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, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,029,384 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 1670 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) ^ "Great Fire of Rome". This Day in Geographic History. National Geographic Society. 2014-06-18. Retrieved 2018-07-16. ^ Augendre, Jacques (2016). Guide historique [Historical guide] (PDF) (in French). Paris: Amaury Sport Organisation. p. 5. Archived (PDF) from the original on 17 August 2016. Retrieved 27 October 2016. ^ Geoghegan, John J. (October 2008). "The USS Macon". Military Heritage. ^ Antony Beevor. The Battle for Spain: The Spanish Civil War 1936-1939. New York: Penguin Books, 2006. p. 67 ^ "1952 Helsinki Summer Olympic Opening Ceremony". Olympic Ceremony Database. 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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 " If you or a loved one has a latex allergy or sensitivity, think twice before reaching for a product that says “latex free” or “does not contain latex.” That’s the latest advice from the FDA, which says no existing tests can show that a product is completely free from latex. Labeling that suggests a product doesn’t contain the substance could cause trouble for individuals with a latex allergy or sensitivity. The original latex came from the sap of the rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis), earning it the designation of “natural rubber latex.” It is used to make a host of stretchy products, including adhesive bandages, condoms, gloves used in health care and dishwashing, balloons, rubber band, elastic used in waistbands and socks, baby bottle nipples, pillows, and more. Natural rubber latex contains proteins that set off some people’s immune systems, leading to an allergic reaction. An alternative, synthetic latex, doesn’t contain these proteins and so doesn’t provoke allergies. Although anyone can develop a latex allergy, it usually occurs in people with repeated exposure to the rubber proteins. Allergies to latex skyrocketed in the 1990s as a more and more people (mostly in healthcare and associated professions) were required to use gloves to avoid getting and spreading infections. Although the use of alternatives has decreased latex allergies, up to 12% of healthcare workers and up to 6% of the general population may have a latex allergy or sensitivity. “The most common patient is a healthcare worker or frequent surgical patient,” says Dr. Peter Schalock, assistant professor of dermatology at Harvard-affiliated Massachusetts General Hospital. According to the American Latex Allergy Association, the signs of a latex allergy, which is really a system-wide immune reaction, include hives or welts swelling of the affected area a runny nose sneezing reddened, itchy, or teary eyes headache sore throat, hoarse voice abdominal cramps chest tightness, wheezing, or shortness of breath (asthma) Sometimes the reaction is so powerful it can put a person into anaphylactic shock, which can be deadly. There’s no cure for a latex allergy. That makes avoiding latex a must. Inflames on contact Not everyone who is latex sensitive has a full-blown allergy. Some people get contact dermatitis—a skin rash and itching that start one to several days after contact with a latex product. With repeated exposure, it can get pretty nasty, with dry and crusted scabs on the skin. “Most of what we see in the allergic contact dermatitis clinic is hand rashes from the rubber accelerators in latex and some non-latex gloves,” Dr. Schalock says. Accelerators are a type of chemical used to manufacture latex products. The person’s skin reacts to the chemical, not the latex proteins. For these people, Dr. Schalock says, the remedy is antihistamines, like diphenhydramine (Benadryl) or cetirizine (Zyrtec) and “complete avoidance in the future.” Shopping to avoid latex Since latex is found in so many products, latex-sensitive consumers have to trust labels. But the FDA’s warning highlights that products advertised as “latex-free” may not always live up to the claim. That’s because products that are made without latex can be contaminated with latex proteins during the manufacturing or packaging process. Instead of “latex free” and “does not contain latex,” the FDA wants labels to say “not made with natural rubber latex.” That still leaves the latex-sensitive crowd at risk, because it’s not possible to certify that a product is truly “latex-free.” For anyone with latex sensitivity, it’s best to approach potential triggering products with caution. As a service to our readers, Harvard Health Publishing provides access to our library of archived content. Please note the date of last review or update on all articles. No content on this site, regardless of date, should ever be used as a substitute for direct medical advice from your doctor or other qualified clinician. © Copyright 1996 - 2025 American Latex Allergy Association Editor's Note:Since first coming to the attention of the medical community almost 100 years ago,[1] natural rubber latex allergy is now recognized to be a common and serious concern, with the highest prevalence found in those with the most frequent exposure, including healthcare professionals.