

A scatter plot (also called a scatter chart, scatter graph, or scattergram) allows you to visualize relationship. Others use a regression line to indicate the statistical strength of the relationship. Others use a negression line to indicate the statistical strength of the relationship. multiple colors to distinguish the points. Anyone working with numbers has likely worked with a scatter plot at some point in their career. This includes scientists, and researchers. Environmentalists and meteorologists also may use scatter plots to indicate variables like temperature or precipitation. Types of scatter plots the two types of scatter plots are two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional graph with an x- and y-axis (like you see on a piece of paper). A 3D scatter plot uses a three-dimensional graph with an x- and y-axis (like you see on a piece of paper). a scatter plot used for?You may use a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between variables, especially when you're looking for trends and want to make predictions. For example, you want to show a connection between variables, especially when you're looking for trends and weight. consumed during a specific time period. The other axis may represent the pounds gained or lost during that time. Representing the data in this format helps you analyze it. You can see how the different data points relate to each other. The trend line on a scatter plot, also known as the best fit line, is a straight line you can draw through your graph that most closely represents all of the data points in your data set. Typically, your trend line will pass through at least one or two points of data, but in some cases, it doesn't pass through any. You can use the trend line will pass through at least one or two points of data, but in some cases, it doesn't pass through any. fall. Identify correlations. When viewing data on a scatter plot, you can usually see correlations, a measurement of the relationship between sugar consumption and weight, you may notice that people who consume more sugar also gain more weight. On the scatter plot, the dots would start in the chart's bottom left corner and move toward the chart's upper right corner. If the variables do not correlate, the points on the scatter plot have no definable shape. A curvilinear relationship appears on the scatter plot as a curve, suggesting a variables, you can make predictions. If the scatter plot shows a positive correlation between sugar consumption and weight gain, you can predict that you will lose weight if you reduce your sugar intake. Similarly, you may decide to adjust your marketing budget if you notice a strong positive correlation between sales and engagement on a specific channel. Scatter plot examples Scatter plots are more useful when you're working with paired numerical data and have no more than two variables to examine. Consider using a scatter plot when you want to do the following: Explore possible causes and effects: Say you want to investigate the relationship between the types of content—videos, blog posts, tutorials, etc.—you're possible causes and effects: Say you want to investigate the relationship between the types of content. revenue and the web pages that referred customers to complete the sale. Organizing the data in a scatter plot can help you identify which content leads to sales, and you can adjust your content strategy accordingly. Test for autocorrelation: If you notice the number of website visitors is highest over the weekend and lowest on Monday, you could use a scatter plot to look for trends in the traffic pattern over time. In this case, you may compare the number of visitors on Sunday and Monday for six weeks. If the pattern continues—website traffic peaks on Sunday and drops on Monday—you may choose to change the type of content you post on Monday. Examine the relationship between two variables: A human resources director may use a scatter plot to explore the connection between employees' salary and their sense of job satisfaction. After administering a job satisfaction survey, they could plot the survey results along with the salary of each participating employee and look for the connection between the two. Who uses scatter plots? People who use data to draw conclusions and make predictions are more likely to use scatter plots. This includes those who work with numbers—economists, project managers, and scientists. If you are a data journalist, market analyst, or researcher, you may use scatter plots to identify trends and predict how people will behave. Pros and cons of using scatter plotsAlthough scatter plots help show the relationship between variables, they are one of many ways to visualize data. Understanding the pros and cons of using scatter plots. Pros of using scatter plots are easy to read. You typically can identify a correlation at a glance. Scatter plots can show non-linear relationships. Some data may show up along a curved line or an irregular formation. Scatter plots identify correlation. Knowing the relationship between the variables is a starting point for additional analysis. Cons of using scatter plots Scatter plots allow for limited analysis. Scatter plot to visualize two—sometimes three—variables, so you need another method for additional analysis. Scatter plots do not indicate causation. Correlation is not the same as causation—two variables can be positively or negatively related and caused by additional variables that may not be indicated on the scatter plots. Coverlapping data can dilute the data and slow the analysis process. How to get started using scatter plots? ou can manually draw a scatter plot or create one in a program like Excel, Tableau, Visme, or Canva. If you're learning how to use a scatter plot, drawing one by hand can help you understand how it works. To start, gather your data and record it in a two-column chart. If you want to create the scatter plot by hand, draw a graph and assign a variable to the x-axis and the y-axis. For each data set, place a dot on the spot where the two values intersect on the graph.Learn more about data visualization on CourseraScatter plots are one way to visualize data. If your career plans include jobs that require data analysis, you may find it beneficial to learn more about the different ways to present data and draw conclusions from it. Consider a course like Introduction to Data Analysis Using Excel from Rice University or Data Visualization with Python from IBM. These courses include sections on creating scatter plots and other tools for data visualization. Both courses are available on Coursera. Scatter plots and other tools for data visualization. two different numeric variables. The position of each dot on the horizontal and vertical axis indicates values for an individual data point. In this article, we have covered the definition of a Scatter Plot, Scat visualization techniques and it is considered one of the Seven Basic Tools of Quality. A scatter plot is used to plot the relationship between two variable and one dependent variable and one dependent variable and one dependent variable. where an independent variable is plotted on the x-axis and a dependent variable is plotted on the y-axis so that you can visualize the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. These plots are known as Scatter Plot Graph or Scatter Plot Graph or Scatter Plot Graph or Scatter Plot As already mentioned, a scatter plot is a very useful data visualization technique. A few applications of Scatter Plots are listed below. Correlation Analysis: Scatter plot is useful in the investigation of the correlation, negative correlation. Outliers are data points, which are different from the rest of the data set. A Scatter Plot is used to bring out these outliers on the surface. Cluster Identification: In some cases, scatter Plot is known by several other names, a few of them are scatter chart, scattergram, scatter plot, and XY graph. A scatter plot is used to visualize a data pair, such that each element gets its axis, generally the independent one gets the x-axis and the dependent one gets the x-axis and the depende relationship between two sets of data, or in cases when we suspect that there may be some relationship between two variables and this relationship between two variables and this relationship may be the root cause of some problem. Now let us understand how to construct a scatter plot and its use case via an example. How to Construct a Scatter Plot?To construct a scatter plot, we have to follow the given steps. Step 1: Identify the independent variables Step 2: Plot the independent variable on x-axis Step 3: Plot the dependent variables. Let's understand the process through an example. In the following table, a data set of two variables is given. Matches Played 2 5 7 1 12 15 18 Goals Scored 1 4 5 2 7 12 11 Now in this data set there are two variables, first is the number of matches played by a certain player and second is the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a
certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches played by a certain player and the number of matches player and the number of matche goals scored by him/her. For now, let us discard our obvious intuitive understanding that the number of goals scored is directly proportional to the number of matches played. For now, let us assume that we just have the given dataset and we have to extract out relationship between given data pair. As you can see in the given Scatter Plot, there is some kind of relationship between number of matches played and number of goals scored by a certain player. Types of Scatter Plot For Positive CorrelationScatter Plot For Positive CorrelationScatter Plot For Null CorrelationScatter Plot For Positive Correlation In this type of scatter-plot, value on y-axis increases on moving left to right. In more technical terms, if one variable is directly proportional to another, then, the scatter plot will show positive correlation. Positive correlation can be further classified into Perfect Positive. Scatter Plot For Negative Correlation In this type of scatter-plot, value on the y-axis decreases on moving left to right. In other words, the value of one variable is decreasing with respect to the other. Positive correlation In this type of scatter-plot, values are scattered all over the graph. Generally this kind of graph represents that there is no relationship between the two variables. Scatter Plot analysis? Scatter Plot analysis involves examining the distribution of the points and interpreting the overall pattern to gain insights into the relationship between the variables. visualise the relationship between two variables, but in real life, situations are not so ideal that we get only correlated variables. In real life there are situations, when more than two variables are correlated with each other. In such situations, we do use the Scatter Plot Matrix. For n number of variables, scatter plot matrix will have n rows and n columns where scatter plot of variables xi and xj will be located at ith row and jth column. Check: Solved Examples on Scatter PlotExample 1: Draw a scatter plot for the given data that shows the number of IPL matches played and runs scored in each instance. Matches Played 10 12 14 16 18 Runs Scored 287 300 297 350 345 Solution: X-axis: Number of Matches Played Y-axis: Number of Runs Scored Graph: Example 2: Prices (in dollars) and the ratings (out of 5 stars) of 5 different restaurants are recorded and plotted on a scatter plot. Interpret the scatter plot to determine if there is any relationship between price and rating. Resturant A B C D E Prices (in dollars) 22 29 15 18 23 Ratings (out of 5 stars) 3.5 4.0 3.0 4.0 3.5 Solution: Graph: Practice Questions on Scatter PlotQ1. Draw a scatter plot for the given data that shows the number of T-20 World Cup matches Played and wicket taken in each instance. Matches Played 6 7 8 9 10 Wicket 9 9 12 15 16 Q2. Heights (in cm) and weights (in kg) of five individuals are recorded and plotted on a scatter plot. Describe the relationship between height and weight based on the scatter plot. Individuals A B C D E Height(in cm) 167 179 181 172 159 Wight (in kg) 77 89 79 75 83 Q3. A student records the number of hours spent studying and the score obtained on a test for 5 subjects. Create a scatter plot showing the relationship between study hours and test scores. Subjects Mathematics Physics Chemistry Computers English Hours Stuied 8 6 11 9 16 Marks out of 50 35 33 45 39 48 A scatter plot is a great tool for visualizing the correlation. You can use a scatter plot to visualize essential data points, such as understanding how price changes affect sales, tracking employee performance trends and identifying the correlation between investments and results. So how do you create one? While creating a scatter plot might initially seem daunting, it's actually a straightforward process. Setting up axes, adding labels, and understanding the significance of the dots are all manageable tasks. However, it is crucial to use the right techniques and tools to achieve the desired results. In this article, we'll explain what a scatter plot is a type of graph that uses dots to show how two pieces of information or variables are related to each other. Use a scatter plot to see if two variables are related, when one variables that work well together. Avoid using a scatter plot when your data is unrelated or when you have an excessively large dataset. Creating a scatter plot is easier than ever with Visme's scatter plot maker and templates. Choose a scatter plot template, input your data, add interactive elements, and download or share your chart. Sign up for a Visme account to create a scatter plot and visualize complex data with ease! What is a Scatter Plot? A scatter plot is a type of data visualization that shows the relationship between different variables. This data is shown by placing various data points between the x- and y-axis. Essentially, each of these data points looks "scatter diagrams or x-y graphs. The point of using a scatter plot in data mining is to visualize the correlation between two continuous variables and identify patterns and trends in the data. Take a look at this example of a scatter plot template and make it your own!Edit and Download The two variables are the square footage of a home versus its price. We pulled a sample data set of a couple handfuls of homes to see if we could determine a relationship between these two variables. As the x-axis goes from the smallest size to the largest, we can see that there is a slight positive correlation showing that as square footage increases, so does the price. Of course, there could be other factors contributing to this, like location or recent renovations, but we can see from this scatter diagram that there is a correlation between the square footage and home cost. The patterns or correlation forms a straight line in its data points while a nonlinear correlation might have a curve or other form within the data points. Strong or Weak: A strong correlation will point down (i.e., the x- and y-values are both increasing) while a negative correlation will point down (i.e., the x-values are increasing while the corresponding y-values are decreasing). However, if you don't see any of these features present within your graph, that means there's no correlation between your data. Bubble charts are often confused for scatter plots because each data point is represented by a marker, such as a point or a bubble. Essentially, a bubble chart is a variation of a scatter plot. It includes an additional dimension represented by the size of the bubbles. Besides the x values, and z (size) values, and z (size) values and y values and y values and y values that are plotted in a scatter diagram, a bubble chart plot s x values, and z (size) values. When To Use a Scatter plot Each type of chart or graph has its own rules for when it's going to be the best data visualization to showcase your information. Let's dive into the best times to use a scatter plot to visualize your data set. Use a scatter plot to visualize your data set. Use a scatter plot to determine