Blundell, 1st Viscount Blundell, Irish Viscount (d. 1756) June 23 – George Hay, 8th Earl of Kinnoull, British diplomat (d. 1758) June 24 – Giovanni Casini, Portrait painter and sculptor (d. 1748) June 26 Edward Holyoke, American academic administrator, 9th president of Harvard (d. 1769) James Radclyffe, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, English noble (d. 1716) July 6 – Johann Friedrich Karl von Ostein, Roman Catholic archbishop (d. 1763) July 9 – Alexis Piron, French writer (d. 1773) July 14 – Antoine Gaubil, French missionary (d. 1759) July 15 – Mary Montagu, Duchess of Montagu (d. 1751) July 16 – Samuel Molyneux, Irish politician (d. 1728) July 17 – Christian, Landgrave of Hesse-Wanfried-Rheinfels (d. 1755) July 21 – John Quincy, American soldier and politician (d. 1767) July 22 – Szymon Czechowicz, Polish artist (d. 1775) July 24 – Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne (d. 1700) July 26 – Maria Anna Josepha Althann, Spanish noble (d. 1755) August 1 – Pedro de Calatayud, writer (d. 1773) August 3 – Ladislas Ignace de Bercheny, Marshal of France (d. 1778) August 4 – James Cotter the Younger, Leader of the Catholics of Cork (d. 1720) August 7 – Henric Benzelius, Swedish archbishop (d. 1758) August 8 – Wenzel Lorenz Reiner, Czech painter (d. 1743) August 19 – Samuel Richardson, English writer and printer (d. 1761) August 21 – Josep Prades i Gallent, Organist and composer (d. 1757) September 1 Kilian Ignaz Dientzenhofer, Czech architect (d. 1751) Philipp Segesser, Swiss missionary (d. 1762) September 4 Hugh Bethell, British Member of Parliament (d. 1747) Thomas Lawrence, American mayor (d. 1754) Anna Sophie Schack, Danish noblewoman (d. 1760) September 13 – Johan Fredrik Peringskiöld, Swedish translator (d. 1725) September 17 – Ferdinand Charles, comte d'Aspremont-Lynden, army general (d. 1772) September 18 – Gabriel Malagrida, Italian missionary (d. 1761) September 21 – Jan Klemens Branicki, Polish noble (d. 1771) September 22 – Catharina Backer, painter from the Northern Netherlands (d. 1766) September 23 – Antonio Denzio, Italian opera singer (d. 1763) September 24 – Johann Adam Steinmetz, German pastor (d. 1762) September 26 – Nijō Yoshitada, Japanese noble (d. 1737) September 27 – Edward Stanley, 11th Earl of Derby, English noble and politician (d. 1776) September 29 – Henry Perrot, British Member of Parliament (d. 1740) September 30 – Jacques Aubert, French composer and violinist (d. 1753) October 10 – Francesco Maria Pratilli, Italian priest, antiquarian, famed for skilled forgeries (d. 1763) October 15 – Nicolas-Ignace de Beaubois, French missionary (d. 1770) October 22 King John V of Portugal, Portuguese king (d. 1750) Matthew Skinner, English serjeant-at-law, judge and politician (d. 1749) October 29 – Tokugawa Yoshimichi, daimyo (d. 1713) October 31 – Mildmay Fane, British politician (d. 1715) November 2 Michael Cox, Anglican archbishop in Ireland (d. 1779) Charles-François Panard, French chansonnier and poet (d. 1765) Joan Paul Schaghen, Dutch governor (d. 1746) November 3 Jan Josef Ignác Brentner, Czech composer (d. 1742) John Crowley, British Member of Parliament (d. 1728) November 4 – Luís Carlos Inácio Xavier de Meneses, 1st Marquis of Louriçal, Portuguese nobleman and statesman (d. 1742) November 6 Reynolds Calthorpe, politician (d. 1714) Christoph Schütz, German theologian (d. 1750) November 8 – Henry XXXV, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (d. 1758) November 17 – Jean François Foppens, Flemish historian (d. 1761) November 21 – Jacques I, Prince of Monaco, Prince consort of Monaco (d. 1751) November 29 – Johann Theodor Eller, German chemist and physician (d. 1760) November 30 Lars Gathenhielm, Swedish privateer (d. 1718) Joseph Wamps, French painter (d. 1744) December 1 – Hieronymus Albrecht Hass, harpsichord maker (d. 1752) December 4 – Gottfried Lengnich, historian and politician (d. 1774) December 8 – Albert Wolfgang of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Titular margrave of Brandenburg, imperial general (d. 1734) December 11 – Ignatius van der Beken, Flemish painter (d. 1774) December 14 – Agostino Veracini, Italian painter (d. 1762) December 21 – Arthur Ingram, 6th Viscount of Irvine, British peer and politician (d. 1736) December 23 – Joseph Bodin de Boismortier, French composer (d. 1755) December 24 – Frans van Mieris the Younger, Dutch painter (d. 1763) December 27 – Jacob August Franckenstein, Encyclopedia editor, professor (d. 1733) Seth Ward (bishop of Salisbury) died 6 January Marie Louise d'Orléans died 12 February Sambhaji died 11 March Kazimierz Łyszczyński died 30 March Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria died 4 April Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna died 14 April Aphra Behn died 16 April Christina, Queen of Sweden died 19 April Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness died 14 June Song Si-yeol died 19 July Pope Innocent XI died 12 August John Lake (bishop) died 30 August Jane Lane, Lady Fisher died 9 September George Ent died 13 October Stephan Farffler died 24 October Thomas Sydenham died 29 December January 6 Cristoforo Ivanovich, Venetian historian and librettist of Serb origin (b. 1628) Bishop Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, mathematician and astronomer (b. 1617) January 9 – Sir Hugh Cholmeley, 4th Baronet, English politician (b. 1632) January 16 – Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare, English politician (b. 1633) January 18 Ernest Günther I, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (b. 1609) Humphrey Lloyd, British bishop (b. 1610) January 24 – Henry Waldegrave, 1st Baron Waldegrave, English peer and Jacobite supporter (b. 1661) January 27 Robert Aske, merchant & haberdasher in the City of London (b. 1619) Sir Henry Beaumont, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1638) Thomas Colepeper, 2nd Baron Colepeper, English noble and colonial governor of Virginia (b. 1635) January 28 – Bernardino Corniani, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Pula (b. 1626) January 29 – Maria van Cortlandt van Rensselaer, Dutch director of Rensselaerswyck (Albany, New York) (b. 1645) January 31 – Manuel de Herrera, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Durango (b. 1635) February 1 – Sir John Borlase, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1642) February 4 – Moshe ben Yonatan Galante, Ottoman rabbi (b. 1621) February 5 – William Coddington Jr., Rhode Island colonial governor (b. 1651) February 6 – Metcalfe Robinson, English politician (b. 1629) February 8 – Sir John Gell, 2nd Baronet, English politician (b. 1613) February 12 – Marie Louise d'Orléans, Queen of Spain as the wife of King Charles II (b. 1662) February 13 – Carlo Pio di Savoia, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1622) February 18 – Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, Spanish politician and military personnel (b. 1635) February 19 – Khushal Khattak, Afghan poet (b. 1613) February 21 – Isaac Vossius, Dutch classical scholar (b. 1618) February 22 – Willem Ogier, Flemish playwright (b. 1618) February 24 – Elsa Elisabeth Brahe, Swedish countess and duchess (b. 1632) February 28 – Thomas Benedict, American settler (b. 1617) March 7 – Franz Johann von Vogt von Altensumerau und Prasberg, Bishop of Constance (b. 1611) March 8 – Alexander Parker, British