[2] In response, many manufacturers have begun to identify medical products using statements such as "latex-free" or "does not contain latex" to indicate that they were not made with natural rubber latex. Such labeling statements are scientifically inaccurate and overlook the possibility that the products could have been contaminated with natural rubber latex allergens while they were manufactured or packaged. Medscape spoke with Geetha C. Jayan, MVSc, PhD, PMP, and Michael T. Bailey, PhD, scientists with the Center for Devices and Radiological Health at the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) about the issue of natural rubber latex in medical products and a recently released draft guidance document [FDA issued Final Guidance Recommendations for Labeling Medical Products to Inform Users that the Product or Product Container is not Made with Natural Rubber Latex on December 2, 2014] that recommends new language. Medscape: Can you speak to the background of latex allergy? What are the most serious potential consequences of exposure to latex in allergic individuals? Dr. Jayan: To clarify, when we use the term "latex" in this document, we are referring to natural rubber latex. The use of products made with natural rubber latex has been documented as early as 1600 BC.[1] Its widespread use in the medical field was initially documented in 1861 for the production of dentures.[3] Subsequently, natural rubber latex was used for making other medical devices such as catheters and gloves. Although there are sporadic reports on allergic reactions to natural rubber latex since the early 1900s, it was not until the 1970s and 1980s that reports and concerns related to natural rubber latex allergy became widespread. The exact underlying cause for the increase in reports around this time is unknown, but published reports suggest it could be due to the increased use of natural rubber latex personal protective equipment by healthcare workers. It is challenging to pinpoint the underlying cause of natural rubber latex allergies. It is a natural plant product that contains hundreds of proteins, 11 of which have been determined to be antigenic.[3] However, we cannot say for sure that none of the others will ever cause an allergic reaction. It is also possible that some of the chemicals that are added to natural rubber latex during the manufacturing process may cause allergic reactions. In sensitive persons, mild allergic reaction to natural rubber latex products is manifested as the development of skin redness, rash, hives, or itching (ie, irritant dermatitis). More severe reactions may involve runny nose, itchy eyes, sneezing, scratchy throat, coughing, and wheezing. Rare incidences of shock and death have also been reported. Medscape: Are there particular populations at the highest risk? Dr. Bailey: At this point in time, I don't know that there is any good information about populations that have specific higher risk. The literature suggests that groups that have a higher risk are those that have been exposed to natural rubber latex more frequently, such as healthcare workers. Another group that is mentioned in the literature is spina bifida patients who typically undergo a number of surgeries during infancy, so therefore they might have been exposed to natural rubber latex more frequently. While increased exposure appears to be associated with greater risk, we don't yet have a clear picture about all natural rubber latex proteins or other potential allergens that lead to a reaction, nor do we yet know the significance of the route of exposure. Medscape: Are there particular devices that present higher concern? Dr. Bailey I do not know of any specific devices that pose a greater risk. Medscape: Can you review the evidence that led to this recent call for new language? Dr. Bailey: At the FDA, we have become concerned that products labeled "latex-free," "does not contain natural rubber latex," or "does not contain latex" do not convey scientifically accurate information for the consumer. "Free," from a scientific standpoint, would mean devoid of even traces of that material type or components in that product. At this time, there aren't any assays available that are able to support "free" status. Another concern is that we don't have information on what is a safe level of exposure that does not cause an allergic reaction. In this draft guidance we are providing recommendations for accurate labeling of medical products. First, it is inaccurate to just state "latex" in product labeling -- the type of latex (ie, natural rubber latex) should be specified. Additionally, if the intent is to convey to the consumer that the product was not made with natural rubber latex, appropriate language that conveys this information should be used. Use of inaccurate language such as "latex free" can cause professionals or consumers to have a