whether or not two variables have a relationship or correlation. Are you trying to see if your two variables might mean something when put together? Plotting a scattergram with your data points can help you to determine whether there's a potential relationship between them. This is one of the key scatter plot uses, as it allows for data visualization to determine patterns or correlations, especially in scientific and business settings. Let's say you're running an ice cream business, and you're curious to see if there's a pattern in why your sales have been low recently. You might create a scatter plot to measure different factors, including outside temperature. Customize this scatter plot to measure different factors, including outside temperature. Customize this scatter plot template and make it your own!Edit and Download You always want to plot your scatter diagram with both the x-axis and the y-axis increasing as they go out so that you can determine correlation. As we can see in the above example, people tend to buy ice cream - a cold dessert - less often when the temperature is cold outside. Use a scatter plot when your independent variable is cold outside. Use a scatter plot when your independent variable is cold outside. the thing you're trying to track or measure. Every graph has two variables - an independent variable that is typically graphed on the y-axis. An independent variable is the controlled variable. This is what changes naturally, or what the person manipulating the experiment or graph changes. A dependent variable is the variable that is being studied or measured. In the case of a scatter plot, it's the variable that we're looking to determine whether or not has a correlation with the independent variable. If you're trying to determine if height and weight have a correlation, the height will be placed on the x-axis and weight will be placed on the y-axis, like in the example below. Customize this scatter plot template and make it your own!Edit and Download Because weight fluctuates much more than height, it's likely that you could have different weights for the same height in your data, giving you more than one dependent variable value for each independent variable. Use a scatter plot when you have two variables that pair well together. If you have two variables that pair well together, plotting them on a scatter diagram is a great way to view their relationship and see if it's a positive or negative correlation. For example, think about
birth weight versus gestational age (how long the baby has been in utero). It would make sense that a baby who was able to grow inside its mother for longer would be larger, and therefore weigh more, correct? Let's take a look at this data on a scatter plot. Customize this scatter plot template and make it your own!Edit and Download As we would expect, the longer a baby is able to "cook," the more it tends to weigh at birth. Other examples of variables that appear to go hand in hand would be hours worked versus money made, time studied versus test grade or price versus diamond size. When Not to Use a scatter plot to visualize your data, there are a couple of examples when you want to stay away from this type of chart. Avoid a scatter plot when your data is not at all related. When it comes to using a scatter plot in data visualization, there are certain variables that make it obvious that there's no correlation. Therefore, a scatter plot would be a useless way to visualize your information. For example, if you're gathering a random survey on a classroom full of students, putting together the students' varying heights and the number of pets they have at home would make no sense on a scatter plot. These two variables obviously have no relationship whatsoever, and while they can still be fun to graph, a bar chart (one for each data value) might be the better choice here. Avoid a scatter plot when you have too large a set of data. When you have so much data in your scatter plot that it clogs up the entire graph, this is the result of overplotting. Statistician Nathan Yau sums up this phenomenon pretty well in the below graphic: As another example, take a look at the scatter plot below. It's so dense that it essentially becomes one large blob, and it's hard to read much from this kind of diagram. There are a few ways to counteract an overplotted scatter plot, though. First, consider using a heatmap that shows where the most point-heavy sections of your data are. You could also color code various data sets, use translucent data points to create a heatmap-like effect and more. However, your best bet is to avoid using a scatter plot when you have so much data that it becomes a large blob. RELATED: Top 10 Data Visualization Tools for 2024 Scatter Plot Examples of scatter plots that will help you understand their different components and how you can use them in various scenarios. 1. Percentage of Profit Scatter Plot Template Create your scatter plot with this easy-to-edit template Edit and Download The percentage of profit scatter plot graph. If you are a financial expert who wants to analyze and report business performance quickly, then this template is perfect for you Examine the scatter plot and you'll notice that the profit percentage increases and fluctuates based on the budget. Using this template, you can analyze the key trends in your profit compared to your budget and make informed decisions to grow your business. 2. Ice Cream Sales Scatter Plot Template Create your scatter plot with this easy-to-edit template Edit and Download The ice cream sales scatter plot template is designed to help businesses track and analyze sales data effectively. It visually represents the relationship between temperature variations and ice cream sales, providing valuable insights into sales patterns. It provides an excellent platform for visually presenting sales trends, making it easier to understand how external factors, such as temperature, impact sales. This allows you to make more informed business and marketing decisions. 3. Global Plastic Production Scatter plot with this easy-to-edit template Edit and Download A scatter plot is best used to display complex data like this: plastic production rate by year. It is an essential tool for researchers, environmental scientists, and policymakers seeking to understand global trends in plastic production. Additionally, educators can use this template for classroom discussions, NGOs for advocacy reports and businesses for sustainability assessments and eco-friendly strategizing. Things to Keep in Mind With a Scatter Plot As you take a look at your data, there are a few things to keep in mind when you decide to use a scatter plot to determine relationships or correlation. Just because you might see a strong positive or negative correlation in your data does not necessarily mean that your ent variable is the reason your dependent variable is measuring the way it is. These are correlations, meaning that it appears that your independent variable. Let's jump back into our ice cream sales example. While it may seem that the weather is the direct cause there could be so many other factors that are leading to slower business. A new ice cream shop could have opened down the street creating competition that wasn't there before. Some days people just don't want to buy ice cream. And while, sure, the colder weather might be a factor, just because you see a correlation on a scatter plot does not mean you should take it as law. Choose from various charts and graphsMatch your data or import spreadsheets Sign up. It's free. You can have more than one dependent variable. Your data set might include more than one dependent variable, and you can still track this on a scatter plot. The only thing you'll want to change is the color of each dependent variable so that you can measure them against each other on the scatter plot. Let's take a look back at our height versus weight example. In that scatter plot, we added two different dependent variables - male and female - to see if there was also a difference between the two. This is another great way to avoid overplotting. Ensuring you're color coding your data helps to set it apart so that you can see more of your points brown so that we could differentiate between the two. How to Create a Scatter Plot With Visme Now that you know all about what a scatter plot is and when you do and don't want to use one, let's get started with our tutorial on how you can actually create one. There are 16 different chart types you can create right in Visme, and a scatter plot is only one of them! Learn more about how to get started below. 1. Start with a template. There are several different starter scatter plot templates available right in Visme for you to jump into and start adding your data. Browse through our selection based on your scatter plot's purpose and click on the one you want to use. can immediately start customizing it to fit your needs. Create your scatter plot View more templates Visme's suite of AI tools can simplify the design process for you. With these tools, you can effortlessly edit images, write content, create layouts, and even generate complete documents, charts, and presentations. All you need to do is provide simple prompts to these tools to explain your requirements, and they will do it for you. 2. Input your data. The x-axis information will go in the top row and the corresponding y-axis data will go in the bottom row. Be sure that all of your numbers on the x-axis are in numerical order from lowest to highest. If you have more than one dependent variable, simply add that information to the Import Data tab to import data you've already gathered in a Google Sheet or Excel file. Visme makes it easy to link your scatter plot with real-time data from various sources such as Google Sheets and MS Excel. Connect your spreadsheet to import it into your charts and graphs. This will save you time and effort by eliminating manual data entry and ensuring you always have access to the latest data. 3. Label your axes. Head over to Settings, the third tab in the chart settings. Click to open the Axis tab. This is where you can customize your scatter plot data is appearing correctly. The first thing you need to do is ensure that Treat labels as text is switched to Off, otherwise your scatter plot will look a bit more like a line chart with dots. Give each axis a label dictating what the variable is and customize your fonts to match the rest of your design by clicking the gear icon next to each axis. Or, as you see here, you can use separate text areas to label your graph. Check out our article on font pairing to determine the best ones to use. 4. Color code. You can fully customize every single part of your scatter plot visualization in Visme's editor. Choose a color for each of your chart title. Click on the colored box next to each variable or each label in your scatter plot visualization in Visme's editor. used in the past and preset palettes, or click on the + sign to access Visme's color picker. Once you find colors that make sense for your content or your content or your content or your design, you can ask your teammates for feedback. And guess what? With Visme's collaborative design tool, you can invite anyone via email or a shareable link and allow them to comment, annotate and even edit the documents. This ensures that you receive the most accurate feedback from your scatter plot. Last but not least, animate your scatter diagram! Animation comes with any type of graph or chart within Visme's editor. This is a fun way to create interactive content if you're embedding your scatter plot onto a webpage (like the one below) or sharing a link with your audience. There are five different animation types for you to choose from for your charts. Linear, Bounce, Elastic, Ease Out and Ease In. Once you've completed your changes, simply click outside of the chart on your canvas to download and share your scatter plot. Visme gives you multiple options to share and publish your creations. You can share them on social media, share them using a link, or embed them on a web page through a code snippet generated in Visme. Explore our comprehensive guide on 44 types of charts and graphs and choose the perfect one that best suits your needs. Scatter plot is about looking at the spread of dots on the graph to understand the relationship between two variables. When the
points are closer to forming a line, it indicates a strong relationship between the variables. The slope of this line (whether upward or downward) indicates whether the relationship is positive or negative. Additionally, a scatter plot? The essential components of a scatter plot are: Data Points: Individual dots representing pairings of data. X-axis: The variable. Y-axis: The variable. Y-What 3 things does a scatter plot reveal? Scatter plots visualize three things which are: Correlation: Whether there's a relationship (positive, negative, or none) between two variables. Strength of Correlation: What are the common challenges with using scatter plots? Here are some potential cons of using a scatter plot: Correlation is not Causation: Scatter plots? Here are some potential cons of using a scatter plot scatter plot. They may not accurately reflect more described and the second scatter plots and the second scatter plots and the second scatter plot scatter plot. complex patterns in the data. Data Density: Too many overlapping points can make a scatter plot is and when and how to create one, it's time to create your own. Choose a scatter plot is and when and how to create your own Scatter plot is and when and how to create your own. library and customize it using Visme's graph maker. Visme offers over 20 types of charts and graphs, including bar graphs, pie charts, bubble charts, and Venn diagrams. These visualizations can help you visualization skills or experience to create these visualizations. Visme's drag-and-drop editor makes the design process easy and intuitive. So, what are you waiting for? Sign up for a free account in Visme and start creating professional-grade visualizations. If you are wondering what does a scatter plot show, the answer is more simple than you might think. The scatter plot has also other names such as scatter diagram, scatter graph, and correlation chart. Scatter plot helps in many areas of today world - business, biology, social statistics, data science and etc. On this page: What is scatter plot? Definition. What is the purpose of a scatter plot? When to use it? Types of correlation in a scatter plot. Advantages and disadvantages. Let's define it! It is an X-Y diagram that shows a relationship between two variables. It is used to plot data points on a vertical and a horizontal axis. The purpose is to show how much one variable affects another. Example: A classic example is the relationship between two variables. It is used to plot data points on a vertical and a horizontal axis. presents data for 7 online stores, their monthly e-commerce sales, and online advertising costs for the last year. Online Advertising Costs for the last year. Online StoreMonthly E-commerce sales (in 1000 s)013681.723401.536652.273761.3Now, let's create the scatter diagram based on the data we have. The scatter plot shows that there is a relationship between monthly e-commerce sales (Y) and online advertising costs (X). More advertising costs lead to more sales. The first one is called independent. The second variable is called dependent because its values depend on the first variable. But it is also possible to have no relationship between 2 variables are related or not. To show how much one variable affects another - the main purpose! To help you predict the behavior of one variable (independent). When To Use A Scatter Plot? Scatter diagram has many applications and usages nowadays. Here are some of them: When trying to find out whether there is a relationship between 2 variables. When having paired numerical data. When working with root cause analysis tools to identify the potential for problems. When just want to visualize the correlation between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation in a Scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation in a Scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation in a Scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation in a Scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation in a Scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation in a Scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation is a scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation is a scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation is a scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation is a scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned the relationship between 2 large datasets without regard to time. Types of Correlation is a scatter PlotIn the above text, we many times mentioned text and text a variables. Thi is called correlation. Ther are 3 types of correlation: 1. Positive Correlation When one variable (independent variable) increase as the other variable (independent variable) increase, there is a positive correlation. Height and clothes size is a good example here. When the height of a child increase, there is a positive correlation. Height and clothes size is a good example here. When the height of a child increase, there is a positive correlation. Height and clothes size as the other variable (independent variable) increase as the other variable common example is the correlation between height and weight. Visually, the positive correlation looks like that: As you see in the positive correlation and X- values. Negative correlation when the increase of one variable leads to decrease in the other. Car age and car price are correlation means there is no relationship between the x-axis.3. No correlation means there is no relationship between the x-axis.3. No correlation means there is no relationship between the x-axis.3. variables. For example, there is no correlation between a child' clothes size and his/her grades at school. A Scatter plots are made by www.meta-chart.com/Scatter plots aren't one of the most often used visualization type of charts, but they have an important role. They show you large quantities of data and present a correlation between variables. In addition to that, they are a valuable tool for working with linear regression models. As everything else in this world, Scatter plots have some pros and cons: Advantages of Scatter plots: Show a relationship and a trend in the data relationship. Show all data points, including minimum and maximum and outliers. Can highlight correlations. Retains the exact data values and sample size. Shows both positive and negative type of graphical correlation. Disadvantages of Scatter Plots: Flat best-fit line gives inconclusive results. Interpretation can be subjective. Correlation does not mean and not show causation. Disadvantages of Scatter Plots: Flat best-fit line gives inconclusive results. Interpretation can be our post discrete vs continuous data). You cannot use Scatter diagrams to show the relation of more than two variables. It is true that Scatter plots have some limitations. However, when used correctly, they are a great tool for overviews and showing patterns and relationship between some datasets. If you need some real-life examples of how Scatter charts work, check our post simple linear regression examples. Silvia Valcheva is a digital marketer with over a decade of experience creating content for the tech industry. She has a strong passion for writing about emerging software and technologies such as big data, AI (Artificial Intelligence), IoT (Internet of Things), process automation, etc. 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 license terms. Attribution - You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. 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. This article is part of our back-to-basics blog series called what is...?, where we'll break down some common topics and questions posed to us. We've covered much of the content in previous posts, so this series allows us to bring together many disparate resources, creating a single source for your learning journey. The success of many visualizations is dependent on a solid understanding of basic concepts. So whether you're learning this for the first time, reading to reinforce core principles, or looking for resources to share with others—like our new comprehensive chart, but it's one of my favorites! If you are a statistician or work in a technical field, a scatterplot might be your go-to graph type. However, if
you don't perform a lot of statistical analysis, then these charts may be unfamiliar. Regardless of your current comfort level, scatterplots are extremely useful to focus on the relationship between two series—a scenario that is common in both technical and non-technical fields. Let's explore some of the basics of scatterplots via an example; I'll also cover tips for designing more effective ones and discuss common variations (bubble charts, connected scatterplots, etc.), too!What is a scatterplot? A s to understand data rather than to communicate with it. This is not to say you should never communicate with one, but you should take explicit steps to make sure your chart is clear to an unfamiliar audience (something you should take explicit steps to make sure your chart is clear to an unfamiliar audience (something you're an analyst in the beauty industry and your company wants to formulate a new lip care product. Before embarking on this endeavor, you are asked to do some research to see if there is a nopportunity to create a new product that bridges the gap.You might consider showing the relationship between male and female rating scores using a scatterplot, like the one below. Here are a couple of things worth noting about the above chart. It's exploratory in nature. A scatterplot was likely used to uncover this finding. Many statistical software packages output scatterplots to test the correlation between two variables. Although the graph used in the discovery phase is not always ideal for communicating final insights, it works in this case. I can see both sets of rankings simultaneously and also emphasize the hole in the market. I've categorized and labeled the points to make this graph legible, but an alternative chart—one that is more familiar -could work as well (check out this post to see three alternatives for comparing metrics). It all depends on your audience and specific scenario. Be mindful of the variable is along the horizontal or vertical axis, but that won't always be the case. Sometimes you'll have both an independent and a dependent variable. An independent variable is exactly what its name implies: it's not affected by your independent variable. It's common practice to place the independent metric along the horizontal or x-axis and the dependent variable along the y-axis. It's not wrong to invert these, but it might be unexpected causing an initial bit of confusion. Scatterplots show dots, not lines. Scatterplots are very similar to line charts in that they both display two numerical values; however, scatterplots tend to focus on individual data points (depicted with a dot) rather than aggregating multiple points into one distinct line. In its standard form, as seen above, scatterplots show the relationship between two things, but it's not uncommon to display more than two dimensions, especially when exploring your data. We'll look at a few common multi-dimensional variations in a moment, but before we do, let's break down how to read a scatterplot. How do you read a scatterplot? The bulk of this post is dedicated to how you can use scatterplot, be aware that you may need to break it down for your audience, and if it's their first time looking at one of these charts, you may need to explain how to read it. I'll step you through the process I take when examining scatterplots as well as link to additional resources. Check the axes. One of the first things I do when reading scatterplots as they contain multiple variables, so it's necessary to determine which variable is along which axis. I should also mention that not all scatterplots will display similar variables; some might compare different metrics with varying units of measure and scale. Understanding this early on will make it easier to interpret the relationship once you start looking at the data. Visualize sections. In the above example I created sections by grouping the points into quadrants. This is helpful not only for communicating the finding in the lip care scenario but also for uncovering it. The next time you look at a scatterplot, ask yourself what lines you can draw or what natural breaks and groupings exist that will help you make sense of the comparison. Identify the shape. I often take a step back from the graph, so I can attempt to summarize the individual points into a unified shape. Are they all moving in a single linear direction? Or maybe it's more of an exponential curve? Do the points increase as my eyes move along the axis? Having a description in mind helps me uncover and explain the relationship. For instance, in this cost per mile example, we can see that the data points form a u-shape. This means that the cost is relatively high for both shorter and longer uses, but as we drive an average amount, the cost is more manageable. Keep in mind that there may not be a discernible shape, which is a perfectly valid finding (and suggests a weak or non-existent relationship between the variables). I'd be remiss to not share any warnings at this point. I can still hear my stat professors drilling this mantra into my head, "correlation does not imply causation." Just because you uncover a relationship doesn't mean you've identified the underlying cause. For instance, in the lip care example, we found that brands preferred amongst men are less preferred amongst women. Does this mean that if a male likes a brand, a female won't? Absolutely not, or there wouldn't be an opportunity to create a bridge product. We can use findings to inform and make educated decisions, but to generalize the insight would be a misuse of data. This applies to other chart types as well, however I find that scatterplots are more susceptible to misreadings. I think it's because they focus on the relationship, making it easy to both speculate and extrapolate. (For more data pitfalls.) If you are interested in reading more about interpreting scatterplots, check out Lisa Charlotte Rost's post, where she takes you through her process with a multi-dimensional scatterplots? Bubble charts: Let's imagine the lip care example includes another dimension (such as packaging type, price, the active ingredient, etc.). We can encode this third variable by altering the size, color, or even the shape of the data points. This is a bubble charts are useful for showing multi-dimensional relationships, but this comes at a cost since they are tough to read. Once we change the size of the circles, we start encoding information by area. Our eyes are not very good at measuring area, so specific comparisons are harder to make. I should also mention that many graphing applications don't offer canned bubble chart templates. This means someone has to calculate the correct area of each circle, which can introduce human error. Also, as we play with color and shapes, we ask our audiences to do a lot of mental work to process the information. People can typically only hold about four pieces of visual information in their short term memory at any given time, so be mindful of the cognitive effort placed on the reader! That said, there are fantastic examples of explanatory bubble charts, like Hans Roslin's famous BBC video. What makes Hans' explanation so effective is his willingness and enthusiasm to step his audience through his animated bubble chart. If you are considering a bubble chart-or any multi-dimensional graph for that matter-consider your audience and how much effort you want to spend explaining how to read your graph. Connected scatterplots: I think of a connected scatterplot as a hybrid between a traditional scatterplot and a line chart. There are still two dimensions along the x- and y-axis, but a third dimension, usually time, is layered on with lines. The challenge is that we are accustomed to reading time from left to right, so to see it moving in every direction from point to point can be unsettling. As with all variations, each graph has an ideal use case, and with thoughtful annotations, labeling, and focused attention can be made clear to any audience. To learn more, check out Dan Zvinca's guest post on the many roles of lines and look at the example of Bill Rapp's January 2018 #SWDchallenge submission (below). 2x2 grid (conceptual scatterplot): This isn't a multidimensional view per se, but one that can be practical in a business setting. We often want to understand relationships between two things or explain how one decision might impact another. A conceptual scatterplot also known as a 2x2 grid, can help your audience make sense of these comparisons, because our visual system is much faster at processing information than our verbal system. For example, we might use one to explain the differences between presenting your data live verse communicating via a written document. The two variables are the amount of control you want to have and the amount of control you want to have and the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount of control you want to have any level of the amount medium is ideal over the other. Here are a few formatting steps to consider when designing scatterplots. Declutter by removing trendlines. During the analytical process, you might fit a model to describe the relationship shown in your scatterplot and display this model as a line through the data points. My preference—and I realize this may be controversial—is to remove the fitted line when communicating data. It adds clutter and if the underlying trend isn't obvious then implanting a line might lead to contention or confusion (as seen in this hurricane example). Make overlapping data points transparent. If many data points transparent. If many data points transparent