minister (b. 1628) March 9 – François Adhémar de Monteil, French priest, Bishop of Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (b. 1603) March 10 – Philip Louis, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Wiesenburg (b. 1620) March 11 Kim Ik-hun, Korean General and philosopher, soldier, politician (b. 1619) Sambhaji, High Protector of the Maratha Empire (b. 1657) March 14 – Anthony Coucheron, Norwegian engineer (b. 1650) March 15 – Yolo, Qing dynasty prince (b. 1625) March 18 – John Dixwell, regicide (b. 1607) March 24 Thomas Ballard, American politician (b. 1630) Michiel ten Hove, Grand Pensionary of Holland (b. 1640) March 26 – Gabriel Milan, Governor of the Danish West Indies (b. 1631) March 29 – Sir John Hotham, 2nd Baronet, Member of the House of Commons of England (b. 1632) March 30 – Kazimierz Łyszczyński, Polish philosopher (b. 1634) March 31 – Tommaso Caracciolo, Bishop of Gerace (b. 1640) April 4 – Archduchess Maria Anna Josepha of Austria, youngest surviving daughter of Ferdinand III (b. 1654) April 12 – John Hunting, first ruling elder of the church of Dedham, Massachusetts (b. 1602) April 14 – Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna, Italian noble (b. 1637) April 16 – Aphra Behn, British playwright, poet and spy (b. 1640) April 18 – George Jeffreys, 1st Baron Jeffreys, Welsh judge, aka the Hanging Judge (b. 1645) April 19 – Christina, Queen of Sweden, ruled from 1632 until abdication in 1654 (b. 1626) April 22 – Thomas Proby, English politician (b. 1632) May 11 – Charles Goodall, English poet (b. 1671) May 12 – Sir John Reresby, 2nd Baronet, English politician and diarist (b. 1634) May 15 – Jean Paul Médaille, French Jesuit missionary (b. 1618) May 20 – Estevão Brioso de Figueiredo, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Funchal of Olinda (b. 1630) May 23 – Charles Erskine, Earl of Mar, Scottish noble (b. 1650) May 25 – Charles Errard, French painter (b. 1606) June 4 – René Gaultier de Varennes, New France governor (b. 1635) June 7 – Alphonse de Berghes, Roman Catholic archbishop (b. 1624) June 8 – Decio Azzolino, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1623) June 9 – François Bonnemer, French painter and engraver (b. 1638) June 10 – Christophe Veyrier, sculptor (b. 1637) June 13 – William Annand, Minister of the Church of Scotland and the Church of England (b. 1633) June 14 – Conyers Darcy, 1st Earl of Holderness, English noble (b. 1598) June 17 Jan Baptist de Crépu, Flemish painter and army officer (b. 1631) Marcin Zamoyski, Polish noble (b. 1637) June 20 Willem Coucheron, Dutch general in the Dano-Norwegian army (b. 1600) Richard Sherlock, English Anglican priest (b. 1612) June 21 – Thomas Blanchet, French painter (b. 1614) June 25 – William Thomas, Welsh Anglican bishop (b. 1613) June 27 – Richard Waldron, colonial settler, acting President of the Province of New Hampshire (b. 1615) June 28 – Thomas Mainwaring, English politician (b. 1623) July 1 – Anne Crawford-Lindsay, Scottish nobility (b. 1631) July 2 – Edward Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham (b. 1620) July 7 – Princess Louise of Savoy, Hereditary Princess of Baden-Baden (b. 1627) July 8 Menahem Mendel Auerbach, Austrian banker and rabbi (b. 1620) Edward Wooster, English Connecticut pioneer (b. 1622) July 19 – Song Si-yeol, Korean philosopher (b. 1607) July 23 – Frederick Wilhelm von Pfalz-Neuburg, German noble (b. 1665) July 27 – John Graham, 1st Viscount Dundee, Scottish general (b. 1648) August 6 – Princess Dorothea Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, Electress of Brandenburg (b. 1636) August 9 – Dionisio Lazzari, Italian sculptor and architect (b. 1617) August 12 – Pope Innocent XI, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1611) August 13 – Count Maximilian I, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Count of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. 1636) August 15 – John Gregory, Connecticut settler (b. 1612) August 17 William Boynton, English politician (b. 1641) Thomas Street, astronomer (b. 1621) August 20 – Antonio Marinari, Roman Catholic prelate, Auxiliary Bishop of Ostia-Velletri, Titular Bishop of Thagaste (b. 1605) August 21 – William Cleland, Scottish poet and soldier (b. c. 1661) August 28 Claude-Jean Allouez, French Jesuit missionary and explorer of North America (b. 1622) Alexander Coosemans, Flemish still life painter (b. 1627) August 29 – Curwen Rawlinson, English politician (b. 1641) August 30 – John Lake, English bishop (b. 1624) September 6 – Torii Tadanori, Daimyo who ruled the Takatō Domain in Shinano Province (b. 1646) September 9 – Jane Lane, Lady Fisher, English Royalist (b. 1626) September 10 – John Belasyse, 1st Baron Belasyse, English politician and noble (b. 1614) September 13 – Ciro Ferri, Italian painter, engraver, sculptor and architect (b. 1634) September 15 Balthasar Cellarius, German theologian (b. 1614) Timoléon Cheminais de Montaigu, French theologian (b. 1652) September 18 – Sir Richard Head, 1st Baronet, English politician (b. 1600) September 26 – August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck (b. 1652) September 30 – Julius Francis, Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, Bohemian noble (b. 1641) October 1 – Alexander Voet the Elder, Flemish engraver (b. 1608) October 4 – Quirinus Kuhlmann, German Baroque poet and mystic (b. 1651) October 11 – Fyodor Shaklovity, Russian diplomat (b. 1640) October 13 – George Ent, English scientist and physician; (b. 1604) October 14 – Adolph John I, Count Palatine of Kleeburg, Swedish prince (b. 1629) October 15 – Sir Edward Dering, 3rd Baronet, English politician (b. 1650) October 24 – Stephan Farffler, German inventor (b. 1633) October 25 – Joseph Maynard, English politician (b. 1639) October 30 – Pier Antonio Capobianco, Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Lacedonia (b. 1619) November 9 – Enea Silvio Piccolomini, imperial general (b. 1651) November 12 – Justus de Verwer, Dutch painter and illustrator (b. 1625) November 13 Matteo Borboni, Italian painter (b. 1610) Philipp von Zesen, German poet (b. 1619) November 16 – Cornelis Mahu, Flemish painter (b. 1613) November 18 – Jacob van der Ulft, painter from the Northern Netherlands (b. 1621) November 19 – Elizabeth Cavendish, Countess of Devonshire, English noblewoman; (b. 1619) November 20 – Samuel Peterson, American city founder (b. 1639) November 24 – Carey Dillon, 5th Earl of Roscommon, Irish nobleman and professional soldier (b. 1627) November 26 – Marquard Gude, German archaeologist (b. 1635) December 2 – George Speke, English politician (b. 1623) December 6 – Pjetër Bogdani, Albanian priest and writer (b. c. 1630) December 12 – Louis Ferdinand Elle the Elder, French painter (b. 1612) December 15 – Anne Neville, abbess of Pontoise (b. 1605) December 16 Cornelis Geelvinck, Dutch mayor (b. 1621) Thomas Wyndham, English Member of Parliament (b. 1640) December 25 – Oliver Montagu, English Member of Parliament (b. 1655) December 27 – Gervase Bryan, English clergyman (b. 1622) December 28 – Pietro Montanini, Italian painter (b. 1626) December 29 Olfert Dapper, Dutch physician and writer (b. 1636) George Kinnaird, 1st Lord Kinnaird, Scottish aristocrat (b. 1622) Françoise Bertaut de Motteville, French writer (b. 1621) Thomas Sydenham, English physician (b. 1624) December 31 Felipe Fernandez de Pardo, Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop of Manila (b. 1611) Gilbert de Choiseul Duplessis Praslin, Roman Catholic bishop (b. 1613) Anders Sinclair, Scottish soldier who joined Swedish service during the Thirty Years' War (b. 1614)