false sense of security. For example, a balloon catheter may not contain natural rubber latex components, but the manufacturer may have used equipment that had prior contact with natural rubber latex-containing products. Another example could be that manufacturers, suppliers, or packers could have been wearing natural rubber latex gloves. Medscape: What is the bottom line for healthcare professionals? What can at-risk individuals do to protect themselves and their patients? Dr. Bailey: Good history-taking to ensure that patients do not have a known or suspected natural rubber latex allergy is important. At the same time, the patients can be proactive. If they know or suspect an allergy to natural rubber latex, they can discuss these concerns with physicians or other clinicians in advance. That will allow the use of alternative devices not made with natural rubber latex if available. It really requires a conversation between the physician and the patient. Dr. Jayan: Our expectation is to provide scientifically accurate information that can empower patients and consumers to make proactive, informed decisions. This is especially important for people with natural rubber latex allergy issues. Always err on the side of caution, especially if you are prone to allergic reactions. Even if the product label says that it is not made with natural rubber latex, patients who suspect that they are experiencing an allergic response should talk to their healthcare provider. Dr. Bailey: By selecting products labeled as "not made with natural rubber latex," the hope is that the potential burden of exposure would be low to nonexistent. Currently, there is no requirement to have a "not made with natural rubber latex" statement or other information regarding the lack of use of natural rubber latex in medical product labeling. It should also be noted that medical devices made with natural rubber latex must have a statement in the labeling warning users of the presence of natural rubber latex. Public Information from the FDA and Medscape Information provided by FDA and/or its employees on this website is for educational purposes only, and does not constitute medical advice. Any statement or advice given by an FDA employee on this website does not represent the formal position of FDA. FDA and/or any FDA employee will not be liable for injury or other damages resulting to any individuals who view FDA-related materials on this website. Cite this: Redefining 'Latex-Free' - Medscape - Jan 23, 2014. Through the use of this website, you are accepting the terms and conditions stipulated in our Privacy Policy and our use of cookies. An increasing number of products used in medical institutions and homes are labeled "LATEX FREE." This is actually a consideration to protect many people from a certain allergy . In this article, we will explain in an easy-to-understand manner the meaning and importance of "LATEX FREE", which is relevant not only to medical settings but also to the general public. What is latex allergy? Latex is a component found in natural rubber. Some people may have an allergic reaction to this ingredient, causing a variety of symptoms including itching, rash, sneezing, and difficulty breathing . In particular, medical gloves, tubes, and hygiene products are common allergens, affecting medical staff, patients, babies, and the elderly . Why choose LATEX FREE products? Less risk of allergies, so you can use it with peace of mind Highly safe for use at home as well as in medical settings Choosing the right materials is especially important for children and those with sensitive skin. What is PVC? Gaining attention as a safe alternative material LATEX FREE products often use a material called PVC (polyvinyl chloride) . PVC is soft and easy to process, so it is often used for medical tubing and disposable equipment . It is a material that is easy to use at home because it is somewhat resistant to heat and can withstand washing. Summary | How to choose a reliable product The label "LATEX FREE" is proof of the safety of our materials . Whether in a medical setting or for home care, it is important to choose gentle materials for items that come into contact with the skin . When choosing a product to use , be sure to check whether it is labeled "LATEX FREE." Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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. The term "latex-free" is used to denote products that are made without any natural rubber latex. This is particularly important in the context of medical supplies and consumer goods because natural rubber latex can cause allergic reactions in some individuals. The term is crucial to ensure that products are safe for those who have latex allergies, as exposure can lead to mild to severe allergic responses.Latex is derived from the sap of the rubber tree, Hevea brasiliensis. It contains proteins that can trigger allergic reactions. In the field of toxicology, which studies the adverse effects of chemical substances on living organisms, latex is significant because it can