to see each value or the volume of points in a particular section. One trick might be to play with the opacity of the data markers so that the individual data points are visible. You don't need a zero baseline to start at zero in the same way it is for bars. With that said, you should still be mindful anytime you deviate from the zero baseline as this may introduce confusion. Create sections and add labels for clarity. Adding annotations and categorizing data points can make scatterplots easier to consume. In the lip care example, notice how the pithy descriptions not only work well in constrained spaces but they also make this graph easier to discuss. I can refer to the opportunity quadrant and you likely know what I mean! Without implementing a clear construct to read the scatterplot, the graph is highly exploratory and requires the reader to repeat the analysis to uncover the relationship. Check out the difference in the image below or read these two posts for additional examples of how to label and categorize scatterplots: an example showing manager performance. For additional examples, check out our SWD challenge featuring scatterplots. Now that we've taken a tour through the ins and outs of scatterplots, make sure to continue your journey through the rest of the "what is...?" chart series, by browsing other common visuals like bars and pies, or explore our comprehensive chart types. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 7,000,112 articles in English Beach on Nosy Komba Nosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Full article...) 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Archive Start a new article Jafar Panahi It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by II with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. timeline Recent deaths: Sebastião Salgado Alfredo Palacio Marthe Cohn Charles Rangel Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Nominate an article May 28: Republic Day in Azerbaijan (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan abruptly ended the Battle of Halys between the Lydians and the Medes. 1644 - English Civil War: Royalist troops stormed and captured the Parliamentarian stronghold of Bolton, leading to a massacre of defenders and local residents. 1901 - Mozaffar ad-Din (pictured), Shah of Persia, granted exclusive rights to prospect for oil in the country to William Knox D'Arcy. 1937 - The rise of Neville Chamberlain culminated with his accession as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to "kiss hands". 2002 - An independent commission appointed by the Football Association voted two-to-one to allow Wimbledon F.C. to relocate from London to Milton Keynes. Robert Baldock (d. 1327)Francis Gleeson (priest) (b. 1884)Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (b. 1925)Kylie Minogue (b. 1968) More anniversaries: May 27 May 28 May 29 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Hell Gate Bridge is a railroad bridge in New York City, United States. The bridge carries two tracks of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and one freight track between Astoria, Queens, and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310 m) steel through arch across Hell Gate, a strait of the East River that separates Wards Island from Queens. The New York Connecting Railroad began construction of the bridge in 1912, and it opened in 1917. The main span, a two-hinged arch flanked by stone towers on either bank of Hell Gate, was the world's longest steel arch bridge until the Bayonne Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the Hell Gate Bridge. The photograph was taken in 2023 looking northeast from the neighboring Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, with Wards Island on the left of the image and Astoria on the right. A tugboat tows a barge in the foreground towards the Hell Gate Bridge. Photograph credit: Rhododendrites Recently featured: Anemonoides blanda Bluespotted ribbontail ray Black Lives Matter art 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 Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikivoyageFree travel guide WikivoyageFree travel guide WikivoyageFree travel guide Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedia is written in English. 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Εългарски Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Suomi Türkçe O'zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [] Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 19th century 20th century 20th century Decades 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s Years 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 vte 1918 by topic Subject Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Aviation Awards Film Literature Poetry Meteorology Music Jazz Rail transport Radio Science Sports Football Television By country Afghanistan Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary India Ireland Italy Japan Mexico New Zealand Norway Ottoman Syria Palestine (British administered) Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States
Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Establishments Works Category Works Introductions vte 1918 in various calendars Gregorian calendar 1918 MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita 2671 Armenian calendar1367 @ 4 0.34 LAssyrian calendar6668Bahá'í calendar74-75Balinese saka calendar124-1325Berber calendar12462Burmese calendar12462Burmese calendar12462Burmese calendar7426-7427Chinese calendar746-75Balinese saka calendar1324-1325Berber calendar2462Burmese calendar12462Burmese calendar12462Burmese calendar12462Burmese calendar2462Burmese calendar12462Burmese calendar14464 4409Coptic calendar1634-1635Discordian calendar3084Ethiopian calendar3084 年)Javanese calendar1848-1849Juche calendar7Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar4251Minguo calendar450Thai solar calend related to 1918. 1918 (MCMXVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the 1918th year of the 20th century, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian calendar was 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar vear The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh day of the start of 1918. 100 million people worldwide. In Russia, this year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, February 14 (Gregorian Calendar). World War I will be abbreviated as "WWI" February 16: The Act of Independence of Lithuania Main article: January 4 - The Finnish Declaration of Independence is recognized by Soviet Russia, Sweden, Germany and France. January 8 - American president Woodrow Wilson presents the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations to end the war. January 9 - Battle of Bear Valley: U.S. troops engage Yaqui Native American Indian Wars between the United States and Native Americans. January 15 The keel of HMS Hermes is laid in Britain, the first purpose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down. The Red Army (The Workers and Peasants Red Army) is formed in the Russian SFSR and Soviet Union. January 18 - The Historic Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers is held at the Konzerthaus, Vienna. [2] January 19 - The Russian Constituent Assembly proclaims the Russian Democratic Federative Republic but is dissolved by the Bolshevik government on the same day. January 22 - The Ukrainian People's Republic declares independence from Bolshevik Russia. January 27 - The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kämärä. January 28 - Porvenir massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys. Main article: February 3 - Battle of Oulu February 5 - The SS Tuscania is torpedoed off the Irish coast; it is the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be torpedoed and sunk. February 23: Estonian Declaration of Independence February 10 - Deposed Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Abdul Hamid II dies in Istanbul. February 13 - A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes the Chinese city of Shantou leaving 1,000 dead and causing a moderate tsunami.[4] February 14 - Russia switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar; the date skips from January 31 to February 14. February 16 - The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania's independence from Germany, Russia or any other state. February 18 - Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan by British authorities begin. February 19 - WWI: The Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins the British occupation of the Jordan Valley. February 19-25 - WWI: The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice, over the Gulf of Finland. February 23 - Estonian Declaration of Independence from Russia, after seven centuries of foreign rule; German forces capture Tallinn the following day. Main article: March 1 - WWI: German submarine U-19 sinks HMS Calgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland. March 3 - WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war. March 6 The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Arm is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated the first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia.[5] The first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia. Long Island, New York, but development is scrapped in 1925, after its guidance system proves unreliable. March 7 - WWI: Finland forms an alliance with Germany. March 8 - WWI: The Battle of Tell 'Asur is launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaean Mountains to the edge of the Jordan Valley; it ends on March 12 - Moscow becomes the capital of Soviet Russia. March 15 - Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere begins.[6] March 19 - The United States Congress establishes time zones, and approves daylight saving time (DST goes into effect on March 31). March 21-July 18 - WWI: The Spring Offensive by the German Army along the Western Front fails to make a breakthrough, despite large losses on each side, including nearly 20,000 British Army dead on the first day, Operation Michael, on the Somme. March 21 - WWI: The First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins, with the passage of the Jordan River. March 23 WWI: The giant German cannon, the 'Paris Gun' (Kaiser Wilhelm Geschütz), begins to shell Paris from 114 km (71 mi) away. In London at the Wood Green Empire, Chung Ling Soo (William E. Robinson, U.S.-born magician) dies during his trick, where he is supposed to "catch" two separate bullets (but one of them perforates his lung). He dies the following morning in a hospital. March 25 The Belarusian People's Republic declares independence. Karl Muck, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is arrested under the Alien Enemies Act, and imprisoned for the duration of WWI. March 26 -Marie Stopes publishes her influential book Married Love in the U.K. March 27 - WWI: The First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Transjordan attack on Amman; it ends with their withdrawal on 31 March, back to the Jordan Valley. March 30 - March Days: Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths. Main article: April 1918 Styles of Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon, as presented in a vaudeville circuit pantomime and sketched by Marguerite Martyn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in April 1918 April 1 - The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in Britain are merged to form the Royal Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force in the world. April 5 - Salote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965. April 6 - Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere ends.[6] April 8 - Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan end with surrender to the British authorities. April 9 - Union of Bessarabia with Romania: Bessarabia votes to become part of the Kingdom of Romania. April 21 - WWI: Manfred von Richthofen, "The Red Baron", the war's most successful fighter pilot, dies in combat at Morlancourt Ridge near the Somme River. April 22 - Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declare their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic
Federative Republic. April 23 - WWI: Conscription. Zeebrugge Raid: The British Royal Navy attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.[7] First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here. April 28 - WWI: Gavrilo Princip, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, dies in Terezin, Austria, dies in Ter

their withdrawal back to the Jordan Valley. Main article: May 1 - WWI: German troops enter Don Host Oblast; they capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8. May 2 - General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. May 7 - WWI: The British Capture Kirkuk. May 9 - WWI - Second Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts, for a second time, to seal off the German U-boat base here. May 11 - The Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus is officially established. May 12 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 people May 14 - The HMT Olympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. Signal Hill, is instituted by Cape Town Mayor Sir Harry Hands. It will inspire the introduction of the two-minute silence in November 1919.[8] May 15 The Finnish Civil War ends. The United States Post Office Department begins the world's third regular airmail service, between New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.[9] May 16 - The Sedition Act of 1918 is approved by the U.S. Congress. May 20 - The small town of Codell, Kansas is hit for the third year in a row, on the same date, by a tornado. May 21 - The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. May 24 - The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. May 24 - The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production. Women in Canada, excluding residents of Quebec, are granted the right to vote in federal elections.[10] May 26 - The Transcaucasian Democratic Republic of Georgia. May 27 - WWI: The Third Battle of the Aisne commences. May 28 - Armenia and Azerbaijan declare their independence as the First Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively. May 29 - WWI: The week-long Battle of Skra di Legen - The Greek National Defence Army Corps defeats the Bulgarians. June 10: Austro-Hungarian battleship Szent István sunk by Italian torpedo boats Szent István Main article: June 1 - WWI: The Battle of Belleau Wood begins. June 4 - RMS Kenilworth Castle, one of the Union-Castle Line steamships collides with her escort destroyer HMS Rival while trying to avoid her other escort, the cruiser HMS Kent. June 8 - V603 Aquilae, the brightest nova observed since Kepler's of 1604, is discovered. June 10 - WWI: The Austro-Hungarian dreadnought battleship SMS Szent István is sunk by two Italian MAS motor torpedo boats off the Dalmatian coast. June 12 Grand Duke Michael of Russia is murdered, thereby becoming the first of the Romanovs to be killed by the Bolsheviks. WWI: The first airplane bombing raid by an American unit in France is carried out. June 16 - The Declaration to the Seven, a British government response to a memorandum issued anonymously by seven Syrian notables, is published. June 22 - Suspects in the Chicago Restaurant Poisonings are arrested, and more than 100 waiters are taken into custody for poisoning restaurant customers with a lethal powder called Mickey Finn. June 29 - Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opens in New York; Brazil is the only international exhibitor and the exposition closes at the end of the season.[12] Main article: July 3 - Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War: July 4 - Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed V (Reşâd, who has reigned since 1909), himself reigning until the Sultanate is abolished in 1922. July 12 - The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621. July 13 - The National Czechoslovak Committee is established. July 14 - The film The Glorious Adventure is released in the United States, featuring Mammy Lou, who becomes one of the oldest people ever to star in a film, at a claimed age of 114. July 14 - WWI: Second Battle of the Marne: The battle begins near the River Marne, with a German attack. July 14 - WWI: Second Battle of the Marne July 17: Execution of the Romanov family July 17 WWI: RMS Carpathia (famed for rescuing survivors of the RMS Titanic) is torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Ireland, by Imperial German Navy submarine U-55; 218 of the 223 on board are rescued. [13] Execution of the Romanov family: By order of the Bolshevik Party, and carried out by the Cheka, former emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, Alexei and retainers are shot at the Ipatiev House, in Ekaterinburg, Russia. July 21 - WWI: Attack on Orleans - Imperial German submarine SM U-156 surfaces and fires on a small convoy of barges and defending flying boats off the Cape Cod town of Orleans, Massachusetts.[14] Main article: August 2 - North Russia Intervention: Anti-Bolshevik forces stage a coup at Arkhangelsk, and an occupation by Allied forces stage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SM UC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16] August 8 - WWI: Battle of Amiens - British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German Army".[17] August 10 - Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians. August 21 - WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins. August 23 - The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created. August 27 - Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil. August 30 In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and wounded by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow, but survives.[18] Moisei Uritsky, the Petrograd head of the Cheka, is assassinated. August 30: Attempted assassination of Lenin, depicted by Vladimir Pchelin Main article: September - WWI: British armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria. September 3 - The Bolshevik government of Russia publishes the first official announcement of the Red Terror, a period of repression against political opponents, as an "Appeal to the Working Class" in the newspaper Izvestia.