^ a b Kenyon, J. P. (1978). Stuart England. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. ISBN 0-14-022076-3. ^ Oxford DNB odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-16885?rskey=mOcb4B&result=4 ^ Miller, John (2000). James II. Yale English monarchs (3rd ed.). New Haven: Yale University Press. pp. 222–227. ISBN 0-300-08728-4. ^ "Total Eclipse of the Moon: 1689 April 04". astro.ukho.gov.uk. Retrieved October 27, 2022. ^ Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. 2006. ISBN 0-14-102715-0. ^ "The Siege of Derry in Ulster Protestant mythology". Cruithni. December 31, 2001. Retrieved July 16, 2012. ^ Lynn, John A. (1999). The Wars of Louis XIV, 1667–1714. Harlow: Longman. p. 203. ISBN 0-582-05629-2. Retrieved October 27, 2022. ^ Historic Environment Scotland. "Battle of Killiecrankie (BTL12)". Retrieved June 19, 2020. ^ "Parades and Marches - Chronology 2: Historical Dates and Events". Conflict Archive on the Internet (CAIN). Retrieved January 28, 2010. ^ Historic Environment Scotland. 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Media related to 1689 at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 3 > Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 2025 July 19 in recent years 2025 (Saturday) 2024 (Friday) 2023 (Wednesday) 2022 (Tuesday) 2021 (Monday) 2020 (Sunday) 2019 (Friday) 2018 (Thursday) 2017 (Wednesday) 2016 (Tuesday) Day of the yearJuly 19 is the 200th day of the year (201st in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 165 days remain until the end of the year. 64 – The Great Fire of Rome causes widespread devastation and rages on for six days, destroying half of the city.[1] 484 – Leontius, Roman usurper, is crowned Eastern emperor at Tarsus (modern Turkey). He is recognized in Antioch and makes it his capital. 711 – Umayyad conquest of Hispania: Battle of Guadalete: Umayyad forces under Tariq ibn Ziyad defeat the Visigoths led by King Roderic. 939 – Battle of Simancas: King Ramiro II of León defeats the Moorish army under Caliph Abd-al-Rahman III near the city of Simancas. 998 – Arab–Byzantine wars: Battle of Apamea: Fatimids defeat a Byzantine army near Apamea. 1333 – Wars of Scottish Independence: Battle of Halidon Hill: The English win a decisive victory over the Scots. 1544 – Italian War of 1542–46: The first Siege of Boulogne begins. 1545 – The Tudor warship Mary Rose sinks off Portsmouth; in 1982 the wreck is salvaged in one of the most complex and expensive projects in the history of maritime archaeology. 1553 – The attempt to install Lady Jane Grey as Queen of England collapses after only nine days. 1588 – Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Gravelines: The Spanish Armada is sighted in the English Channel. 1701 – Representatives of the Iroquois Confederacy sign the Nanfan Treaty, ceding a large territory north of the Ohio River to England. 1702 – Great Northern War: A numerically superior Polish-Saxon army of Augustus II the Strong, operating from an advantageous defensive position, is defeated by a Swedish army half its size under the command of King Charles XII in the Battle of Klissow. 1817 – Unsuccessful in his attempt to conquer the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi for the Russian-American Company, Georg Anton Schäffer is forced to admit defeat and leave Kauaʻi. 1821 – Coronation of George IV of the United Kingdom. 1832 – The British Medical Association is founded as the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association by Sir Charles Hastings at a meeting in the Board Room of the Worcester Infirmary. 1843 – Brunel's steamship the SS Great Britain is launched, becoming the first ocean-going craft with an iron hull and screw propeller, becoming the largest vessel afloat in the world. 1845 – Great New York City Fire of 1845: The last great fire to affect Manhattan begins early in the morning and is subdued that afternoon. The fire kills four firefighters and 26 civilians and destroys 345 buildings. 1848 – Women's rights: A two-day Women's Rights Convention opens in Seneca Falls, New York. 1863 – American Civil War: Morgan's Raid: At Buffington Island in Ohio, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's raid into the north is mostly thwarted when a large group of his men are captured while trying to escape across the Ohio River. 1864 – Taiping Rebellion: Third Battle of Nanking: The Qing dynasty finally defeats the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. 1870 – Franco-Prussian War: France declares war on Prussia. 1900 – The first line of the Paris Métro opens for operation. 1903 – Maurice Garin wins the first Tour de France.[2] 1916 – World War I: Battle of Fromelles: British and Australian troops attack German trenches as part of the Battle of the Somme. 1934 – The rigid airship USS Macon surprised the USS Houston near Clipperton Island with a mail delivery for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, demonstrating its potential for tracking ships at sea.[3] 1936 – Spanish Civil War: The CNT and UGT call a general strike in Spain – mobilizing workers' militias against the Nationalist forces. People's Olympiad of Barcelona cancelled.[4] 1940 – World War II: Battle of Cape Spada: The Royal Navy and the Regia Marina clash; the Italian light cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni sinks, with 121 casualties. 1940 – Field Marshal Ceremony: First occasion in World War II that Adolf Hitler appoints field marshals due to military achievements. 1940 – World War II: Army order 112 forms the Intelligence Corps of the British Army. 1942 – World War II: The Second Happy Time of Hitler's submarines comes to an end, as the increasingly effective American convoy system compels them to return to the central Atlantic. 1943 – World War II: Rome is heavily bombed by more than 500 Allied aircraft, inflicting thousands of casualties. 1947 – Prime Minister of the shadow Burmese government, Bogyoke Aung San and eight others are assassinated. 1947 – Korean politician Lyuh Woon-hyung is assassinated. 1952 – Opening of the Summer Olympics in Helsinki, Finland.[5] 1957 – The largely autobiographical novel The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinfold by Evelyn Waugh was published.[6] 1961 – Tunisia imposes a blockade on the French naval base at Bizerte; the French would capture the entire town four days later. 1963 – Joe Walker flies a North American X-15 to a record altitude of 106,010 meters (347,800 feet) on X-15 Flight 90. Exceeding an altitude of 100 km, this flight qualifies as a human spaceflight under international convention. 1964 – Vietnam War: At a rally in Saigon, South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyễn Khánh calls for expanding the war into North Vietnam. 1967 – Piedmont Airlines Flight 22, a Piedmont Airlines Boeing 727-22 and a twin-engine Cessna 310 collided over Hendersonville, North Carolina, USA. Both aircraft were destroyed and all passengers and crew were killed, including John T. McNaughton, an advisor to Robert McNamara.