cause immediate hypersensitivity reactions, known as Type I reactions. Symptoms can range from skin irritation and hives to anaphylaxis, a potentially life-threatening condition.To mitigate the risks associated with latex allergies, many industries have developed latex-free alternatives. These include materials such as nitrile, vinyl, and neoprene. Nitrile gloves, for instance, are popular in both medical and industrial settings due to their durability and resistance to chemicals. These alternatives are crucial in reducing the incidence of allergic reactions among sensitive populations.The diagnosis of latex allergy is typically made based on the patient’s history and clinical presentation, supported by diagnostic tests such as skin prick tests or serum IgE antibody testing. It is important for individuals to seek medical advice if they suspect they have a latex allergy, as a confirmed diagnosis will guide them in avoiding latex-containing products and opting for latex-free options.In healthcare settings, the use of latex-free products is critical to prevent allergic reactions in both patients and staff. Hospitals and clinics have adopted policies to minimize latex exposure, such as using latex-free gloves, catheters, and other medical supplies. This is particularly important in surgical settings, where exposure to latex can be high, and allergic reactions can pose serious health risks.Manufacturers must adhere to stringent standards and regulations to label a product as latex-free. This often involves thorough testing and quality control processes. Regulatory bodies, such as the FDA in the United States, may provide guidelines on labeling and marketing products as latex-free. It is essential for manufacturers to maintain transparency and accuracy in their labeling to protect consumers.While there are many benefits to producing latex-free products, there are also challenges. These include ensuring that alternative materials provide the same level of performance and protection as latex. Additionally, the cost of producing latex-free materials can be higher, which may affect pricing and accessibility. However, ongoing research and development continue to improve the quality and affordability of latex-free products.ConclusionThe importance of latex-free products in the context of toxicology cannot be overstated. By providing safe alternatives to latex, manufacturers and healthcare providers can protect individuals with latex allergies from potentially severe allergic reactions. As awareness of latex allergies grows, the demand for latex-free products is likely to increase, driving further innovation and improvements in this critical area. Some ace bandages do still contain latex. However, due to latex allergies the original contents have been changed. Manufacturers use cotton, polyester, and latex-free elastic yarn. Type your notes on this page.Due to the risk of latex allergies among users, the original composition of elastic bandages has changed. While some bandages are still manufactured with latex, many woven and knitted elastic bandages provide adequate compression without the use of natural rubber or latex. The modern elastic bandage is constructed from cotton, polyester and latex-free elastic yarns. By varying the ratio of cotton, polyester, and the elastic yarns within a bandage, Natural rubber latex is used in the manufacture of various FDA-regulated products, such as condoms and medical gloves. Here, a physical science technician inspects medical gloves in related integrity testing at an FDA laboratory in Irvine, CA.U.S. Food and Drug AdministrationThe reason for this recommendation is that the agency is not aware of any tests that can show a product contains no natural rubber latex proteins that can cause allergic reactions. Without a way to verify that a product is completely free of these proteins, a claim that it is "latex free" is scientifically inaccurate and may be misleading. FDA’s final guidance document, issued on December 2, 2014, advises firms who want to indicate that natural rubber latex was not used in the manufacturing of their product, to state on the label that it was "not made with natural rubber latex." Natural rubber latex is made from plant sources such as the sap of the Brazilian rubber tree. It is used in numerous medical products, including adhesive bandages, condoms, medical gloves, catheters, sanitary napkins, crutches and blood-pressure monitoring cuffs. Exposure can result in sensitivity to natural rubber latex proteins, with symptoms ranging from skin redness, rash, hives or itching to difficulty breathing and wheezing. Rarely, shock and even death can occur.The Lab Quality Management certificate is more than training—it’s a professional advantage.Gain critical skills and IACET-approved CEUs that make a measurable difference. VIEW Certificate It is not possible to predict in advance just how much exposure to natural rubber latex might cause reaction in any specific person. Who is at Risk? Since sensitivity is more likely to build up over time, health care workers and others who frequently wear latex gloves are at highest risk. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) estimates that 8 to 12 percent of health care workers are latex-sensitive. Workers in plants that produce natural rubber latex or that manufacture products containing natural rubber latex might also be at greater risk. FDA estimates that 1 to 6 percent of the general population may also be sensitive to natural rubber latex. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and OSHA recommend anyone with ongoing exposure to natural rubber latex to take the following steps for protection from allergic reactions:Subscribe to our free Chemistry & Materials Science Newsletter.Is the form not loading? If you use an ad blocker or browser privacy features, try turning them off and refresh the page.By subscribing, you agree to receive email related to Lab Manager content and products. You may unsubscribe at any time. Use nonlatex gloves for activities that involve contact with biological materials including blood and bodily fluids whenever possible. In addition, use nonlatex gloves for activities that are not likely to involve contact with blood and bodily fluids, such as house cleaning, yard work, wall painting, etc. If you choose latex gloves for appropriate barrier protection, use powder-free gloves labeled as having reduced protein content. Natural rubber latex proteins can become attached to powder used to lubricate gloves and when the gloves are removed, the particles become airborne and can be inhaled, which is another form of exposure. Also when wearing gloves, do not use oil-based lotions since they can cause the gloves to deteriorate. After use, wash your hands with a mild soap and dry them thoroughly. If you have a natural rubber latex allergy, tell your physician, dentist, nurses and employer, and avoid contact with gloves and products made with natural rubber latex. The Danger of Inaccurate Labeling FDA’s medical device regulations require certain labeling statements on medical devices if the device or device packaging is made of natural rubber latex. At this time, there are no regulations requiring a company to make any labeling statements when natural rubber latex is not used as a material in the manufacturing of a medical product. However, some manufacturers have included such labeling statements as “latex free” or “does not contain latex” in their labeling. FDA believes that these labeling statements are not sufficiently specific, not necessarily scientifically accurate and may be misunderstood or applied too widely. Therefore, it is inappropriate to include such statements in medical product labeling. Statements such as "latex free" are not specific about the type of latex involved and can cause confusion. Not all types of latex are from natural rubber and contain the proteins responsible for natural rubber latex allergy. For example, products containing nitrile and polyvinyl chloride are made of synthetic latex that does not contain those proteins and will not cause a latex allergy. Further, these statements do not account for the potential for accidental contamination of the medical product with natural rubber latex allergens during manufacturing or packaging. This article appears on FDA's Consumer Updates page, which features the latest on all FDA-regulated products. For More Information: An increasing number of products used in medical institutions and homes are labeled "LATEX FREE." This is actually a consideration to protect many people from a certain allergy . In this article, we will explain in an easy-to-understand manner the meaning and importance of "LATEX FREE", which is relevant not only to medical settings but also to the general public. What is latex allergy? Latex is a component found in natural rubber. Some people may have an allergic reaction to this ingredient, causing a variety of symptoms including itching, rash, sneezing, and difficulty breathing . In particular, medical gloves, tubes, and hygiene products are common allergens, affecting medical staff, patients, babies, and the elderly . Why choose LATEX FREE products? Less risk of allergies, so you can use it with peace of mind Highly safe for use at home as well as in medical settings Choosing the right materials is especially important for children and those with sensitive skin. What is PVC? Gaining attention as a safe alternative material LATEX FREE products often use a material called PVC (polyvinyl chloride) . PVC is soft and easy to process, so it is often used for medical tubing and disposable equipment . It is a material that is easy to use at home because it is somewhat resistant to heat and can withstand washing. Summary | How to choose a reliable product The label "LATEX FREE" is proof of the safety of our materials . Whether in a medical setting or for home care, it is important to choose gentle materials for items that come into contact with the skin . When choosing a product to use , be sure to check whether it is labeled "LATEX FREE."

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