[19] September 4 - WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the German line. September 5 - Russian Civil War: The Kazan Operation begins. The event continues for 5 days, and solidifies the Red Army's power in Russia over the White Army. September 12 - WWI: Battle of Favrincourt - The British take a German salient. September 12-15 - WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel - Americans take a German salient. September 12-15 - WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel - Americans take a German salient. in the Vardar Offensive of the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders. September 19 - WWI: The British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force launches the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Sharon, and the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Tulkarm, and the Battle of Arara, which break the Ottoman front line stretching from the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Arara, which break the Ottoman front line stretching from the Judaean Mountains. September 20 - WWI: The British Army's Desert Mounted Corps launches the Battle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army); Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division, almost encircling the Yildirim Army Group still in the Judaean Mountains. September 25 - WWI: The Battle of Megiddo ends with the Battle of Amman, with the subsequent capture at Ziza of the Ottoman II Corps, and more than 10,000 Ottoman and German prisoners. September 26 - WWI: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins, with the Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division. September 27 - WWI The Battle of the Canal du Nord, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by the Australian Mounted Division, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line. Bulgaria requests an armistice, with the Armistice of Salonica being signed and coming into force the next day. September 30 - WWI: The Charge at Kaukab is begun by units of the Australian Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus. Main article: October 1 - WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps captures Damascus. October 2 - WWI: The Charge at Kiswe is begun by 4th Cavalry Division, continuing the Desert Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus. Khan Ayash is begun north of Damascus, by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. October 3 Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany appoints Max von Baden Chancellor of Germany. King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgarian military collapse in WWI. He is succeeded by his son, Boris III. WWI: The Pursuit to Haritan by the Desert Mounted Corps begins. October 4 Wilhelm II of Germany forms a new, liberal government to sue for peace. The T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion in New Jersey kills 100+, and destroys enough ammunition to supply the Western Front for 6 months. October 7 - The Regency Council (Poland) declares Polish
independence from the Germany Empire, and demands that Germany cede the Polish provinces of Poznań, Upper Silesia and Polish Pomerania. October 8-10 - WWI: Second Battle of Cambrai from the Germans and the First and Third British Armies break through the Hindenburg Line. October 8 - WWI: In the Forest of Argonne in France. U.S. Corporal Alvin C. York almost single-handedly kills 25 German soldiers and captures 132. October 9 - Landgrave Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is elected King of Finland. October 11 - The magnitude (Mw) 7.1 San Fermín earthquake shakes Puerto Rico with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 76-116 people. A destructive tsunami contributes to the damage and loss of life. October 12 - Cloquet Fire: The city of Cloquet, Minnesota, and nearby areas are destroyed in a fire, killing 453. October 16 - Emperor Karl IV of Austria publishes the Völkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councils October 18 - The Washington Declaration proclaims the independent Czechoslovak Republic. October 21 - German representatives of the Reichsrat in Austria-Hungary form the Provisional National Assembly for German-Austria Forces. The steamer Princess Sophia sinks on Vanderbilt Reef near Juneau, Alaska; 353 people die, in the greatest maritime disaster in the Pacific Northwest. October 26 - WWI - Charge at Haritan: Units of the Desert Mounted Corps battle with Ottoman forces for the last time in WWI. October 28 Czechoslovakia declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. A new Polish government is declared in Western Galicia (Eastern Europe). October 29 The Wilhelmshaven mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet breaks out. The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs declares its independence from Austria-Hungary. October 30 The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation of the Czecho-Slovak state. The Armistice of Mudros ends conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies of World War I, and grants independence to the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen. October 31 - Revolution overthrows the pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Polish-Ukrainian War is inaugurated, by the proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia, with a capital at Lwów. Serbian forces recapture Belgrade. Malbone Street Wreck: The worst rapid transit accident in world history occurs under the intersection of Malbone Street Wreck. least 93 dead. November 3 WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti is signed between Austria-Hungary and the Allies near Padua. Poland declares its independence from Russia. German Revolution: Kiel mutiny by sailors in the German fleet at Kiel while throughout northern Germany soldiers and workers begin to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model. November 4 - WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti comes into effect, ending warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front. November 7 - King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country. November 8 - The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compiègne in France. November 9: Proclamation of Germany abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands. Proclamation of the republic in Germany by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin, on the Reichstag balcony. One of several significant events on 9 November in German history. Provisional National Council Minister-President Kurt Eisner declares Bavaria to be a republic. British battleship HMS Britannia is sunk by a German submarine off Trafalgar, with the loss of around fifty lives (the last major naval engagement of WWI). Signatories to the Armistice of 11 November 10 Luxembourg communist forces rebel in Luxembourg certiageNovember 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice Day November 10: Front page WWI: Armistice of 11 November 1918 - Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allies, between 5:12 AM and 5:20 AM, in the "Compiègne in France. It becomes official on the 11th hour of the 11th month.[21] At 10:59 U.S. soldier Henry Gunther becomes (probably) the last killed in action. Poland regains independence, after 123 years of partitions. Józef Piłsudski is appointed Commander-in-Chief. Emperor Charles I of Austria gives up his absolute power, but does not abdicate. Loppem Agreements: Start of a series of political meetings between King Albert I and Belgian liberals and socialists. Red Week: Pieter Jelles Troelstra gives a speech calling for socialist revolution in the Netherlands. November 12 - Austria becomes a republic. The Second Polish Republic is proclaimed with Józef Piłsudski as head of state. The provisional government of Baden proclaims the "Free People's Republic of Baden" (Freie Volksrepublik Baden). Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Coburg. German East African troops are informed of the November 11 armistice. November 16 - The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's independence from Austria. November 18 - Latvia declares its independence from Russia. November 20 - U-boats start to rendezvous off Harwich, to begin the surrender of the High Seas Fleet to the British Royal Navy; in the following week the German warships are escorted to internment in Scapa Flow.[22] November 21 - Lwów pogrom: Polish troops, volunteers and freed criminals massacre at least 320 Ukrainian Christians and Jews in Lwów, Galicia. November 22 The Belgian royal family returns to Brussels after the war, King Albert I having commanded the Allied army group in the September-October Courtrai offensive which liberated his country. Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, abdicates; the Grand Duchy of Baden gives way to the Republic of Baden. November 23 - General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, German commander in German East Africa, signs a ceasefire at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia November 26 - The Podgorica Assembly ('Great National Assembly of the Serb People in Montenegro') votes for a "union of the people" between the kingdoms of Montenegro. [24] November 28 - Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army invades Estonia, starting the war. The Commune of the Working People of Estonia is established as a Soviet puppet state in Narva on the next day. November 29 - Serbia annexes Montenegro, suspending the latter's existence as a sovereign state for nearly the entirety of the following 88 years. [25] November 30 - Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Main article: December 1918 December 1 By the Danish-Icelandic Act of Union, Iceland regains independence, but remains in personal union with the King of Iceland. New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependence, but remains in personal union with the King of Iceland. New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependence, but remains in personal union with the King of Iceland. proclaimed: Following the March 27 incorporation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, Transylvania unites with the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (which later becomes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is proclaimed, in particular ending Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereignty until 2006).[25] Flag of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes December 4 - President to travel to Europe while holding office. December 5 - Estonian War of Independence: The British light cruiser HMS Cassandra strikes a mine and sinks near Saaremaa in the Baltic Sea, killing 11 sailors.[26] December 6 - A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes British Columbia. December 14 Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse renounces the Finnish throne.[27] Portuguese President Sidónio Pais is assassinated. Giacomo Puccini's comic opera Gianni Schicchi premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.[28] December 16 - Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas declares the formation of the Lithuanian-Soviet War. December 17 - Darwin Rebellion in Australia: Disaffected workers march on Government House, Darwin, demanding the resignation of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, John A. Gilruth. December 20 - Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk returns to the Czechoslovak Republic. December 21 - Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army captures Tartu, Estonia. December 25 - Der Stahlhelm, Bund der Frontsoldaten, is formed in Germany as a nationalist veterans' organization. December 27 - Greater Poland Uprising (1918-19): Poles in Greater Poland (the former Grand Duchy of Posen) rise up against the Germans, ignited by a patriotic speech made in Poznań by pianist and politician Ignacy Jan Paderewski. December 28 - Sinn Féin enjoys a landslide victory in Irish seats in the Irish general election (part of the 1918 United Kingdom general election), following the counting of votes, winning 73 of the 105 seats in Ireland. In accordance with their manifesto, Sinn Féin members will not take their seats in the Palace of Westminster but will form the First Dáil in Dublin. Countess Constance Markievicz, while detained in Holloway Prison (London), becomes the first woman elected to (but does not take her seat in) the British House of Commons.[29] December 31 - A British-brokered ceasefire ends the two weeks of
fighting in the Georgian-Armenian War. Nakajima Aircraft Company, a predecessor of the Subaru car manufacturing company in Japan, is founded in Ota, Gunma Prefecture.[citation needed] João Figueiredo Gamal Abdel Nasser Gertrude B. Elion Nicolae Ceaușescu January 1 - Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (d. 2000) January 10 - Arthur Chung, 1st President of Guyana (d. 2008) January 11 - Kassim Al-Rimawi, Prime Minister of Jordan (d. 1982) January 15 João Figueiredo, 30th President of Brazil (d. 1999) Gamal Abdel Nasser, 2nd President of Egypt (d. 1970) January 17 Kamal Amrohi, Indian director, screenwriter (d. 1993) George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013) January 20 -Juan García Esquivel, Mexican bandleader (d. 2002) January 21 Chicháy, Filipino actress (d. 1993) Richard Winters, U.S. Army officer (d. 2011)[31] January 23 - Gertrude B. Elion, American scientist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1999)[32] January 24 - Oral Roberts, American neo-Pentecostal televangelist (d. 2009) January 26 Nicolae Ceauşescu, Romanian communist politician and leader (d. 1989) Philip José Farmer, American musician, bandleader (d. 2009) January 27 Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2005) Elmore James, American musician, bandleader (d. 2009) January 27 Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2005) Elmore James, American musician, bandleader (d. 2007) January 27 Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2007) Filip José Farmer, American musician, bandleader (d. 2007) Filip José Farmer, American musician, bandleader (d. 2007) Filip José Farmer, American musician, bandleader (d. 2007) Filip José singer (d. 1997) John Forsythe, American actor (d. 2010) January 31 - Millie Dunn Veasey, African-American civil rights activist (d. 2016) Dame Muriel Spark, Scottish author (d. 2006) February 2 - Hella Haasse, Dutch writer (d. 2011) February 3 Joey Bishop, American entertainer, member of the "Rat Pack" (d. 2007) Helen Stephens, American runner (d. 1994) February 6 - Lothar-Günther Buchheim, German author (d. 2007) February 7 - Marguerite Narbel, Swiss biologist and politician (d. 2010) February 8 - Fred Blassie, American professional wrestler, novelty singer (Pencil Neck Geek) (d. 2003) February 12 - Julian Schwinger, American film producer (d. 1998) February 15 - Smilja Avramov, Serbian academic, authority and educator in international law (d. 2018) February 19 - Fay McKenzie, American silent film actress (d. 2019) February 22 Don Pardo, American television announcer (Saturday Night Live) (d. 2014) Robert Pershing Wadlow, American television announcer (Saturday Night Live) (d. 2019) Bobby Riggs, American tennis player (d. 1995) February 26 Herbert Blaize, 6th Prime Minister of Grenada (d. 1989) Lloyd Geering, New Zealand theologian[33] Theodore Sturgeon, American writer (d. 1985) February 28 - Alfred Burke, English actor (d. 2011) João Goulart James Tobin Marguerite Chapman Elaine de Kooning Frederick Reines Pearl Bailey March 1 Roger Delgado, British actor (d. 1973) João Goulart, 24th President of Brazil (d. 1976) March 3 Arthur Kornberg, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2007) Fritz Thiedemann, German equestrian (d. 2000) March 4 - Margaret Osborne duPont, American female tennis player (d. 2012) March 5 - James Tobin, American economist, Nobel Memorial Prize laureate (d. 2002)[34] March 9 Marguerite Chapman, American actress (d. 1999) George