[7] 1969 – Chappaquiddick incident: U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy crashes his car into a tidal pond at Chappaquiddick Island, Massachusetts, killing his passenger Mary Jo Kopechne.[8] 1972 – Dhofar Rebellion: British SAS units help the Omani government against Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman rebels in the Battle of Mirbat. 1976 – Sagarmatha National Park in Nepal is created. 1977 – The world's first Global Positioning System (GPS) signal was transmitted from Navigation Technology Satellite 2 (NTS-2) and received at Rockwell Collins in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 12:41 a.m. Eastern time (ET).[9] 1979 – The Sandinista rebels overthrow the government of the Somoza family in Nicaragua. 1979 – The oil tanker SS Atlantic Empress collides with another oil tanker, causing the largest ever ship-borne oil spill. 1980 – Opening of the Summer Olympics in Moscow.[10] 1981 – In a private meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, French President François Mitterrand reveals the existence of the Farewell Dossier, a collection of documents showing the Soviet Union had been stealing American technological research and development. 1982 – In one of the first militant attacks by Hezbollah, David S. Dodge, president of the American University of Beirut, is kidnapped.[11] 1983 – The first three-dimensional reconstruction of a human head in a CT is published. 1985 – The Val di Stava dam collapses killing 268 people in Val di Stava, Italy. 1989 – United Airlines Flight 232 crashes in Sioux City, Iowa, killing 111. 1992 – A car bomb kills Judge Paolo Borsellino and five members of his escort. 1997 – The Troubles: The Provisional Irish Republican Army resumes a ceasefire to end their 25-year paramilitary campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland. 2011 – Guinean President Alpha Condé survives an attempted assassination and coup d'état at his residence in Conakry.[12] 2012 – Syrian civil war: The People's Protection Units (YPG) capture the city of Kobanî without resistance, starting the Rojava conflict in Northeast Syria.[13] 2014 – Gunmen in Egypt's western desert province of New Valley Governorate attack a military checkpoint, killing at least 21 soldiers. Egypt reportedly declares a state of emergency on its border with Sudan. 2018 – The Knesset passes the controversial Nationality Bill, which defines the State of Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish people.[14] 2024 – A faulty software update by CrowdStrike, an American cybersecurity company, causes global computer outages.[15] 2024 – The International Court of Justice (ICJ) delivered a ruling stating that Israel should end its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories. The ICJ identified that all member states of the UN are under an obligation not to recognize the occupation as legal nor "render aid or assistance" toward maintaining Israel's presence in the occupied territories.[16][17] 2025 – The tourist boat Wonder Sea capsizes during a thunderstorm in Hạ Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.[18] 810 – Muhammad al-Bukhari, Persian scholar (died 870) 1223 – Baibars, sultan of Egypt (died 1277) 1420 – William VIII, Marquis of Montferrat (died 1483) 1569 – Conrad Vorstius, Dutch theologian (died 1622) 1670 – Richard Leveridge, English singer-songwriter (died 1758) 1688 – Giuseppe Castiglione, Italian missionary and painter (died 1766) 1744 – Heinrich Christian Boie, German author and poet (died 1806) 1759 – Marianna Auenbrugger, Austrian pianist and composer (died 1782) 1759 – Seraphim of Sarov, Russian monk and saint (died 1833) 1771 – Thomas Talbot, Irish-Canadian colonel and politician (died 1853) 1794 – José Justo Corro, Mexican politician and president (died 1864)[19] 1789 – John Martin, English painter, engraver, and illustrator (died 1854) 1800 – Juan José Flores, Venezuelan general and politician, 1st President of Ecuador (died 1864) 1814 – Samuel Colt, American businessman, founded the Colt's Manufacturing Company (died 1862)[20] 1819 – Gottfried Keller, Swiss author, poet, and playwright (died 1890) 1822 – Princess Augusta of Cambridge (died 1916) 1827 – Mangal Pandey, Indian soldier (died 1857) 1834 – Edgar Degas, French painter, sculptor, and illustrator (died 1917) 1835 – Justo Rufino Barrios, Guatemalan president (died 1885) 1842 – Frederic T. Greenhalge, English-American lawyer and politician, 38th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1896) 1846 – Edward Charles Pickering, American astronomer and physicist (died 1919)[21] 1849 – Ferdinand Brunetière, French scholar and critic (died 1906) 1860 – Lizzie Borden, American woman, tried and acquitted for the murders of her father and step-mother in 1892 (died 1927) 1864 – Fiammetta Wilson, English astronomer (died 1920)[22] 1865 – Georges Friedel, French mineralogist and crystallographer (died 1933) 1865 – Charles Horace Mayo, American surgeon, co-founder of the Mayo Clinic (died 1939) 1868 – Florence Foster Jenkins, American soprano and educator (died 1944) 1869 – Xenophon Stratigos, Greek general and politician, Greek Minister of Transport (died 1927) 1875 – Alice Dunbar Nelson, American poet and activist (died 1935) 1876 – Joseph Fielding Smith, American religious leader, 10th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (died 1972) 1877 – Arthur Fielder, English cricketer (died 1949) 1881 – Friedrich Dessauer, German physicist and philosopher (died 1963) 1883 – Max Fleischer, Austrian-American animator and producer (died 1972) 1884 – Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, British-born German nobleman and Nazi politician (died 1954)[23] 1886 – Michael Fekete, Hungarian-Israeli mathematician and academic (died 1957) 1888 – Enno Lolling, German physician (died 1945) 1890 – George II of Greece (died 1947) 1892 – Dick Irvin, Canadian ice hockey player and coach (died 1957) 1893 – Vladimir Mayakovsky, Russian actor, playwright, and poet (died 1930) 1894 – Aleksandr Khinchin, Russian mathematician and academic (died 1959) 1894 – Khawaja Nazimuddin, Bangladeshi-Pakistani politician, 2nd Prime Minister of Pakistan (died 1965) 1894 – Percy Spencer, American physicist and inventor of the microwave oven (died 1969) 1895 – Xu Beihong, Chinese painter and academic (died 1953) 1896 – Reginald Baker, English film producer (died 1985) 1896 – A. J. Cronin, Scottish physician and novelist (died 1981) 1896 – Bob Meusel, American baseball player and sailor (died 1977) 1898 – Herbert Marcuse, German-American sociologist and philosopher (died 1979) 1899 – Balai Chand Mukhopadhyay, Indian physician, author, poet, and playwright (died 1979) 1902 – Samudrala Sr., Indian singer, director, producer, and screenwriter (died 1968) 1904 – Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith, American lawyer and farmer (died 1985) 1907 – Isabel Jewell, American actress (died 1972) 1908 – Daniel Fry, American contactee (died 1992) 1908 – Hans Trippel, German engineer, developed Amphicar (died 2001)[24] 1909 – Balamani Amma, Indian poet and author (died 2004) 1912 – Peter Leo Gerety, American prelate (died 2016) 1913 – Kay Linaker, American actress and screenwriter (died 2008) 1914 – Marius Russo, American baseball player (died 2005) 1915 – Åke Hellman, Finnish painter (died 2017) 1916 – Phil Cavarretta, American baseball player and manager (died 2010) 1917 – William Scranton, American captain and politician, 13th United States