Lincoln Rockwell, American writer (d. 2006)[35] March 10 Günther Rall, German ace fighter pilot (d. 2009) March 12 Elaine de Kooning, American artist (d. 1989)[36] William E. Nichol, American politician from Nebraska (d. 2006) March 16 - Frederick Reines, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998)[37] March 22 - Cheddi Jagan, 4th President of Guyana (d. 1997) March 23 Kazu Naoki, Japanese soccer player (d. 1940s) Émile Derlin Zinsou, President of Benin (d. 2016) March 28 - Gonzalo Facio Segreda, Costa Rican lawyer, politician, and diplomat (d. 1989) April 6 - Diarmuid Larkin, Irish artist and art educationist (d. 1989) April 6 Alfredo Ovando Candía, 48th President of Bolivia (d. 1982) George Corones, Australian Masters swimmer (d. 2020) April 7 - Bobby Doerr, American baseball player (d. 2017) April 9 - Jørn Utzon, Danish architect (d. 2008) April 10 - H. S. Doreswamy, Indian activist, journalist (d. 2021) April 11 - Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber, French journalist, politician (d. 2018) April 14 - Mary Healy, American actress, variety entertainer and singer (d. 2018) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actress (d. 1993) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 2018) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 1981) Anne Shirley, American actor (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 17 William Holden, American actor (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 18 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director (d. 2018) April 19 Gabriel Axel, Danish film director 2014) Shinobu Hashimoto, Japanese screenwriter (d. 2018) April 20 - Kai Siegbahn, Swedish physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007)[39] April 26 - Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch athlete (d. 2001) Rodger Young, United States Army soldier, remembered in the song "The Ballad of Rodger Young" (d. 1943) April 29 - Nils Östensson, Swedish Olympic cross-country skier (d. 1949) Mike Wallace Richard Feynman Eddy Arnold Birgit Nilsson Yasuhiro Nakasone Martin Lundstrom May 1 Jack Paar, American television show host (The Tonight Show) (d. 2004)[40] Li Yaowen, Chinese politician, general and diplomat (d. 2018) May 4 Kakuei Tanaka, 40th Prime Minister of Japan (d. 1993) Ana Enriqueta Terán, Venezuelan poet (d. 2020) Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st President of the United Arab Emirates (d. 2004) May 9 Orville Freeman, litician (d. 2003) Mike W American journalist (d. 2012) May 11 – Richard Fey nan, American physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1988)[41] May 12 – Julius Rosenberg, American-born Soviet spy (d. 1953) May 15 Eddy Arnold, American country music si er (d. 2008) Joseph Wiseman, Canadian actor (d. 2009)[42] May 16 – Wil Mannion, English footballer (d. 2000)[43] May 17 - Birgit Nilsson, Swedish soprano (d. 2005)[44] May 19 - Abraham Pais, Dutch-born American physicist (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. Lewis, American geneticist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2000) May 20 - Edward B. 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writer, storyteller (d. 2011) June 6 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American actor (The Music Man) (d. 1987) June 9 - John Hospers, American philosopher (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. 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Krebs, American biochemist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 2011) June 10 - Edwin G. Krebs, A Patachou, French singer (d. 2015) June 11 - Hugo Scheltema, Dutch diplomat (d. 1996) June 15 - François Tombalbaye, 1st President of Chad (d. 1975) June 17 Derek Barber, Baron Barber of Tewkesbury, British life peer (d. 2017) Ajahn Chah Subaddho, Buddhist teacher (d. 1992) Raúl Padilla (alias El Chato), Mexican actor (d. 1994) June 18 Jerome Karle, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) Franco Modigliani, Italian-born economist, Nobel Memorial Prize laureate (d. 2003) Angel Martín Taboas, Puerto Rican-American politician (d. 1955) Josephine Webb, American engineer (d. 2004) Tibor Szele, Hungarian mathematician (d. 1955) Josephine Webb, American engineer (d. 2003) Angel Martín Taboas, Puerto Rican-American politician (d. 2023) June 21 Allan Lindberg, Swedish pole vaulter (d. 2004) Tibor Szele, Hungarian mathematician (d. 1955) Josephine Webb, American engineer (d. 2003) Angel Martín Taboas, Puerto Rican-American politician (d. 2023) June 21 Allan Lindberg, Swedish pole vaulter (d. 2004) Tibor Szele, Hungarian mathematician (d. 2023) 2017) June 22 Cicely Saunders, English Anglican nurse, social worker, physician and writer (d. 2005)[45] Yeoh Ghim Seng, Singaporean politician, acting President of Singapore (d. 1993) June 24 Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop (d. 2000) Yong Nyuk Lin, Singaporean politician (d. 2012) June 26 Ellen Liiger, Estonian actress (d. 1987) Leo Rosner, Polish-born Austrian Jewish musician (d. 2008) June 27 Willy Breinholst, Danish humorist, writer (d. 2009) Adolph Kiefer, American Olympic swimmer (d. 2011) June 30 - Jackie Roberts, Welsh footballer (d. 2001) Ingmar Bergman Bertram Brockhouse Nelson Mandela Paul D. Boyer July 1 Ahmed Deedat, South African writer, public speaker (d. 2005) Pedro Yap, Filipino lawyer (d. 2003) July 2 Athos Bulcão, Brazilian painter, sculptor (d. 2008) July 4 King Tāufa'āhau Tupou IV of Tonga (d. 2006) Alec Bedser, English actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish actor (d. 2008) Indumati Bhattacharya, Indian politician (d. 1990) July 3 - Lorenzo Robledo, Spanish cricketer (d. 2010) Eric Bedser, English cricketer (d. 2006) July 5 Zakaria Mohieddin, Egyptian general, politician (d. 2012) Nikos Papatakis, Greek Ethiopian-born naturalised French filmmaker (d. 2010) Miguel Ángel Sanz Bocos, Spanish fighter pilot (d. 2018) July 6 Sebastian Cabot, English actor (d. 1977) Francisco Moncion, Dominican-American dancer, charter member of New York City Ballet (d. 1995) July 7 - Jing Shuping, Chinese businessman (d. 2009) July 8 Paul B. Fay, American businessman, soldier, and diplomat, 12th United States Secretary of the Navy (d. 2009) Oluf Reed-Olsen, Norwegian resistance member, pilot (d. 2002) July 9 - Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army general (d. 1999) July 12 - Mary Glen-Haig, British Olympic fencer (d. 2014) July 13 Alberto Ascari, Italian racing driver (d. 1955) Ted Oldfield, English footballer (d. 2007[48]) Jay Wright Forrester, American computer scientist (d. 2016)[49] July 15 Paddy Bassett, New Zealand scientist (d. 2019) Bertram Brockhouse, Canadian physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2003) Brenda Milner, Canadian neuropsychologist July 16 Bayani Casimiro, Filipino dancer and actor (d. 1989) Pituka de Foronda, Spanish actress (d. 1999) July 17 - Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, 35th President of Guatemala (d. 2003) July 18 Lia Dorana, Dutch comedian, actress (d. 2010) Nelson Mandela, 1st President of South Africa and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 2013)[50] July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2010) July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 22 - Lila Zali, Georgian-born American prima ballerina (d. 2003) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 20 - Auður Laxness, Icelandic writer, craftsperson (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegian schoolteacher, politician (d. 2017) July 24 - Elsa Kobberstad, Norwegi Antonio Candido, Brazilian literary critic, sociologist (d. 2017) Ruggiero Ricci, Italian-born violinist (d. 2012) July 29 - Edwin O'Connor, American novelist, Pulitzer Prize for Fiction winner (d. 1968) July 21 Vicente Almeida d'Eça, Portuguese colonial administrator (d. 2018) Paul D. Boyer, American chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2010) [51] Bruria Kaufman Frederick Sanger Shankar Dayal Sharma Leonard Bernstein Katherine Johnson Aslam Khan Alejandro Agustín Lanusse August 1 Artur Brauner, German film producer and entrepreneur (d. 2019) Zhou Xuan, Chinese singer, actress (d. 1957) August 2 - Dada Vaswani, Indian spiritual leader (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 3 - Cheng Kaijia, Chinese nuclear physicist and engineer (d. 2018) August 5 Kondapalli Koteswaramma, Indian communist leader, feminist, revolutionary and writer (d. 2018) Betty Oliphant, cofounder of National Ballet of Canada (d. 2004) August 12 - Guy Gibson, British bomber pilot, leader of the "Dam Busters" raid (d. 1944) August 13 Noor Hassanali, 2nd President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013)
August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 1944) August 13 Noor Hassanali, 2nd President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2013) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2014) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2014) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of India (d. 2006) Frederick Sanger, English biochemist, double Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2014) August 19 - Shankar Dayal Sharma, 9th President of 1999) August 20 - Crystal Bennett, British archaeologist, pioneering researcher on Jordan (d. 1987) August 21 - Bruria Kaufman, American-born Israeli physicist (d. 2010) August 23 - Bernard Fisher, American surgeon (d. 2019) August 25 - Leonard Bernstein, American composer, conductor (d. 1990) August 26 Katherine Johnson, African-American physicist, space scientist and mathematician (d. 2018) August 27 Aslam Khan, British Indian-born military officer, led his troops during World War II in capturing Kennedy Peak (Myanmar), which the Americans had failed to conquer. For this achievement, he was awarded the Military Cross by Field Marshal Auchinleck (d. 1994)[53] Chang Yun Chung, Chinese-born billionaire shipping magnate (d. 2020) Jelle Zijlstra, Dutch politician, Prime Minister of the Netherlands from 1966 to 1967 (d. 2001) August 28 -Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, 37th President of Argentina (d. 1996) August 29 - Clemens C. J. Roothaan, Dutch physicist (d. 2019) August 31 - Alan Jay Lerner, American lyricist, librettist (d. 1986) Chaim Herzog September 1 - Phyllis Wallbank, English educationalist (d. 2020) September 3 -Helen Wagner, American soap opera actress (d. 2010) September 8 - Derek Barton, British chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1998) September 9 - Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, 9th President of Italy (d. 2012) September 13 - Ray Charles American musician, singer and songwriter (d. 2015) September 14 - James George, Canadian diplomat (d. 2020) September 15 - Nipsey Russell, American comedian, poet, and dancer (d. 2005) September 17 - Chaim Herzog, 6th President of Israel 1983-1993 (d. 1997) September 19 - Israel 19 Joseph Zeller, American politician (d. 2018) September 22 - Henryk Szeryng, Polish-born violinist (d. 1988) September 24 - Emerante Morse, Haitian singer, dancer and folklorist (d. 2018) September 26 - Peng Chang-kuei, Taiwanese chef (d. 2016) September 27 - Martin Ryle, English radio astronomer, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics (d. 1984) September 28 Ángel Labruna, Argentine soccer player, manager (d. 1983) Ida Schuster, Scottish actress (d. 2010) Arnold Stang, American comic actor (d. 2018) Jens Christian Skou Robert Walker Rita Hayworth Thelma Coyne Long October 4 - Kenichi Fukui, Japanese chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2018) October 9 E. Howard Hunt, American Watergate break-in coordinator (d. 2007) Bebo Valdés, Cuban pianist, bandleader, composer and arranger (d. 2013) October 10 - Gaston Mialaret, French pedagogist and professor (d. 1951) October 14 - Thelma Coyne Long, Australian tennis player (d. 2015) October 16 Louis Althusser, French philosopher (d. 1990) Géori Boué, French operatic singer (d. 2017) Henri Vernes, Belgian author (d. 2021) October 17 - Rita Hayworth, American actress (d. 1987) October 18 Konstantinos Mitsotakis, former Greek Prime Minister (d. 2017) Bobby Troup, American singer-songwriter and actor, known for his role in Emergency! (d. 1999) October 19 - Robert S. Strauss, American politician, Democratic National Committee Chairman (d. 2014) October 22 - René de Obaldia, French playwright and poet (d. 2022) October 25 Francisco Griéguez, Spanish WWII soldier (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26 - Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26 - Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2006) October 26 - Marc Hodler, Swiss lawyer (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, American actor (d. 2018) Milton Selzer, Ameri 2006) October 27 Mihkel Mathiesen, Estonian statesman (d. 2003) Teresa Wright, American actress (d. 2005) October 29 - Diana Serra Cary, American actress (d. 2007) Billy Graham Spiro Agnew November 1 - Ken Miles, British sports car racing engineer and driver (d. 1966) November 2 - Raimon Panikkar, Spanish theologian (d. 2010) November 3 - Russell B. Long, United States Senator from Louisiana (d. 2003) Cameron Mitchell, American actor (d. 1994) November 7 Paul Aussaresses, French general (d. 2013) Billy Graham, American evangelist, spiritual adviser to several U.S. Presidents (d. 2018) November 9 Spiro Agnew, Vice president of the United States (d. 1996) Choi Hong Hi, South Korean general, martial artist (d. 2002) Su Beng Taiwanese dissident and political activist (d. 2019) November 10 - Ernst Otto Fischer, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2007) November 14 - John Bromwich, Australian tennis player (d. 1999) November 15 - Vittore Bocchetta, Italian sculptor, painter and academic (d. 2021) November 18 - Nicolás Kingman Riofrío, Ecuadorian journalist, writer and politician (d. 2018) November 26 - Patricio Aylwin, 32nd President of Chile (d. 2016) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2020) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2017) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2017) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 28 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 29 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 27 - Borys Paton, Ukrainian scientist (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 29 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, American author (d. 2018) November 20 - Madeleine L'Engle, Ame December 3 - Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian general (d. 2000) December 7 Jórunn Viðar, Icelandic pianist, composer (d. 2017) Liu Yichang, Hong Kong writer and novelist (d. 2018) December 11 - Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 1995) Fergus Anckorn December 11 - Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 2018) December 3 - Gérard Souzay, French baritone (d. 2004) December 10 - Anatoly Tarasov, Russian ice-hockey player and coach (d. 1995) Fergus Anckorn December 11 -Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Russian writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 2008) December 12 - Joe Williams, American jazz singer (d. 1999) December 13 - Rosalia Lombardo, Italian child known as The Sleeping Beauty (d. 1920)[55] December 13 - Rosalia Lombardo, Italian child known as The Sleeping Beauty (d. 1990) December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 14 - B. K. S. Iyengar, Indian yoga teacher (d. 2014) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff Chandler, American actor (d. 1961) December 15 - Jeff