Ambassador to the United Nations (died 2013) 1919 – Patricia Medina, English-American actress (died 2012) 1919 – Miltos Sachtouris, Greek poet and author (died 2005) 1919 – Ron Searle, English-Canadian soldier, publisher, and politician, 4th Mayor of Mississauga (died 2015) 1920 – Robert Mann, American violinist, composer, and conductor (died 2018) 1920 – Richard Oriani, Salvadoran-American metallurgist and engineer (died 2015) 1921 – Harold Camping, American evangelist, author, radio host (died 2013) 1921 – André Moynet, French soldier, race car driver, and politician (died 1993) 1921 – Elizabeth Spencer, American novelist, short story writer, and playwright (died 2019) 1921 – Rosalyn Sussman Yalow, American physicist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (died 2011) 1922 – George McGovern, American lieutenant, historian, and politician (died 2012) 1922 – Rachel Robinson, American professor, registered nurse, and the widow of baseball player Jackie Robinson 1923 – Theo Barker, English historian (died 2001) 1923 – Alex Hannum, American basketball player and coach (died 2002)[25] 1923 – Joseph Hansen, American author and poet (died 2004) 1923 – William A. Rusher, American lawyer and journalist (died 2011) 1923 – Lon Simmons, American baseball player and sportscaster (died 2015) 1924 – Stanley K. Hathaway, American soldier, lawyer, and politician, 40th United States Secretary of the Interior (died 2005) 1924 – Pat Hingle, American actor and producer (died 2009) 1924 – Arthur Rankin Jr., American director, producer, and screenwriter (died 2014) 1925 – Sue Thompson, American singer (died 2021) 1926 – Helen Gallagher, American actress, singer, and dancer (died 2024)[26] 1928 – Samuel John Hazo, American author 1928 – Choi Yun-chil, South Korean long-distance runner[27] and a two-time national champion in the marathon[28] (died 2020) 1929 – Gaston Glock, Austrian engineer and businessman, co-founded Glock Ges.m.b.H. (died 2023) 1929 – Orville Turnquest, Bahamian politician 1932 – Buster Benton, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1996) 1932 – Jan Lindblad, Swedish biologist and photographer (died 1987) 1934 – Francisco de Sá Carneiro, Portuguese lawyer and politician, 111th Prime Minister of Portugal (died 1980) 1935 – Nick Koback, American baseball player and golfer (died 2015) 1936 – David Colquhoun, English pharmacologist and academic 1937 – George Hamilton IV, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 2014) 1937 – Richard Jordan, American actor (died 1993) 1938 – Jayant Narlikar, Indian astrophysicist and astronomer (died 2025) 1938 – Tom Raworth, English poet and academic (died 2017) 1941 – Vikki Carr, American singer and actress 1941 – Neelie Kroes, Dutch politician and diplomat, European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society 1943 – Han Sai Por, Singaporean sculptor and academic 1943 – Carla Mazzuca Poggiolini, Italian journalist and politician[29] 1944 – Tim McIntire, American actor and singer (died 1986) 1944 – Andres Vooremaa, Estonian chess player (died 2022) 1945 – Paule Baillargeon, Canadian actress, director, and screenwriter 1946 – Alan Gorrie, Scottish singer-songwriter and musician 1946 – Ilie Năstase, Romanian tennis player and politician 1947 – André Forcier, Canadian director and screenwriter 1947 – Hans-Jürgen Kreische, German footballer and manager 1947 – Bernie Leadon, American guitarist and songwriter 1947 – Brian May, English singer-songwriter, guitarist, producer, and astrophysicist 1948 – Keith Godchaux, American keyboard player and songwriter (died 1980) 1949 – Kgalema Motlanthe, South African politician, 3rd President of South Africa 1950 – Per-Kristian Foss, Norwegian politician, Norwegian Minister of Finance 1950 – Freddy Moore, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 2022) 1950 – Adrian Noble, English director and screenwriter 1951 – Abel Ferrara, American director, producer, and screenwriter 1952 – Allen Collins, American guitarist and songwriter (died 1990) 1952 – Jayne Anne Phillips American novelist and short story writer 1953 – Howard Schultz, American businessman and author[30] 1954 – Mark O'Donnell, American playwright (died 2012) 1954 – Steve O'Donnell, American screenwriter and producer 1954 – Srđa Trifković, Serbian-American journalist and historian 1955 – Roger Binny, Indian cricketer and sportscaster 1955 – Dalton McGuinty, Canadian lawyer and politician, 24th Premier of Ontario 1956 – Mark Crispin, American computer scientist, designed the IMAP (died 2012) 1958 – Brad Drewett, Australian tennis player and sportscaster (died 2013) 1958 – Robert Gibson, American wrestler 1958 – David Robertson, American conductor 1959 – Juan J. Campanella, Argentinian director, producer, and screenwriter 1960 – Atom Egoyan, Egyptian-Canadian director, producer, and screenwriter 1960 – Kevin Haskins, English drummer and songwriter 1961 – Harsha Bhogle, Indian journalist and author 1961 – Maria Filatova, Russian gymnast 1961 – Lisa Lampanelli, American comedian, actress, and author 1961 – Benoît Mariage, Belgian director and screenwriter 1961 – Hideo Nakata, Japanese director, producer, and screenwriter 1961 – Campbell Scott, American actor, director, and producer 1962 – Anthony Edwards, American actor and director 1963 – Thomas Gabriel Fischer, Swiss musician 1963 – Garth Nix, Australian author 1964 – Teresa Edwards, American basketball player[31] 1964 – Masahiko Kondō, Japanese singer-songwriter and race car driver 1965 – Evelyn Glennie, Scottish musician 1965 – Claus-Dieter Wollitz, German footballer and manager 1967 – Yael Abecassis, Israeli model and actress 1967 – Jean-François Mercier, Canadian comedian, screenwriter, and television host 1968 – Robb Flynn, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and producer 1968 – Pavel Kuka, Czech footballer and manager 1968 – Jim Norton, American comedian, actor, and author 1969 – Matthew Libatique, American cinematographer 1970 – Bill Chen, American poker player and software designer 1970 – Christopher Luxon, New Zealand politician, 42nd Prime Minister of New Zealand[32] 1970 – Nicola Sturgeon, Scottish lawyer and politician, First Minister of Scotland[33] 1971 – Rene Busch, Estonian tennis player and coach 1971 – Vitali Klitschko, Ukrainian boxer and politician, Mayor of Kyiv 1971 – Michael Modest, American wrestler 1971 – Catriona Rowntree, Australian television host 1971 – Lesroy Weekes, Montserratian cricketer 1972 – Ebbe Sand, Danish footballer and manager 1973 – Martin Powell, English keyboard player and songwriter 1973 – Scott Walker, Canadian ice hockey player and coach 1974 – Rey Bucanero, Mexican wrestler 1974 – Francisco Copado, German footballer and manager 1974 – Josée Piché, Canadian ice dancer 1974 – Vince Spadea, American tennis player 1974 – Preston Wilson, American baseball player and sportscaster 1975 – Luca Castellazzi, Italian footballer 1976 – Benedict Cumberbatch, English actor[34] 1976 – Gonzalo de los Santos, Uruguayan footballer and manager 1977 – Jean-Sébastien Aubin, Canadian ice hockey player 1977 – Tony Mamaluke, American wrestler and manager 1977 – Ed Smith, English cricketer and journalist 1979 – Rick Ankiel, American baseball player 1979 – Josué Anunciado de Oliveira, Brazilian footballer 1979 – Dilhara Fernando, Sri Lankan cricketer 1979 – Luke Young, English footballer 1980 – Xavier Malisse, Belgian tennis player 1980 – Giorgio Mondini, Italian race car driver 1980 – Chris Sullivan, American actor[35] 1981 – Nenê, Brazilian footballer 1981 – David Bernard, Jamaican cricketer 1981 – Mark Gasnier, Australian rugby player and sportscaster 1981 – Jimmy Gobble, American baseball player 1981 – Grégory Vignal, French footballer 1982 – Christopher Bear, American drummer 1982 – Phil Coke, American baseball player 1982 – Jared Padalecki, American actor 1982 – Jess Vanstrattan, Australian footballer 1983 – Helen Skelton, English television host and actress 1983 – Fedor Tyutin, Russian ice hockey player 1984 – Andrea Libman, Canadian voice actress 1984 – Adam Morrison, American basketball player 1984 – Ryan O'Byrne, Canadian ice hockey player 1984 – Lewis Price, Welsh footballer 1985 – LaMarcus Aldridge, American basketball player 1985 – Zhou Haibin, Chinese footballer 1985 – Marina Kuzina, Russian basketball player 1985 – Hadi Norouzi, Iranian footballer (died 2015) 1986 – Leandro Greco, Italian footballer 1986 – Jinder Mahal, Canadian wrestler[36] 1987 – Yan Gomes, Brazilian-American baseball player[37] 1987 – Jon Jones, American mixed martial artist 1987 – Marc Murphy, Australian footballer 1988 – Shane Dawson, American comedian and actor 1988 – Kevin Großkreutz, German footballer 1988 – Jakub Kovář, Czech ice hockey player 1988 – Trent Williams, American football player[38] 1989 – Patrick Corbin, American baseball player[39] 1989 – Sam McKendry, Australian-New Zealand rugby league player 1991 – Eray İşcan, Turkish footballer 1992 – Jake Nicholson, English footballer 1994 – Christian Welch, Australian rugby league player 1996 – Paul Momirovski, Australian rugby league player[40] 1998 – Erin Cuthbert, footballer[41] 1998 – Karl Jacobs, American YouTuber and streamer[42] 1998 – Ronaldo Vieira, Bissau-Guinean footballer 1999 – Kim So-hye, South Korean actress and singer[43] 2003 – Tyler Downs, American Olympic diver[44] 514 – Symmachus, pope of the Catholic Church 806 – Li Shigu, Chinese general (born 778) 973 – Kyunyeo, Korean monk and poet (born 917) 998 – Damian Dalassenos, Byzantine general (born 940) 1030 – Adalberon, French bishop 1234 – Floris IV, Dutch nobleman (born 1210) 1249 – Jacopo Tiepolo, doge of Venice 1333 – John Campbell, Scottish nobleman 1333 – Alexander Bruce, Scottish nobleman 1333 – Sir Archibald Douglas, Scottish nobleman 1333 – Maol Choluim II, Scottish nobleman 1333 – Kenneth de Moravia, 4th Earl of Sutherland 1374 – Petrarch, Italian poet and scholar (born 1304) 1415 – Philippa of Lancaster, Portuguese queen (born 1360) 1543 – Mary Boleyn, English daughter of Elizabeth Boleyn, Countess of Wiltshire (born 1499) 1631 – Cesare Cremonini, Italian philosopher and academic (born 1550) 1742 – William Somervile, English poet and author (born 1675) 1810 – Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prussian queen (born 1776) 1814 – Matthew Flinders, English navigator and cartographer (born 1774) 1824 – Agustín de Iturbide, Mexican general and emperor (born 1783) 1838 – Pierre Louis Dulong, French physicist and chemist (born 1785) 1850 – Margaret Fuller, American journalist and critic (born 1810) 1855 – Konstantin Batyushkov, Russian poet and translator (born 1787) 1857 – Stefano Franscini, Swiss statistician and politician (born 1796) 1878 – Yegor Ivanovich Zolotarev, Russian mathematician and academic (born 1847) 1882 – John William Bean, English criminal and failed regicide (born 1824)[45] 1896 – Abraham H. Cannon, American publisher and religious leader (born 1859) 1913 – Clímaco Calderón, Colombian lawyer and politician, 15th President of Colombia (born 1852) 1925 – John Indermaur, British lawyer (born 1851) 1930 – Robert Stout, Scottish-New Zealand politician, 13th Prime Minister of New Zealand (born 1844) 1933 – Kaarle Krohn, Finnish historian and academic (born 1863) 1939 – Rose Hartwick Thorpe, American poet and author (born 1850) 1941 – Špiro Bocarić, Serbian painter, victim of Genocide of Serbs[46] 1943 – Yekaterina Budanova, Russian captain and pilot (born 1916) 1943 – Carlo Zangarini, Italian poet and opera librettist (born 1873)[47] 1947 – U Razak, Burmese educator and politician (born 1898) 1947 – Aung San, Burmese general and politician (born 1915) 1947 – Lyuh Woon-hyung, South Korean politician (born 1886) 1963 – William Andrew, English priest (born 1884) 1965 – Syngman Rhee, South Korean journalist and politician, 1st President of South Korea (born 1875) 1967 – John T. McNaughton, United States Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and an advisor to Robert McNamara (born 1921)[7] 1967 – Odell Shepard, American poet and politician, 66th Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (born 1884) 1969 – Stratis Myrivilis, Greek soldier and author (born 1890) 1974 – Ernő Schwarz, Hungarian-American soccer player and coach (born 1904) 1975 – Lefty Frizzell, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (born 1928) 1975 – John Alan Coey, American mercenary and medic in the Rhodesian Bush War[48] 1977 – Karl Ristikivi, Estonian geographer, author, and poet (born 1912) 1980 – Margaret Craven, American journalist and author (born 1901) 1980 – Nihat Erim, Turkish jurist and politician, 13th Prime Minister of Turkey (born 1912) 1980 – Hans Morgenthau, German-American political scientist, philosopher, and academic (born 1904) 1981 – Roger Doucet, Canadian tenor (born 1919) 1982 – Hugh Everett III, American physicist and mathematician (born 1930) 1984 – Faina Ranevskaya, Russian actress (born 1896) 1984 – Aziz Sami, Iraqi writer and translator (born 1895)[49] 1985 – Janusz Zajdel, Polish author (born 1938) 1989 – Kazimierz Sabbat, Polish businessman and politician, President of the Republic of Poland (born 1913) 1990 – Eddie Quillan, American actor (born 1907) 1992 – Paolo Borsellino, Italian lawyer and judge (born 1940) 1994 – Victor Barbeau, Canadian author and academic (born 1896) 1998 – Elmer Valo, Polish-American baseball player, coach, and manager (born 1921) 2002 – Dave Carter, American singer-songwriter and guitarist (born 1952) 2002 – Alan Lomax, American historian, scholar, and activist (born 1915) 2003 – Bill Bright, American evangelist and author, founded the Campus Crusade for Christ (born 1921) 2003 – Pierre Graber, Swiss politician, President of the Swiss National Council (born 1908) 2004 – Sylvia Daoust, Canadian sculptor (born 1902) 2004 – J. Gordon Edwards, American entomologist, mountaineer, and DDT advocate (born 1919) 2004 – Francis A. Marzen, American priest and journalist (born 1924) 2004 – Zenkō Suzuki, Japanese politician, 70th Prime Minister of Japan (born 1911) 2005 – Edward Bunker, American author and screenwriter (born 1933) 2006 – Jack Warden, American actor (born 1920) 2007 – A. K. Faezul Huq, Bangladeshi journalist, lawyer, and politician (born 1945) 2007 – Roberto Fontanarrosa, Argentinian cartoonist (born 1944) 2008 – Dercy Gonçalves, Brazilian comedian and actress (born 1907) 2009 – Frank McCourt, American author and educator (born 1930) 2009 – Henry Surtees, English race car driver (born 1991) 2010 – Cécile Aubry, French actress, author, television screenwriter and director (born 1928) 2010 – Jon Cleary, Australian author and playwright (born 1917) 2012 – Humayun Ahmed, Bangladeshi director and playwright (born 1948) 2012 – Tom Davis, American comedian, actor, and screenwriter (born 1952) 