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Eugene Smith, American photojournalist (d. 1978) Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57] Georg Cantor María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña January 2 - Katharine A. O'Keeffe O'Mahoney, Irish-born American teacher and writer (b. 1855) January 6 - Georg Cantor, German mathematician (b. 1845) January 8 Johannes Pääsuke, Estonian photographer, filmmaker (b. 1892) Ellis H. Roberts, American politician (b. 1827) January 10 - María Dolores Rodríguez Sopeña, Spanish Roman Catholic religious sister and Blessed (b. 1848) January 21 - Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1853) January 26 - Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1850) January 28 - John McCrae, Canadian soldier, surgeon and poet (b. 1872) January 31 - Ivan Puluj, Ukrainian physicist and inventor (b. 1845) Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya Gustav Klimt Sultan Abdul Hamid II February 1 - Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya Russian aristocrat (b. 1816) February 2 - John L. Sullivan, American boxer, World Heavyweight Champion (b. 1843) February 4 - Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1868) February 6 - Gustav Klimt, Austrian painter (b. 1843) February 10 Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1842) Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1833) February 11 - Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1887) February 14 - Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British diplomat (b. 1859) February 15 - Vernon Castle, British-born American dancer (b. 1887) February 16 - Károly Khuen Héderváry, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (b. 1849) February 23 Adolphus Frederick VI, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1836) Claude Debussy Martin Sheridan March 2 - Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879) March 9 - Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864) March 10 - Hans-Joachim Buddecke, German flying ace (killed in action) (b. 1890) March 13 - César Cui, Lithuanian composer (b. 1832) Gennaro Rubino, Italian anarchist who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate King Leopold II of Belgium (b. 1859) March 15 Adolf Ritter von Tutschek, German fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891) March 23 - T. P. Cameron Wilson, English poet, novelist (b. 1888) March 25 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1862) Walter Tull, first Black infantry officer to serve in the British Army (b. 1888) March 25 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1888) March 26 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1888) March 27 Henry Adams, American March 26 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1888) March 27 Henry Adams, American March 28 Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1888) March 28 Claude Debussy, Fre Olympic athlete (b. 1881), Spanish flu Karl Ferdinand Braun Manfred von Richthofen Gavrilo Princip April 1 Isaac Rosenberg, British war poet (killed in action) (b. 1854) April 4 - Hermann Cohen, German philosopher (b. 1842) April 5 - King George Tupou II of Tonga (b. 1874) April 11 - Otto Wagner, Austro-Hungarian architect, urban planner (b. 1841) April 19 - William Hope Hodgson, English author (b. 1877)[58] April 20 Jussi Merinen, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1877)[59] Karl Ferdinand Braun, German physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1850) Paul Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Austrian statesman, Prime Minister (b. 1851) April 21 Friedrich II, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1856) Manfred von Richthofen, German fighter pilot, top-scoring ace of World War I (killed in action) (b. 1894) Maria Magdalena Merten May 2 Ernie Parker, Australian tennis champion (killed in action) (b. 1883) April 27 - Jacques Duchesne, French general (b. 1837) April 27 - Jacques Duchesne, French general (b. 1837) April 28 - Gavrilo Princip, Yugoslav assassin (b. 1894) Maria Magdalena Merten May 2 Ernie Parker, Australian tennis champion (killed in action) (b. 1883) Jüri Vilms, Estonian politician (b. 1889) May 14 - James Gordon Bennett Jr., American newspaper publisher (b. 1841) May 17 - William Drew Robeson (b. 1844) May 18 - Blandine Merten, German nun and Blessed (b. 1883) May 19 Ferdinand Hodler, Swiss painter (b. 1853) Raoul Lufbery, Franco-American fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1885) May 21 Sofia Hjulgrén, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[60] Wilho Laine, Finnish politician and writer (b. 1863) May 24 – József Kiss, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1896) May 30 - Georgi Plekhanov, Russian revolutionary, philosopher (b. 1856) Kyrion II of Georgia June 1 - Roderic Dallas, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863) June 4 - Charles W. Fairbanks, 26th Vice President of the United States (b. 1852) June 10 - Arrigo Boito, Italian poet, composer (b. 1842) June 13 - Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878) June 15 - Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1861) June 16 - Bazil Assan, Romanian engineer and explorer (b. 1860) June 19 - Francesco Baracca, Italian fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1888) June 26 - Kyrion II of Georgia, Georgian Orthodox patriarch, Saint (b. 1855) June 27 - Joséphin Péladan, French occultist (b. 1858) Sultan Mehmed V James McCudden, British fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1895) July 14 - Quentin Roosevelt, represent Theodore Roosevelt, fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1897) July 17 - Executed members of the Romanov family: Former Emprese Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1868) Former Emprese Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1867) July 17 - Executed members of the Romanov family: Former Emprese Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872) Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1868) Former Emprese Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1867) July 17 - Executed members of the Romanov family: Former Emprese Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1868) Former Emprese 1895) Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1899) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1904) July 18 Prince Constantinovich of Russia (b. 1899) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897) Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Rus (b. 1894) Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1869) Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Russia (Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine) (executed) (b. 1864) July 20 - Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895) July 22 Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in action) (b. 1888) Manuel González Prada, Peruvian politician, author (b. 1844) Indra Lal Roy, Indian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1898) Alexey Schastny, Russian naval officer (executed) (b. 1881) July 26 Henry Macintosh, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1887) July 29 - Ernest William Christmas, Australian painter (b. 1863) July 30 Hermann von Eichhorn, German field marshal (assassinated) (b. 1848) Joyce Kilmer, American journalist, poet (killed in action) (b. 1886) Frank Linke-Crawford, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) July 31 - George McElroy, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893) Marianne Cope August 1 John Riley Banister, American policeman cowboy (b. 1854) Gabriel Guérin, French World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1892) August 5 - Peter Strasser, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1876) August 10 Jean Brillant Canadian soldier, Victoria Cross recipient (killed in action) (b. 1890) Erich Löwenhardt, German World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1888) August 12 - Anna Held, French actress (b. 1872) August 22 - Korbinian Brodmann, German neurologist (b. 1868)[63] August 30 - William Duncan British missionary in Canada and the United States (b. 1832) George Reid Eduard, Duke of Anhalt Prince Erik, Duke of Vastmanland Mudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellion September 2 - Sir John Forrest, Australian explorer and politician, 1st Premier of Western Australia (b. 1847) September 5 - Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1871) September 6 - Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician (b. 1845) September 8 Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan, German Roman Catholic priest and venerable (b. 1848) Mikael of Wollo, Ethiopian army commander and Ras of Wollo (b. 1850) September 12 - Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1845) September 13 - Eduard, Duke of
Anhalt (b. 1861) September 16 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 - Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1889), Spanish flu September 16 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1887) September 16 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 16 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 16 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 16 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 - Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 - Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888) September 18 - 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Frank Luke, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 28 True Boardman, American solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 28 True Boardman, American solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 28 True Boardman, American solier (killed in action) (b. 1896) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - Frank Luke, American Solier (killed in action) (b. 1894) September 29 - 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Sai Baba of Shirdi, Indian guru, yogi and National saint of India (b. 1838) October 16 - Felix Arndt, American pianist, composer (b. 1889) Spanish flu October 18 Radko Dimitriev, Bulgarian, Russian general (executed) (b. 1859) Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1854) October 19 Harold Lockwood, American actor (b. 1887), Spanish flu Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish flu October 24 César Ritz, Swiss hotelier (b. 1850) Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852) October 25 - Amadeo de Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish flu October 29 Michel Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892) Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873) October 31 Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1890), Spanish flu István Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1849) November 2 - Hugh Cairns, Canadian soldier (b. 1896) November 4 Wilfred Owen, British poet, soldier (killed in action) (b. 1893) Andrew Dickson White, American academic and diplomat, co-founder of Cornell University (b. 1854), Spanish flu William Shea, British actor (b. 1856) November 6 - Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish flu November 9 Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet (b. 1880), Spanish flu Albert Ballin, German shipping magnate (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1829) November 11 Victor Adler, Austrian politician (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1897) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1857) Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian November 12 - Aleksei Evert, Russian general (executed) (b. 1857; may have died in 1926) November 14 - Matti Lonkainen, Finnish politician (b. 1841), Spanish flu November 19 - Joseph F. Smith, 6th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1838) November 20 - John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882) November 22 - Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1846), Spanish flu November 30 - Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852) Sidónio Pais Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar December 2 - Edmond Rostand French writer (b. 1868), Spanish flu December 4 - Princess Teriivaetua of Tahiti (b. 1869), Spanish flu December 5 - Schalk Willem Burger, Boer military leader, lawyer, politician, statesman, and acting President of the South African Republic (1900-1902) (b. 1852) December 9 - Samuel Swett Green, American library pioneer (b. 1837) December 11 -Ivan Cankar, Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish flu December 13 - Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1872), assassinated December 20 - Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar (b. 1884) December 21 - Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, Austrian statesman, former Prime Minister (b. 1865) Spring - Vyacheslav Troyanov, Russian general (b. 1875) Yakov Zhilinsky, Russian general (b. 1853) Physics - Max Planck Chemistry -Fritz Haber[66] Medicine - not awarded Literature - not awarded Peace - not awarded ^ Barry, John M. 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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 May 4 in recent years 2025 (Sunday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2021 (Tuesday) 2021 (Tuesday) 2020 (Monday) 2019 (Saturday) 2019 (Saturday) 2019 (Saturday) 2019 (Saturday) 2024 (Saturday) 2023 (Thursday) 2024 (Saturday) (Friday) 2017 (Thursday) 2016 (Wednesday) Day of the year May 4 is the 124th day of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year (125th in leap year) in the Gregorian cale Religious reformer John Wycliffe is condemned as a heretic at the Council of Constance.[2] 1436 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4] 1493 - Assassination of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army a In the papal bull Inter caetera, Pope Alexander VI divides the New World between Spain and Portugal along the Line of Demarcation. [5] 1626 - Dutch explorer Peter Minuit arrives in New Netherland (present day Manhattan Island) aboard the See Meeuw. [6] 1738 - The Imperial Theatrical School, the first ballet school in Russia, is founded. [7] 1776 -Rhode Island becomes the first American colony to renounce allegiance to King George III.[8] 1799 - Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: The Battle of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam ends when the city is invaded and Tipu Sultan killed by the besieging British army, under the command of General George Harris.[9] 1814 - Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10] 1814 - King Ferdinand VII abolishes the Spanish Constitution of 1812, returning Spain to absolutism.[11] 1836 - Formation of Ancient Order of Hibernians.[12] 1859 - The four-day Naval Battle of Hakodate begins. The newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy defeats the remnants of the Ezo Republic on May 17.[14] 1871 - The National Association, the first professional baseball league, opens its first season in Fort Wayne, Indiana. [15] 1886 - Haymarket affair: In Chicago, United States, a homemade bomb is thrown at police officers trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officers and four civilians.[16] 1904 - The United States begins construction of the Panama Canal. 1910 - The Royal Canadian Navy is created. [17] 1912 - Italy occupies the Ottoman island of Rhodes. 1919 - May Fourth Movement: Student demonstrations take place in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, protesting the Treaty of Versailles, which transferred Chinese territory to Japan. 1926 - The United Kingdom general strike begins. 1927 - The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is incorporated.[18] 1932 - Having been incarcerated at the Cook County Jail since his sentencing on October 24, 1931, mobster Al Capone is transferred to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after the U.S. Supreme Court denies his appeal for conviction of tax evasion.[19] 1942 - World War II: The Battle of the Coral Sea begins with an attack by aircraft from the United States aircraft carrier USS Yorktown on Japanese naval forces at Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese forces had invaded Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese forces had invaded Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. is signed, coming into effect the following day. It encompasses all Wehrmacht units in the Netherlands, Denmark and northwest Germany. 1946 - In San Francisco Bay, U.S. Marines from the nearby Treasure Island Naval Base stop a two-day riot at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary. (except for two players who did not take the trip: Sauro Tomà, due to an injury and Renato Gandolfi, because of coach request) is killed in a plane crash. 