2012 – Mohammad Hassan Ganji, Iranian meteorologist and academic (born 1912) 2012 – Omar Suleiman, Egyptian general and politician, 16th Vice President of Egypt (born 1935) 2012 – Sylvia Woods, American businesswoman, co-founded Sylvia's Restaurant of Harlem (born 1926) 2012 – Valiulla Yakupov, Islamic cleric (born 1963) 2013 – Mikhail Gorsheniov, Russian singer-songwriter (born 1973) 2013 – Geeto Mongol, Canadian-American wrestler and trainer (born 1931) 2013 – Mel Smith, English actor, director, and screenwriter (born 1952) 2013 – Bert Trautmann, German footballer and manager (born 1923) 2013 – Phil Woosnam, Welsh-American soccer player and manager (born 1932) 2013 – Peter Ziegler, Swiss geologist and academic (born 1928) 2013 – Leyla Erbil, Turkish author (born 1931) 2014 – Rubem Alves, Brazilian theologian (born 1933) 2014 – Skye McCole Bartusiak, American child actress and child model (born 1992)[50] 2014 – David Easton, Canadian-American political scientist and academic (born 1917) 2014 – Paul M. Fleiss, American pediatrician and author (born 1933) 2014 – James Garner, American actor (born 1928) 2014 – Jerzy Jurka, Polish biologist (born 1950) 2014 – Ray King, English footballer and manager (born 1924) 2014 – Ingemar Odlander, Swedish journalist (born 1936) 2014 – Harry Pougher, English cricketer (born 1941) 2014 – Leen Vleggeert, Dutch politician (born 1931) 2014 – John Winkin, American baseball player, coach, and journalist (born 1919) 2015 – Van Alexander, American composer and conductor (born 1915) 2015 – Galina Prozumenshchikova, Ukrainian-Russian swimmer and journalist (born 1948) 2015 – Carmino Ravosa, American singer-songwriter, pianist, and producer (born 1930) 2015 – Gennadiy Seleznyov, Russian journalist and politician, 2nd Speaker of the Duma (born 1947) 2016 – Garry Marshall, American actor, director, and producer (born 1934) 2018 – Jon Schnepp, American producer, director, voice actor, editor, writer, cartoonist, animator, and cinematographer (born 1967)[51][52] 2018 – Denis Ten, Kazakhstani figure skater (born 1993)[53] 2019 – Rutger Hauer, Dutch actor, director, and producer (born 1944)[54] 2024 – Toumani Diabaté, Malian musician (born 1965)[55] 2024 – Iryna Farion, Ukrainian linguist and politician (born 1964)[56] 2024 – Kevan Gosper, Australian athlete and administrator (born 1933)[57] 2024 – Sheila Jackson Lee, American lawyer and politician (born 1950)[58] 2024 – Nguyễn Phú Trọng, Vietnamese politician, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (born 1944)[59] 2024 – Ray Reardon, Welsh snooker player and police officer (born 1932)[60] 2024 – James C. Scott, American political scientist and anthropologist (born 1936)[61] 2024 – Esta TerBlanche, South African actress (born 1973)[62] Palace Day[63][64] Christian feast day: Bernold, Bishop of Utrecht Justa and Rufina Kirdjun (or Abakerazum) Macrina the Younger, Sister of St. Basil the Great Symmachus July 19 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Martyrs' Day (Myanmar) Sandinista Day or Liberation Day (Nicaragua)

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Wikimedia Commons has media related to July 19. "On This Day". BBC. The New York Times: On This Day "Historical Events on July 19". OnThisDay.com. Retrieved from " A rotary evaporator is laboratory set up which use in chemistry lab. We will study rotary evaporatores principle in details in this article.This article contains,Rotary type of evaporator: A guide to its principle, parts, applications, and frequently asked questions.A rotary type evaporator, also known as a rotovap or rotavapor, is a laboratory instrument used to evaporate solvents, usually from a sample in a round-bottomed flask. It is an essential tool in many chemistry and biology labs and is widely used in the pharmaceutical, chemical, and biotech industries. In this article, we will discuss the principle of operation, the various parts of a rotary evaporator, and its applications, along with some frequently asked questions.The principle behind a rotary evaporator is simple. The sample to be evaporated is placed in a round-bottomed flask, which is then attached to a rotating evaporation flask. The flask is heated with a water or oil bath, and a vacuum is applied to the system to lower the pressure in the flask. As the flask rotates, the sample is heated and exposed to the reduced pressure, causing the solvent to evaporate. The solvent vapor is then condensed in a separate condenser and collected in a receiving flask.Parts of a rotary type of evaporator: A typical rotary type evaporator consists of the following parts:Flask: A round-bottomed flask that holds the sample to be evaporated.Evaporation flask: A rotating flask that is heated with a water or oil bath.Condenser: A glass tube that is cooled with either water or air and is used to condense the solvent vapor.Vacuum pump: A vacuum pump is used to lower the pressure in the system.Receiving flask: A flask that collects the condensed solvent.Heating bath: A water or oil bath that heats the evaporation flask.Rotary type of evaporators are used in a variety of applications, including.Concentrating solutions: Rotary type evaporators are commonly used to concentrate solutions, such as natural product extracts or organic synthesis reaction mixtures.Purification of compounds: Rotary type evaporators can be used to purify compounds, such as isolating a pure product from a reaction mixture.Solvent removal: Rotary evaporators can be used to remove solvents from samples, such as removing residual solvents from a pharmaceutical product.Q: What is the maximum temperature that a rotary evaporator can reach? A: The maximum temperature that a rotary evaporator can reach depends on the heating bath used. A water bath can reach temperatures up to 100°C, while an oil bath can reach temperatures up to 180°C.Q: How do I clean a rotary evaporator?A: Rotary evaporators should be cleaned regularly to prevent contamination of samples. The flask, condenser, and receiving flask can be washed with soap and water, and the vacuum pump should be cleaned with a vacuum pump oil.Q: How do I prevent bumping during evaporation?A: Bumping, or sudden boiling of the sample, can be prevented by adding a boiling stone or anti-bumping granules to the flask. These help to promote even boiling and prevent the formation of bubbles.can we use as a typical types of Rotary type of evaporator for distilation as well as evaporation or as well as crystallisation??yes we can use but that depends on the process.A rotary evaporator is an essential tool in many chemistry and biology labs, used to evaporate solvents and concentrate solutions. By understanding the principle of operation and the various parts of a rotary evaporator, you can choose the best instrument for your needs and use it effectively and safely.script async src=" >Read also,rotary evaporator principlelab condenserscript async src=" > Rotary evaporators are mainly used for drying, concentration, crystallization, separation and solvent recovery in chemical, pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical industries. The working principle of the rotary evaporator: under vacuum conditions, heating at a constant temperature makes the rotary bottle rotate at a constant speed, and the material forms a large-area film on the bottle wall and evaporates. The solvent vapor is cooled by the