1953 - Ernest Hemingway wins the Pulitzer Prize for The Old Man and the Sea. 1959 - The 1st Annual Grammy Awards are held. 1961 - American civil rights movement: The "Freedom Riders" begin a bus trip through the South. 1961 - Malcolm Ross and Victor Prather attain a new altitude record for manned balloon flight ascendings: The Ohio National Guard, sent to Kent State University after disturbances in the city of Kent the weekend before, opens fire killing four unarmed students and wounding nine others. The students were protesting the Cambodian Campaign of the United States and South Vietnam. 1972 - The Don't Make A Wave Committee, a fledgling environmental organization founded in Canada in 1971, officially changes its name to "Greenpeace Foundation". 1973 - The 108story Sears Tower in Chicago is topped out at 1,451 feet (442 m) as the world's tallest building. [20] 1978 - The South African Defence Force attacks a SWAPO base at Cassinga in southern Angola, killing about 600 people. [21] 1979 - Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. 1982 - Twenty sailors are killed when the British Type 42 destroyer HMS Sheffield is hit by an Argentinian Exocet missile during the Falklands War. 1989 - Iran-Contra affair: Former White House aide Oliver North is convicted of three crimes and acquitted of nine other charges; the convictions are later overturned on appeal. 1989 - Space Shuttle Atlantis launches on mission STS-30 to deploy the Venus-bound Magellan space probe. [22] 1990 - Latvia declares independence from the Soviet Union. 1994 - Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat sign a peace accord, granting self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. 1998 - A federal judge in Sacramento, California, gives "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski accepts a plea agreement sparing him from the death penalty. One hundred three people are killed and 51 are injured in a plane crash near Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano, Nigeria.[23] 2007 - Greensburg tornado, a 1.7-mile wide EF5 tornado. It was the first-ever tornado to be rated as such with the new Enhanced Fujita scale. 2014 - Three people are killed and 62 injured in a pair of bombings on buses in Nairobi, Kenya. [24] 2019 - The inaugural all-female motorsport series, W Series, takes place at Hockenheimring. The race was won by Jamie Chadwick, who would go on to become the inaugural season's champion. [25] 2023 - Nine people are killed and thirteen injured in a spree shooting in Mladenovac and Smederevo, Serbia. It is the second mass shooting in the country in two days. [26][27][28] 1006 - Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, Persian mystic and poet (died 1680) 1559 - Alice
Spencer, English noblewoman (died 1637) 1634 - Katherine Ferrers, English aristocrat and heiress (died 1660) 1649 - Chhatrasal, Indian ruler (died 1731) 1655 - Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (died 1731) 1677 - Françoise-Marie de Bourbon, French noblewoman (died 1749) 1715 - Richard Graves, English minister and author (died 1804) 1733 - Jean-Charles de Borda, French mathematician, physicist, and sailor (died 1799) 1752 - John Brooks, American soldier and politician, 11th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1825) 1757 - Manuel Tolsá, Spanish sculptor and first director of the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City (died 1837) 1772 - Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German publisher (died 1823) 1796 - Horace Mann, American educator and politician (died 1859) 1796 - William H. Prescott, American historian and scholar (died 1859) 1820 - Julia Gardiner Tyler, American wife of John Tyler, 11th First Lady of the United States (died 1889) 1820 - John Whiteaker, American soldier, judge, and politician, 3rd Premier of Quebec (died 1915) 1825 - Thomas Henry Huxley, English biologist, anatomist, and academic (died 1895) 1825 - Augustus Le Plongeon, English-American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1908) 1826 - Frederic Edwin Church, American painter (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1938) 1852 - John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer

Alice Liddell, English model (died 1934) 1883 - Wang Jingwei, Chinese politician (died 1944) 1884 - Richard Baggallay, English army officer and cricketer (died 1979) 1889 - Francis Spellman, American cardinal (died 1967)[30] 1890 - Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (died 1945) 1902 - Ronnie Aird, English cricketer and administrator (died 1986) 1903 - Luther Adler, American actor (died 1984) 1905 - Al Dexter, American soldier and playwright, co-founded the New York City Ballet (died 1996) 1907 - Walter Walsh, American target shooter and FBI agent (died 2014) 1913 - Princess Katherine of Greece and Denmark (died 2007) 1914 - Maedayama Eigoro, Japanese sumo wrestler, the 39th Yokozuna (died 1971) 1916 - Jane Jacobs, American-Canadian journalist, author, and activist (died 2008) 1917 -Nick Joaquin, Filipino writer, journalist and historian (died 2004) 1918 - Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese soldier and politician, 64th Prime Minister of Japan (died 2005) 1922 - Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015) 1923 - Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2012) 1925 - Maurice R. Greenberg, American businessman and philanthropist 1928 - Maynard Ferguson, Canadian trumpet player and bandleader (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020) 1928 - 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George Will, American physician and author (died 2018) 1944 - Russi Taylor, American voice actress (died 2019) 1945 - Robert Machray, American actor (died 2025)[32][33] 1946 - John Barnard, English car designer 1946 - Gary Bauer, American political activist 1946 - John Watson, British race car driver 1948 - King George Tupou V of Tonga, (died 2012) 1951 - Colin Bass, English bass player, songwriter, and producer 1951 - Colleen Hanabusa, American lawyer and politician 1951 - Jackie Jackson, American singer-songwriter and dancer[34] 1952 - Belinda Green, Australian beauty queen and 1972 Miss World 1953 - Pia Zadora, American singer 1954 - Ryan Cayabyab, Filipino pianist, composer, and conductor 1956 - Ken Oberkfell, American baseball player and coach 1957 - Kathy Kreiner, Canadian skier 1958 - Keith Haring, American painter (died 1990) 1958 - Caroline Spelman, English politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, 28th Chancellor of Austria 1961 - Jay Aston, English singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, 28th Chancellor of Austria 1961 - Jay Aston, English singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American Singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American Singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American Singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American Singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 1959 - Randy Travis, American Singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian Singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor 1960 - Werner Faymann, Austrian Singer-songwriter, guitarist songwriter and dancer 1967 - Kate Garraway, English journalist 1967 - Ana Gasteyer, American actress and singer 1972 - Will Arnett, Canadian actor and producer 1972 - Mike Dirnt, American bass player and songwriter [35] 1973 - Guillermo Barros Schelotto, Argentinian footballer and coach 1973 - John Madden, Canadian ice hockey player and coach 1978 - Erin Andrews, American model[36] 1978 - Erin Andrews, American sportscaster and journalist 1978 - John Madden, Canadian ice hockey player and coach 1978 - James Harrison, American football player [37] 1979 - Lance Bass, American singer, dancer, and producer 1979 - Lesley Vainikolo, Tongan rugby player 1981 - Ruth Negga, Ethiopian-Irish actress [38][39] 1981 - Dallon Weekes, American singer-songwriter and musician 1983 - Derek Roy, Canadian ice hockey player 1984 - Brad Maddox, American wrestler and referee 1985 - Ravi Bopara, English MC and rapper 1986 - Devan Dubnyk, Canadian ice hockey player 1986 - George Hill, American basketball player 1987 - Cesc Fàbregas, Spanish footballer and manager 1987 - Jorge Lorenzo, Spanish motorcycle racer 1988 - Radja Nainggolan, Belgian footballer 1989 - Brianne Jenner, Canadian women's ice hockey player 1992 - Victor Oladipo, American basketball player 1994 - Abi Masatora, Japanese sumo wrestler 1994 - Joseph Tapine, New Zealand rugby league player 1998 - Alexander O'Connor, English musician[40] 408 - Venerius, archbishop of Milan 784 - Arbeo, bishop of Freising 1003 - Herman II, duke of Swabia 1038 - Gotthard of Hildesheim, German bishop (born 960) 1406 - Coluccio Salutati, chancellor of Florence (born 1331) 1436 - Engelbrekt Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson, Swedish rebel leader (27 April O.S.).[41] 1471 - Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, son and heir of Henry VI of England (born 1438) 1519 - Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino (born 1492)[42] 1535 - John Houghton, Carthusian monk and saint 1562 - Lelio Sozzini, Italian Protestant theologian (born 1525) 1566 - Luca Ghini, Italian physician and reformer (born 1511) 1604 - Claudio Merulo, Italian organist and composer (born 1533) 1605 - Ulisse Aldrovandi, Italian naturalist (born 1522) 1615 - Adriaan van Roomen, Flemish priest and mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English mathematician (born 1562) 1677 - Isaac Barrow, English mathematician (born 1563) 1677 - Isaac Barrow, English mathematician and theologian (born 1630) 1684 - John Nevison, English criminal (born 1569) 1677 - Isaac Barrow, English mathematician and theologian (born 1630) 1684 - John Nevison, English mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English mathematician and theologian (born 1630) 1684 - John Nevison, English mathematician (born 1561) 1626 - Arthur Lake, English mathematician (born 1630) 1677 - Isaac Barrow, English m (born 1651) 1734 - James Thornhill, English painter and politician (born 1675) 1737 - Eustace Budgell, English journalist and politician (born 1714) 1776 - Jacques Saly, French painter and sculptor (born 1717) 1790 - Matthew Tilghman, American politician (born 1718) 1799 - Tipu, ruler of Mysore (born 1750) 1811 - Nikolay Kamensky, Russian general (born 1776) 1816 - Samuel Dexter, American lawyer and politician, 4th United States Secretary of the Treasury (born 1761) 1824 - Joseph Joubert, French author (born 1754) 1826 - Sebastián Kindelán y O'Regan, colonial governor of East Florida, Santo Domingo and Cuba (born 1757)[43] 1839 - Denis Davydov, Russian general and poet (born 1784) 1859 - Joseph Diaz Gergonne, French mathematician, 8th Governor of Texas (born 1815) 1901 - John Jones Ross, Canadian lawyer and politician, 7th Premier of Quebec (born 1831) 1903 - Gotse Delchev, Macedonian Bulgarian revolutionary IMRO (born 1872) 1912 - Nettie Stevens, American geneticist credited with discovering sex chromosomes (born 1861)[44] 1916 - Ned Daly, Irish rebel commander (Easter Rising) (born 1891) 1916 - John Murray, Australian politician, 23rd Premier of Victoria (born 1851) 1916 - Willie Pearse, Irish rebel (born 1881) 1916 - Joseph Plunkett, Irish rebel and writer (born 1887) 1919 - Milan Rastislav Štefánik, Slovak general and politician (born 1880) 1922 - Viktor Kingissepp, Estonian politician (born 1880) 1923 - Ralph McKittrick, American golfer and tennis player (born 1877) 1924 - E. Nesbit, English author and poet (born 1858) 1937 - Gina Oselio, Norwegian opera singer (born 1858). [45] 1938 - Kanō Jigorō, Japanese founder of judo (born 1860) 1945 - Fedor von Bock, German field marshal (born 1880) 1953 - Alexandre Pharamond, French rugby player (born 1876)[46] 1955 - George Enescu, Romanian pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1883) 1969 - Osbert Sitwell, English-Italian author and poet (born 1892) 1971 - William Brown Meloney, writer and theatrical producer (born 1902)[47] 1972 - Father Chrysanthus, Dutch arachnologist (born 1905)[48] 1972 - Edward Calvin Kendall, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - Moe Howard, American actor, singer, and screenwriter (born 1897) 1975 - 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Connie Wisniewski, American baseball player (born 1922)[50] 2000 - Hendrik Casimir, Dutch physicist and academic (born 1909) 2001 - Bonnie Lee Bakley, American model, wife of Robert Blake (born 1956) 2004 - David Reimer, Canadian man, born male but reassigned female and raised as a girl after a botched circumcision (born 1965)[51] 2005 - David Hackworth, American colonel and journalist (born 1930) 2008 - Fred Baur, American chemist and founder of Pringles (born 1918) [52] 2009 - Dom DeLuise, American actor, director, and producer (born 1923) 2011 - Sammy McCrory, Northern Irish footballer (born 1924) 2012 - Mort Lindsey, American pianist, composer, and conductor (born 1923) 2012 - Bob Stewart, American television producer, founded Stewart Tele Enterprises (born 1920) 2012 - Adam Yauch, American rapper and director (born 1964) 2012 - Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1963) 2013 - Otis Bowen, American rapper and director (born 1964) 2012 - Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1964) 2013 - Otis Bowen, American rapper and director (born 1964) 2012 - Rashidi Yekini, Nigerian footballer (born 1964) 2013 - Otis Bowen, American rapper and director (born 1964) 2013 - Otis Bowen, America laureate (born 1917) 2013 - Javier Diez Canseco, Peruvian sociologist and politician (born 1948) 2013 - Mario Machado, Chinese-American journalist and politician (born 1914) 2013 - César Portillo de la Luz, Cuban guitarist and composer (born 1922) 2014 - Dick Ayers, American author and illustrator (born 1924) 2014 - Elena Baltacha, Ukrainian-Scottish tennis player (born 1983) 2014 - Edgar Cortright, American scientist and engineer (born 1923) 2014 - Helga Königsdorf, German physicist and author (born 1938) 2014 - Helga Königsdorf, German physicist and author (born 1938) 2014 - Ross Lonsberry, Canadian-American ice hockey player (born 1947) 2014 - Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Central African politician. Prime Minister of the Central African Republic (born 1948) 2015 - William Bast, American screenwriter and author (born 1931) 2015 - Marv Hubbard, American football player (born 1946)[53] 2016 - Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundian politician (born 1946) 2020 - Don Shula, American football player and coach (born 1930)[54] 2020 - Greg Zanis, American carpenter and activist (born 1950)[55] 2021 - Nick Kamen, English model, songwriter, guitarist and band leader (born 1950)[57] 2024 - Frank Stella, American painter (born 1936)[58] Anti-Bullying Day (United Nations) Bird Day (United States) Cassinga Day (Namibia) Christian feast day: Blessed Ceferino Giménez Malla Blessed Michał Giedroyć English Saints and Martyrs of the Reformation Era (Church of England) F. C. D. Wyneken (Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod) Florian José María Rubio Judas Cyriacus Monica of Hippo (1960 Roman Catholic Calendar) Sacerdos of Limoges Venerius of Milan May 4 (Eastern Orthodox liturgics) Coal Miners Day (India)[59] Death of Milan Rastislav Štefánik Day (Slovakia) Greenery Day (India) (Sovakia) Greenery Day (Sovakia) Greenery Day (India) (Sovakia) Greenery Day (Sovakia Disabled (Afghanistan) Remembrance of the Dead (Netherlands) Restoration of Independence Day (Latvia) Star Wars Day (International observance) World Give Day Youth Day (Fiji) ^ Flannery, John M. (2013). The Mission of the Portuguese Augustinians to Persia and Beyond (1602-1747). Lieden: Brill. p. 40. ISBN 9789004243828. ^ Bray, Gerald (2018). "On the Truth of Holy Scripture (1377-1378) John Wycliffe (c. 1328-1384)". In Kapic, Kelly M.; Madueme, Hans (eds.). Reading Christianson, Gerald (2012). "Wycliff's Ghost: The Politics of Reunion at the Council of Basel". 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