glass condenser and recovered in the collection bottle, which greatly improves the evaporation efficiency. It is especially suitable for the concentration and purification of biological products that are easily decomposed and denatured at high temperature.How to use the rotary evaporator: 1. Height adjustment: manual lifting, turning the hand wheel on the machine column, turning forward to rise, reverse turning to fall. Electric lifting, the main unit goes up when the up button is touched, and the main unit goes down when the down button is touched.2. There are two external connectors on the condenser for cooling water. One end is connected to the water and the other is connected to the water. Generally, it is connected to tap water. The lower the temperature of the condensate, the better the effect. The upper port is equipped with a vacuum connector, which is connected to the vacuum pump hose for vacuuming.3. Turn the speed control knob to the minimum before starting the machine, press the power switch and the indicator light is on, and then slowly rotate to the right to the required speed. Generally, medium and low speeds are used for large evaporating flasks, and lower speeds are used for solutions with high viscosity. The flask is a standard interface No. 24, with 500ml and 1000ml two flasks randomly attached, and the amount of solution is generally not more than 50%.Rotary evaporators are mainly used for drying, concentration, crystallization, separation and solvent recovery in chemical, pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical industries. 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Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. A rotary evaporator, also known as a rotovap or rotavapor, is a scientific apparatus that is used to efficiently and gently evaporate solvents from samples. This flexible instrument is essential in a variety of scientific and industrial applications. In this article, we will focus on the topic of what is a rotary evaporator, exploring the principles, types, and common applications of a rotary evaporator. Visit Rotary Evaporator Homepage The process of evaporation is the main concept governing a rotary evaporator. Evaporation is a physical separation process that uses heat and pressure to convert a liquid solvent into a vapor. Researchers can isolate and concentrate the solute by evaporating the solvent, resulting in the purification of the desired molecule. Rotary evaporators are available in a variety of configurations, each tailored to individual needs and applications. These are the standard rotary evaporators used in laboratories for normal solvent evaporation and concentration duties. A heating bath, rotating flask, condenser, vacuum system, and receiving flask are common components. Traditional rotary evaporators are operated manually, providing for basic temperature, rotation speed, and vacuum level control. Advanced automation features in automated rotary evaporators make them more user-friendly and efficient. They frequently include touchscreen interfaces or computer control, enabling for fine parameter control and programming. Safety features and data logging capabilities may be integrated into automated models. Laboratory rotary evaporators are smaller and less powerful than industrial rotary evaporators.They are designed for better throughput and higher volume in industrial settings. Industrial-scale rotovaps may have improved heating and cooling capacities, as well as the ability to operate continuously. Parallel rotary evaporators are made up of many evaporation units that can function independently and simultaneously. They are especially effective in high-throughput applications, allowing researchers to process several samples at the same time. Cold trap rotary evaporators have additional cooling systems to prevent volatile compounds from being lost during the evaporation process. These systems help to trap and condense vapors that might otherwise escape into the vacuum pump, preserving valuable compounds and preventing contamination. Vacuum-controlled rotary evaporators enable accurate control of the vacuum level, improving evaporation process control. They are useful when dealing with samples sensitive to changes in pressure. Rotary evaporators that are hybrids combine rotary evaporation with other processes such as distillation or extraction. These devices provide increased adaptability by performing many processes in a single unit. Large-scale rotary evaporators are intended for large-scale sample processing or industrial-scale applications. They frequently have larger flasks and more durable components to withstand increased demands. It is critical to select the appropriate type of rotary evaporator depending on the application’s unique requirements, sample volume, and throughput requirements. Solvent Removal and Concentration The removal of solvents from liquid samples is one of the principal applications of a rotary evaporator. It is particularly useful in chemical synthesis, where researchers must concentrate reaction products, purify molecules, or isolate specific chemicals. Drug Discovery and Development A rotary evaporator is widely used by pharmaceutical researchers to concentrate and purify active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) from complicated mixtures. This helps with drug research, formulation, and quality control. A rotary evaporator is used to extract essential oils from plants and herbs in the food, cosmetic, and fragrance sectors. The delicate aromatic ingredients are preserved by the gentle evaporation procedure. Rotary evaporators are used to extract essential oils from plants and herbs in the food, cosmetic, and fragrance sectors. The delicate aromatic ingredients are preserved by the gentle evaporation procedure. Natural Product Extraction Rotary evaporators are used by researchers in fields such as natural product chemistry and phytochemistry to extract bioactive substances from plants and other natural sources. Concentration of Analytical Samples Rotary evaporators aid in the concentration of samples in analytical chemistry by lowering the volume to a level appropriate for examination using various techniques such as chromatography or spectroscopy. The solid residues remaining in the flask after evaporation can be further studied or employed for a variety of purposes, such as solid-state characterisation or further chemical processes. A rotary evaporator can be used in conjunction with solvent recovery systems, allowing laboratories and companies to recycle and reuse solvents while lowering waste and operating expenses. A rotary evaporator aids in the removal of leftover monomers or solvents from produced polymers, assuring high purity and better characteristics. Teaching and Educational Purposes In educational contexts, rotary evaporators are widely used to explain solvent evaporation principles and teach students about laboratory practices. Sample Preparation for Mass Spectrometry Rotary evaporators are used in analytical laboratories to concentrate samples prior to examination using mass spectrometers. In laboratories and industries working with solvents and sample preparation, a rotary evaporator is a strong and necessary instrument. Its capacity to evaporate gently and efficiently makes it a handy instrument in a variety of scientific disciplines.